The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, Etc.

The Great AUCTION SALE at which a $50,000 Stock of

MIRRORS WILL BE SOLD WHEN CALLED FOR.

ENGRAVINGS AND OTHER GOODS AS REQUESTED.

Oil Paintings, Frames, &c., will be slaughtered

Daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m., till the entire stock is closed out, as the Store is rented and must be vacated.

C. P. COGGESHALL, 274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., Auctrs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

TEXAS! FLORIDA! NEW ORLEANS!

Cheap Excursion Tickets sold from ST. LOUIS by "IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE." To learn all about it, call upon or address E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during February.

Spring Styles Issued. Standard the Highest.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st.

CARPETS, Etc.

Until March First, when we **REMOVE**

WE SHALL OFFER **Bargains** In CARPETS! FURNITURE! WALL PAPER! (To save removing.)

CHICAGO CARPET CO. 233 STATE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 Girard-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until noon, Wednesday, March 5, 1879, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Philadelphia, Pa.:

500 Dress Caps, artillery; 1,500 Dress Caps, infantry; 1,400 Dress Cap Pompons, infantry; 500 Cap Crossed Sabres; 8,000 Cap Crossed Rifles; 20,000 Cap Letters; 10,000 Cap Numbers; 500 Trumpets with extra crooks; 450 sets Stencil Plates, complete; 50,000 yards 6-4 Sky-Blue Kersey, heavy quality; 20,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue Flannel; 5,000 Campaign Hats.

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.:

500 Dress Caps, infantry; 600 Dress Cap Pompons, infantry; 2,000 Cap Crossed Rifles; 50 sets Stencil Plates, complete; 30,000 yards 6-4 Sky-Blue Kersey, heavy quality; 20,000 yards 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel.

All articles to be subject to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—Revised Statutes, §3,716.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.

Bidders should state in their proposals on what dates and in what quantities they can make deliveries of the articles they propose to furnish at the Philadelphia or San Francisco Depots. For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of the Quartermaster-General.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879.

Sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for Wagons, Harness, etc., as the case may be), addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be received at No. 41 Thomas-st, New York City, until 12 m. of Wednesday, March 5, 1879, for furnishing the following articles for the Indian Service, viz.;

432 wagons, 3¼ inch, wide gauge, with bows and 10 oz duck covers, and extra set double and single trees, full ironed: all to be made in the best manner and of well seasoned lumber. 119 breaking-plows, 12 inch, with coulter-wheel and cutter. 400 stirring-plows, 9 inch; 53 double-shovel plows; 6 bull-tongue plows, 1 horse; 12 crossing or marking plows; 46 standard mowers; 6 standard reapers; 1 threshing machine; 8 horse rakes; 500 scythes and snaths; 200 post augers; 100 log-chains, ⅜ inch; 40 cross-cut saws; 500 hand-saws; 500 drawing knives; 100 ox-yokes, heavy; 50,000 pounds barbed fence wire, galvanized; 12 dozen planters' hoes, 7 inch; 301 harrows; 920 sets wagon harness, double, (432 sets of which to be without breeching); 18 sets plow harness, consisting of bridle, collar, hames, and tug chaines; 40 dozen carpenters' hammers.

A sample of the harness to be furnished may be seen at 41 Thomas-st.

In all cases where it is impracticable to furnish samples, bidders will designate by manufacturer's name, size, number, etc., of the articles proposed to be furnished.

Also the following stock-cattle to be delivered at the respective Agencies, on or before the 1st of June, next, viz.:

500 heifers and 20 bulls for Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota; 22 bulls each for Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota; and 100 heifers for Omaha Agency, Nebraska,—all heifers to be of best American stock, 2 years old, and the bulls at least full quarter Durham, Ayrshire or Jersey blood, between 1½ and 2 years old.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid; and to increase or diminish the quantities of any or all the articles named in the foregoing list.

Bidders will be required to forward with their bids a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on some one of the hereinafter designated National Banks or United States Depositories, for at least 5 per centum of the gross amount of the bid, which check or draft will be returned upon the execution of the contract with proper sureties for the faithful performance of the same, viz.:

Chemical National Bank, New York, National Broadway Bank, New York; Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; Third National Bank, Cincinnati; Union National Bank, Chicago, Fourth National Bank, St. Louis; and the United States Assistant-Treasurers at Chicago and St. Louis.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

Deliveries will be required immediately upon execution of contract, except in the case of stock-cattle, or of articles to be manufactured, for which a reasonable time will be given.

All articles contracted for will be subject to rigid inspection by Government Inspectors before being accepted.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Purchasing and Depot Commissary, No. 3 East Washington-st., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1879, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, the following amounts of bacon and unsmoked clear sides, to be from medium-sized hogs, the bacon to be thoroughly cured and smoked and well dried, viz:

147,500 pounds bacon, clear sides, in new gunnies.

41,500 pounds bacon, clear sides, in small strong new tierces, full head lined.

17,200 pounds unsmoked clear sides, thoroughly cured, in new gunnies.

4,800 pounds unsmoked clear sides, thoroughly cured, in small strong new tierces, full head lined.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the amounts stated, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at the time of opening.

Bidders will state how soon they will be able to deliver the quantities they offer.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application at this office.

M. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1879.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of S. T. Emerson, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, up to March 1, 1879, for the graduation, masonry, bridging, and trestling of the remaining portion of the Council Bluffs & St. Louis Railway, from near Maryville, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Plans, profiles, and specifications to be seen at the office.

B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

GENERAL NOTICES.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.

NOTICE.

Our store will be closed until half-past 9 o'clock this morning, to put our stock in order.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO., 113 & 115 State-st.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY, COAL,

38 MARKET-ST., COR. RANDOLPH. 1 North Market-st. 267 Archer-av.

All orders by mail, or either Telephone, will receive prompt attention.

Liberal Discounts made to the city and country trade.

GERMAN PEARS.

DRIED GERMAN PEARS

Just received, which we offer wholesale and retail at low price.

C. JEVNE, 110 & 112 MADISON-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

Valuable Chicago Real Estate.

Sale of Fidelity Savings Bank, Safe Depository, and Hooley's Theatre.

THE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING—Four stories, stone front, fire-proof, elegantly finished, with Furniture and Fixtures—Lot 40x70 feet.

THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY—Four stories, stone front, fire-proof building—Lot 20x180 feet; contains 3,600 Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, about 2,000 rented.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Well equipped and leased for five years at $10,000 per year.

The above property will be sold separately and for cash, at Public Auction, on Monday, April 14, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Bank, Nos. 145 and 147 Randolph-st., Chicago. A deposit of ten per cent will be required at time of sale. A good title and abstract will be furnished to purchaser. The sale subject to approval of the Superior Court of Cook County. Details stated at time of sale. For further particulars, and descriptive circular apply to

V. A. TURPIN, Receiver, 145 Randolph-st., Chicago, Illinois.

IRON CASTINGS.

FINE IRON CASTINGS A SPECIALTY, BY UNION BRASS MFG. CO., 99 to 109 OHIO-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ASSAYS.

GOLD and SILVER Ores and Bullion carefully and accurately ASSAYED. Gold and Silver BOUGHT. Bar, Sheet and Granulated fine Gold and Silver for sale. CHICAGO REFINING CO., 156 Fifth-av., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., N. Y.

STATE OF GEORGIA..............Thursday, Feb. 13

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, Feb. 20

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; return tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Steerage tickets to all points in the South of England, $30. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, are hereby notified that he, on the 11th day of January, 1879, assigned to me all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1879.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee, 159 Lasalle-st., Chicago.

Tenney & Flower, Attorneys.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

WASHINGTON.

John Roach's Subsidy Job Finally Rushed Through the Senate.

Many Senators Decline to Vote Upon the Main Question.

The Great Contractor Hedged About by Several Unwelcome Provisos.

Which Will Materially Reduce the Divisible Margin of His Bonanza.

The House Democrats Refrain from Renewing Their Political Fight.

And Proceed to Vote In a Florida Man Who Was Not Elected.

Speeches Made at the Reception of Senator-Elect John A. Logan.

Printer Defrees Gets After Representative Finl with a Sharp Stick.

Marshal Wharton's Story Before the Potter Committee.

IN THE SENATE.

THE SUBSIDY FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Postal Appropriation bill was again under consideration by the Senate this afternoon, and would have been speedily disposed of had it not been for John Roach's Brazillian steamship subsidy clause, which had been added as an amendment, its friends not daring to risk it as an independent proposition. This incensed the opposition of the subsidy, who managed by parliamentary strategy to prevent a decisive vote on the question, although the friends of the subsidy had a clear working majority of seven, with Senator Blaine as their principal spokesman. The means adopted by the minority to postpone action was this: A Senator would offer an amendment reducing the price to be paid or changing the ports of departure, and speak in favor of it. This would

PROVOKE A REPLY

in opposition to the amendment from some friend of the subsidy, and perhaps a general debate would ensue. When an hour or more had thus been consumed, a vote would be taken on the amendment, and it would be defeated.

Immediately another Senator opposed to the subsidy would introduce another resolution to be talked about and voted down, and so hour after hour was fruitlessly consumed. One of these amendments, introduced by Senator Whyte, of Maryland, was to make Baltimore an alternate terminus with New York; yet the Senator very frankly admitted when questioned that, even should this amendment be adopted, he should vote against the subsidy and the bill.

THE MOST NOTICEABLE SPEECH

of the afternoon was by Ben Hill, who represented the cotton and other manufacturers of the South as prosperous, and wanted an outlet for them. If a line of steamers between New Orleans and Rio could be obtained by subsidies, which would also have to be given to a line between New York and Rio, why he would gladly vote to subsidize both lines.

Senator Wadleigh was prominent among the opponents of the bill, as were Howe, of Wisconsin, Beck, of Kentucky, Bailey, of Tennessee, Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Oglesby, of Illinois. Meanwhile a number of Senators who had accepted invitations to dinner-parties began to get pairs, especially those who had been invited by Secretary Evarts to his house to meet Goldwin Smith. As the Senators gradually left,

THE VOTES GREW SMALLER

in number, and by half-past 6 there was no quorum voting, several Senators present being paired and consequently unable to vote. There was a deal of talk, and finally at ten minutes after 7 the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators. All business was temporarily suspended for an hour, during which time some of the remaining Senators went down into the restaurant to dine, while others lit their cigars and formed small groups and indulged in story-telling.

AT 8 O'CLOCK

the absentees began to make their appearance, wearing their dress suits and white cravats, and evidently not over-happy at having been summoned from half-finished dinners. At a quarter past 8 a test vote to adjourn showed that forty-two Senators were present, and the consideration of the subsidy question was resumed. Morgan, of Alabama, who is opposed to the bill, spoke at some length, and in his remarks alluded to the subsidy as a job. This brought up Withers, of Virginia, and Eustis, of Louisiana, who are

ADVOCATES OF THE MEASURE

which gives Norfolk and New Orleans steam communications with Rio Janiero, and they repelled the accusation. At 10 o'clock Oglesby rose and said that he had been in his seat eleven hours, and was so tired that he asked to be excused. He was not paired, and the opponents of the bill refused to excuse him.

In the debate two amendments very objectionable to John Roach were adopted. Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, offered the most important amendment, the purport of which was that the existence of either of the proposed lines should depend solely upon the continuance of both. Mr. Eustis frankly announced that he and the other Southern Senators who were advocating the bill desired to circumscribe the bill with such safeguards as would secure the operation of the New Orleans line. The phraseology of the bill was

SOMEWHAT AMBIGUOUS

on this point, and it was possible that while the New York line might be running regularly, the contractor for the New Orleans line might abandon his contract, and thus the South would reap no benefits from the passage of the bill. Mr. Eustis admitted that he regarded the proposed subsidized lines as one enterprise, and he expected that the contract would be awarded to one party. The Southern Senators appeared so determined upon this point that Mr. Blaine and the other managers of the subsidy came to the conclusion that unless they yielded to the demands of the Southerners

THE BILL WOULD BE LOST.

Therefore, rather than sacrifice the scheme, they supported Mr. Eustis' amendment, which was carried,—ayes, 35; nays, 15.

This action will virtually compel Mr. Roach to contract for both lines, and for a time, at least, he must sink in the New Orleans line all the profits of the New York line.

Another heavy blow administered to Mr. Roach was the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Kernan, specifying that the payment should be made according to nautical miles, and not according to statute miles. The bill very cunningly omitted to designate the kind of miles intended, and left the matter open to controversy. By Mr. Kernan's amendment, however, all future disputes concerning this point are avoided, and Mr. Roach is deprived of even the pretext to claim payment according to the number of statute miles traversed, which would involve an expenditure of one-sixth more than he would be entitled to receive.

After disposing of the subsidy question an attempt was made to rush through

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL MATTER PROJECT

without reading. It was truly said it was received with almost universal approval by the public, and had been so thoroughly discussed, both in and out of Congress, that Senators knew all its provisions. An objection was made, however, and the Clerk commenced reading the amendment, a printed document of twenty-three pages.

After 10 o'clock, little was accomplished, except to vote down amendment. Senators returned from their evening entertainments, and sat about the Chamber story-telling. Finally, at 12:30 a. m., the last vote was taken, and the great subsidy fight was ended. The Roach men had triumphed by a vote of 23 ayes to 17 nays,—just exactly a quorum. To secure this quorum one or two Senators felt themselves at liberty to break their pairs. The Eustis and the Kernan amendments were the only ones that were not voted down, and they tend to make the bill of much less value to John Roach.

THE ARMY BILL.

In the Army Appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate, all that portion of the House bill which provides for the reorganization of the army is stricken out, except the two sections which authorize the Secretary of War to codify and publish the regulations. The proviso that no allowance shall be made for quarters, which fixes the rate of commutation at $11 per month in lieu of $10, is stricken out. The item for mileage is increased $20,000. The aggregate appropriation for the Pay Department is increased $148,000.

IN THE HOUSE.

FLORIDA ELECTION CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The House did another partisan act to-day by seating Finley in the seat that belongs to Bisbee, of Florida. The stake in the matter for Finley was some $16,000, which the Democrats will pay him out of the Contingent Fund, that being the salary for the full Congress, with mileage and costs, and the taking of certain testimony. Mr. Finley will have some ten days to serve for this handsome compensation. The law and facts in the case were clearly in favor of the Republican, Bisbee, and there were three Democrats—Carter Harrison, Ward of New York, and Turney of Pennsylvania—who had the courage to vote with the Republicans, and thus obey the conviction which doubtless was held by a considerable number of the Democracy.

HESITATING.

The fact that the Appropriations Committee made no serious attempt to take up the Legislative Appropriation bill, has given rise to much speculation as to the intention of the Democrats. Some think that they are not certain of a quorum, and wish to be sure of that before they begin the long fight upon the political amendments. The attitude of the Republicans seems to be that they will compel the Democracy to assume the entire responsibility for the repeal of these laws to prevent frauds at elections. No Republican shall in any way aid to accomplish this, but the Democrats will have to do it with their own quorum and their own votes. This means that the Republicans

WILL REFUSE TO VOTE,

and compel the Democrats to be in attendance. A recast of the roll to-day shows that the Democrats haae a total vote of 155, of which 147 is a quorum. Of these Hinton, Walsh, Alex Stephens, and Randal Gibson are sick, while Alex Stephens, Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Fleming are too old and feeble to endure the filibustering contests of an all-night session. Should the Republicans adhere to their determination, therefore, the Democrats will find it very difficult to maintain a quorum from their own members.

THE PROSPECT.

Atkins, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, on being asked as to the prospects of an extra session, says that be considers it inevitable now, as the dilatory action of some of the Democrats had made him indifferent to the fate of the appropriation bills. He added that he could no more tell what the action of his party would be than he could state what would occur in Kamschatka to-morrow.

DEFREES.

HE TALKS PLAINLY TO REPRESENTATIVE FINLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Public Printer Defrees has written an open letter to Representative Finley in reply to the charges lately made by letter against the management of the public printing. After reciting these, Defrees says:

The charges above made are lies, and, assuming you to have sense enough to understand the testimony taken before your Committee, you knew them to be lies when you authorized their publication. They had been repudiated by the Committee on Public Expenditures, a majority of whom are gentlemen of character of your own political faith. You will please observe that I use the word lies as the most appropriate in the English language for the present occasion.

The following extracts from the rest of the letter show

ITS GENERAL CHARACTER:

The Government has, at great expense, built up a publishing house of greater capacity than any other in the world, where work is executed in a style unsurpassed and with a promptness unparalleled. The cost of the work done here is the cost of the material consumed and pay of persons employed, who receive only fair living wages. A book of more than 1,000 octavo long primer pages can be got out in less than forty-eight hours. The *Record* of this morning, making eighty-eight pages, which would make a book of 273 octavo pages in long primer, was got out in less than twelve hours, and many of the proofs had to be sent out to members during the night for correction.

Your assertion that the system of bookkeeping in this office cannot be understood is doubtless true, so far as you are concerned, as it could not be expected that your limited knowledge of that science, acquired in adding up chalk-marks on the reverse side of the door of a whisky-shop, would enable you to comprehend it.

Take the advice of one who has a proper appreciation of your capacity, confine your future labors to the pettifogging of dog cases before Justices of the Peace of outside townships. You know nothing about printing and binding, and when a man attempts to speak on a subject of which he is as ignorant as a Hottentot he is sure to accomplish the feat of Dogberry in writing himself down as an unmitigated ass.

THE TELEGRAPH.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Western Union Telegraph Company, which has been engaged for more than a week in an aggressive fight against the Jones bill, authorizing railroad companies owning telegraph lines to transact a commercial business over them for the public, and indirectly to defeat the Butler amendment to the Army bill, which accomplishes substantially the same thing, has succeeded before one Committee to-day, and been defeated, temporarily at least, before the other. The Committee on Railroads has reported in favor of the appointment of a Commission to sit during the recess of Congress and report its conclusions on all subjects discussed by the Committee to the President, who in turn is to transmit the document to Congress at the beginning of the next session. If this report should be adopted, it would leave the telegraph business practically

IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION

for the next month, at least, and the Western Union Company would besides have the chance of defeating the whole scheme even if it should be reported favorably on next winter. In securing this report the Western Union Company have gained a point.

On the other hand the Appropriations Committee of the Senate in reporting the Army bill to-day recommended that everything incorporated into it by the House of Representatives which is not in the nature of an appropriation to carry out existing laws be stricken out except the Butler telegraph amendment. This action is subject to further revision by the Committee before the bill is taken up by the Senate for action. This amendment accomplishes all, or nearly all, that is contemplated by the Jones bill, and whether it is agreed to by the Senate or not was so strongly supported by the House that the latter body would probably insist upon it in conference with the Committee with great earnestness. To a dispassionate observer it looks as though the railroad companies have a little the best chance of success in this controversy.

LOGAN.

HIS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Senator-elect Logan arrived here this evening, and was received at the depot by a committee of citizens and a militia company. There was a salute fired. Gen. Logan was escorted to his hotel by a procession, which moved in the following order: Mounted police, Marine Band, Chief Marshal and staff, Illinoisans, the Hon. John A. Logan and Reception Committee, Veteran Club, Soldiers' and Sailors' Organization, band, Southern Republicans, civic societies. A reception committee of Senators and Representatives had been selected, but both Houses of Congress were in session, which was

SUFFICIENT GROUND FOR THEIR ABSENCE.

The Illinois delegation in Congress has made arrangements to call upon Gen. Logan to-morrow at his hotel, but the delegation as such was not at the reception to-night. Some of them, however, were there in their individual capacity. Senator Oglesby was at his duties in the Senate.

Arriving at the hotel, Gen. Logan was introduced, as Matt Carpenter had been, by ex-Public Printer A. M. Clapp, editor of the *National Republican*. Mr. Clapp, in his speech, welcomed Logan back to the city, and thought the country would especially be gratified because he was a stalwart. The only allusion to Grant was the fact that he had taken charge of the Potomac Army as a carpet-bagger, and had moved South, which circumstances were perhaps a reason to explain why the South dislikes carpet-baggers.

GEN. LOGAN,

on being presented, made a speech some half an hour in length, which was received with much enthusiasm. He said, in substance, he considered the manifestations of confidence in the public acts of the man as involving a tribute of respect to the private citizen, and in this double capacity he returned as one who has learned by rough experience how beset with difficulties is the path which leads up to an assured position of recognized usefulness. He renewed the vow which he made upon his first entrance to public life, which was: "To devote myself to the great interests of the people, and look for my best reward in the simple knowledge that I had been true to those interests, and had done something towards promoting them."

Gen. Logan referred to his Democratic antecedents, and declared that his early political belief was an inheritance from his political parentage, which he accepted as the pupil chose the maxims of his teacher. He had progressed since those days, although taunted now by his adversaries with

THIS EARLY RECORD.

He said, to be a representative in the National Senate of a commonwealth at this time only third as regards population and wealth, in a nation admitted in advance of any other, to assist in making laws for a people enlightened, wise, and virtuous, is certainly an honor of which any man may be proud. "To the fellow citizens of my own state I am profoundly gratified for the mark of confidence and esteem signalized by my re-election to the responsible position I have heretofore held."

In conclusion Gen. Logan said:

I see many of my Illinois friends here to-night, gentlemen who have long been intimately connected with me in the effort to advance the best interests of our State and Nation. I wish to say that while we are determined to know no sectional divisions in this great country, our people are ever ready to lay their lives upon the altar of national honor, unity, and equality, to

CONTRIBUTE MILLIONS,

if need be, to save the lives of pestilence-stricken citizens of other States. I see here represented also various worthy representatives of labor. All legitimate interests should be fostered, and labor, which is the rock upon which is built our national wealth, and power, should be protected in all the rights which belong to it, and elevated to a recognized position of honor and dignity. We are a nation of laborers, a community of traders. We should have no class interests inimical to the general good in this free country. But, recognizing our national dependence, we should earnestly endeavor to advance the interests of each and every member of our national family.

To you, my friends, the soldiers and sailors of our country, who have stood in the deadly breach and faced the iron hail of treason, I must say a few words in conclusion. We need no introduction. We have been comrades in arms. We have shared and faced dangers together in defense of our country. As a soldier I never did a worthy act that my fellow-soldiers did not unselfishly applaud. There are no politicians among you.

HONOR AND MERIT

are the standards by which you judge your fellows, and the humblest private who ever stood up in defense of his country's cause is the peer of the wisest statesman. I am proud to have been one of you, and to have received this recognition at your hands.

Comrades, I greet you with all the enthusiasm of a fellow-soldier. But, my friends, my remarks have grown to a greater length than they should. I must hasten. We are plowing along over the sea of progress. It would be strange indeed if there were no rocks to avoid, no shallows to evade. Grave issues will be before the country. We must try to find their best solution. I despise the narrow idea of location. I know no boundary lines except these beyond which the title of American citizen is lost. I will go as far as any man can go to accomplish unity and fraternity among the people of the State; but I will not consent to the crucifying of the national life upon the stunted tree of State sovereignty.

My friends, we now see our country again beginning to march in the road to prosperity. There are certain things we should all stand by and insist upon: First, that specie resumption

MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Honest money alike for the poor and the rich. Second, that provision should be made to forever bar claims against the Government of any and all persons not positively and openly favoring the Union, for damages, supplies taken, etc., during the Rebellion. Third, that every citizen owes to his Government his best efforts for its protection and preservation against foreign and domestic enemies, and that the Government is bound to give such protection as it can to its citizens on land and sea, at home and abroad. And when political rights are guaranteed under our Constitution there should be no distinction made, those guaranteed to one being as sacred as those guaranteed to another, between white or black, rich or poor, in Illinois or in South Carolina, and where the authorities of a State are powerless, or when they refuse to protect citizens or communities against armed mobs while attempting to exercise such political rights as have been granted them, it is the duty of the Government to use such power as it possesses to protect the citizens in the exercise of such rights.

These propositions I propose to stand by, come what will. Again, my friends, I thank you, one and all, for this flattering demonstration, and I assure you that it is responded to by my heart of hearts with one regret, which is that the full depths of my appreciation cannot find more eloquent utterance.

WHARTON.

THE LOUISIANA UNITED STATES MARSHAL BEFORE THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Potter Committee to-day examined United States Marshal Wharton, of Louisiana.

Wharton said he was a Republican, and had been a supporter of the Packard Government. During the time the Returning Board of 1876 was sitting he was in New Orleans, but he never attended any of their sessions. There was a great deal of scandal at the time about public men, and he heard among other things that Wells was trying to make money out of his position. "It is not my charge," said Wharton, in explanation. "The charge was that the Democrats had men down there with money, and they were making an offer to buy, and it was believed that if matters could be arranged Gov. Wells was ready to treat."

Wharton continued: Maddox told me he was satisfied Wells intended to sell out the result of the election to the Democrats; that he enjoyed a good deal of Wells' confidence; and that Gov. Wells was inclined to make him negotiator. He thought he had better encourage the confidence, he said, so that he would be in an attitude, just about the time it would culminate in an actual trade, to post us (the Republicans) so that we

COULD BREAK IT UP

and prevent any consummation of it. Witness did not know of any financial arrangement being made with Wells.

Q.—Here is a letter dated New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1876, and published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Did you write that?

A.—I do not know. If I did it was in the belief that Maddox would be able to carry the thing to a point and give us information about it.

Q.—This letter says: "I think you had better advise them to abandon all hopes of getting anything from us, and advise him to make or authorize you to make a distinct proposition to the other side?"

A.—Yes; that is, I wanted him to bring the matter to a focus. I was afraid the matter might drift into other hands, and that

A TRADE MIGHT BE MADE

and we not know it. I wanted Maddox to go on so that he might know the amount to be paid; that so much money was paid here and so much there, and so on, and so be enabled to break up the trade.

Q.—Subsequent to your talk with Maddox about Gov. Wells did you go to him with Packard?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say then?

A.—He said he believed that if the State Administration would give Gov. Wells what was regarded as its biggest offer, that Wells would be satisfied.

Q.—Maddox claimed to represent Wells, did he?

A.—Not exactly representing Wells, but probably as acting as a kind of go-between and keeping us well posted.

Q.—Go-between? You mean Packard and Wells?

A.—Well, I don't know. All through we regarded Maddox's action from the purest motives, and as a strong Republican, and as being as much interested in preventing anything of this kind as anybody.

Q.—Did he say Wells would be satisfied with $20,000?

A.—I don't remember. Very possibly he did.

A LETTER

was here read from Jewett, former Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee of Louisiana, to Senator Kellogg, in which he says that Louisiana politics must be run after his fashion, and that unless Richardson gets a position, and unless Pitkin is made Marshal, and his other friends taken care of in a manner entirely satisfactory to him, he (Kellogg) must take the consequences.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Wharton's cross-examination will be commenced by Gen. Butler.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

A REPORT THAT CHIN TA JIN SECRETLY URGED ITS PASSAGE.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Mr. Brisbin Walker, editor of the *Republic*, of this city, who was formerly in the Chinese military service at Pekin and Tien-Tsin, having accompanied Ross Browne to China under appointment from Minister Burlingame, informed the *Times* correspondent that he believed the Chinese bill, which passed the Senate on Saturday, was in accord with the desires of the Pekin Government, and that within a few days he had heard from competent authority that the Chinese Minister in this city had been privately employing agents to urge its passage.

This is the reverse of the commonly-accepted idea with reference to the feeling of the Chinese Embassy, the public generally believing that the Chinese Government is anxious to promote the interests of its subjects resident in this country. But Mr. Walker, who, during a portion of his residence at Pekin, was the guest of Robert Hart, Prince Kung's principal adviser in foreign affairs, and had an excellent opportunity to get at the inside of Chinese politics, says that the Pekin Government is scarcely aware of the existence of the Chinese element in this country, and that its people in America are never thought of in the consideration of State affairs. Ever since the invasion of Pekin by the allied European forces, the Chinese have steadily opposed concessions to foreigners. If a port has been opened; if missionaries have been allowed to take up their residence in the interior; in a word, if anything looking like a further influx of foreigners into China has been done, it has only been through some coercion practiced by foreign States upon the Imperial Government. Nothing has been conceded willingly. Instead of troubling themselves about the introduction of Chinese into the United States, they have been striving to devise some means to exclude the American "foreign devil" from China. Mr. Walker also says that he was in Pekin about the time that the Burlingame treaty was under discussion there, and that it was with the greatest reluctance that it was accepted. Mr. Burlingame certainly got no thanks from the Chinese for it, and came very near being recalled for his action in the premises.

In regard to the report that Chin Ta Jin had been secretly favoring the passage of the bill, Mr. Walker said that he would not be at all surprised if such was the case. It was in thorough accord with Chinese methods of diplomacy; and there are, he thinks, no more skillful diplomats in the world than the Chinese. Taking advantage of the prejudice against the Chinese in this country, and desiring the abrogation of the treaty, it would be natural for the Chinese authorities to pretend opposition, while secretly elated at the prospect of its passage.

THE COIN-RESERVE.

MR. FERNANDO WOOD'S "PROPOSITSON" TO UTILIZE SOME OF IT—HE SAYS HIS MEASURE WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH RESUMPTION.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Wood says to-day that your correspondent did not correctly represent him or his proposition in regard to the payment of the arrears of pensions. He says that the measure referred to was not presented in the shape of a bill, but rather as a proposition on which to base legislation, stating such views as he (Mr. Wood) honestly entertains. He prefers that the proposition shall be considered precisely as it was made by him, rather than in such a summary of it as your correspondent sent you last evening, and for that reason he asks that it shall be printed verbatim. It is in these words:

TEXT OF MR. WOOD'S RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The amount necessary to be provided for the "arrears of pensions" created by the act of Jan. 25, 1879, as officially reported to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter of Feb. 12, 1879, will be $41,500,000; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury further states in his letter that the estimated receipts and expenditures, if the arrears of pensions be provided for, will leave a deficiency at the end of the next fiscal year of $27,062,419.71; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary further states that there are but two means of supplying this deficiency, viz.: by additional taxation or by the sale of 4 per cent bonds, the latter method of which he recommends; and

WHEREAS, The people cannot bear the burden of additional taxation, and it is inexpedient to increase the bonded debt; and

WHEREAS, By the monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Secretary of the Treasury Feb. 1, 1879, there was a cash-balance in the Treasury of $142,672,049.94, a part of which is reserved for purposes of resumption under the Act of Jan. 14, 1875; and

WHEREAS, There can be no good reason at this time for the reserve of so large a sum, which produces no interest, and against which there can be no large probable demand, and in view of the fact that the Secretary has authority to sell bonds for resumption purposes whenever required for that purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay out of the cash-balance in the Treasury now on hand and unexpended any money that may be required to pay the arrears of pensions required by the Act of Jan. 25, 1879, or to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, bearing 4 per cent interest, the proceeds of which shall be applied to this object.

THE ACTUAL DEFICITS.

Mr. Wood said to your correspondent further this evening: "In my opinion, this does not attack the reserve fund for resumption purposes. The bill from the Appropriations Committee concerning the payment of arrears of pensions, which passed to-day, appropriates but $27,000,000, whereas the amount required by the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter was $41,500,000; consequently there is only a deficiency of between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000, and there is more than that in the Treasury cash-balance, leaving untouched the coin reserved for resumption purposes. Besides, there need be no anxiety about the reserve for resumption, because the Resumption act gives the Secretary authority to sell bonds whenever required for resumption purposes. Therefore, even if any of the present reserve should be taken to pay the arrearage of pensions, and the balance to that credit did not, in the estimation of the Secretary, appear to be large enough, he has power to procure gold whenever the emergency shall arise. Moreover, in my judgment, there need be no apprehension of anything impairing resumption. It is an accomplished fact. There has been more coin paid into the Treasury since the 1st of January, when we resumed, than has been drawn out for purposes of resumption."

WILL IT RETARD RESUMPTION?

Mr. Wood continued: "I have voted for every bill and proposition looking to resumption of specie-payments for the last ten years, and will make any sacrifice to maintain it intact; but I do not think it necessary to keep idle in the Treasury so large a sum of coin, for which we receive no interest, while we are paying interest on the bonds with which we procured it. Nor do I think that, when the Treasury gets the benefit of the reduced interest consequent on the conversion of the 6 per cents into 4 per cents, there will be any deficiency at all. I shall report to the House to-morrow, from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill reducing the time during which double interest runs on the 6 and 4 per cents from ninety to thirty days, which will save us at least $2,000,000 on interest-account alone during the balance of the fiscal year, and, with the increasing prosperity of the country, the revenues will be largely increased, so that I think that, by the end of the fiscal year, it will be unnecessary to touch the resumption-fund, or to issue additional obligations, or resort to taxation. What we require now is a temporary provision to meet this additional expenditure, and I think that my proposition will do that without justly creating any distrust as to the ability of the Government to maintain resumption. I think it will be very soon apparent to the friends of resumption that there can be no necessity for maintaining so large a coin-reserve in the Treasury for that purpose as we have now."

A HAZARDOUS PROPOSITION.

Mr. Wood has, as he says, steadfastly supported all measures looking to resumption for a good many years, and no one has a right to doubt his sincerity in this matter or to attack his motives. But it is a fact that his "proposition," which, by the way, he says he means to lay before the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow for its consent, is regarded here by all friends of sound money as a very dangerous playing with fire; while his assertion that there is no need for the maintenance of a large coin-reserve for resumption finds assent only with Mr. Kelley, Mr. Ewing, and others declared and zealous paper-money inflationists. Mr. Wood's "proposition," if it ever becomes a bill, cannot become a law. It is thought dangerous by the friends of resumption, because it is the first offer to attack the resumption-fund of coin, and because it seems to show that Mr. Wood, who has been counted among the friends of resumption, does not comprehend the simple truth that a greenback is a promise to pay, and that the necessity for a large coin-reserve arises from the very fact that the Government offers to redeem its promises in coin, and must therefore keep coin on hand to do so. His movement is only another evidence of what every friend of sound money here sees: that resumption will never be accomplished until the legal-tenders are canceled as fast as they are redeemed, or until they cease to be legal-tender. But it is the opinion of the ablest friends of sound money here, of both parties, that, so far from the present resumption-fund being needlessly great, it ought to be considerably increased to make the Treasury and resumption safe against any sudden drain of gold to Europe.

HOW THE MONEY FOR PENSIONS CAN BE RAISED.

Several ways are proposed to raise the money required to pay the arrears of pensions, besides Mr. Wood's. One is to issue 4 per cent bonds for the amount required; but the Democrats think it would look bad for them to increase the bonded debt. Another is to lay an income tax, and this meets with considerable favor among Western men, but is not liked by others, on the ground that it would injure the Democratic prospects in New York and other Eastern States, and also because it would necessitate the appointment of a large number of new tax-officers, whom the Republican Administration would of course appoint, and who, it is supposed, would strengthen the Republican machine for next year. The most sensible proposition so far made is to renew the duty on tea and coffee. This would raise the needed money, and would lay an imperceptible burden on the taxpayers, for it is well known that the consumers in this country gained nothing by the foolish abolition of these duties some years ago.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE HOTCHKISS FIELD-GUN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that the War Department has ordered ten of the new Hotchkiss mounted field-guns for use on the frontier. This is the most powerful field-artillery arm yet invented. The order was sent by cable, and the guns will be delivered in a few days.

OGLESBY AND THE BERLIN MISSION.

The Republican Senators have generally signed a paper to-day presenting to the President the name of Richard J. Oglesby for some position suited to his claims, his services, and his ability. The purpose of this is said to be to secure Oglesby the appointment to the Berlin Mission.

MEDALS TO HEROES.

Several Northwestern papers have lately criticised the Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for failure to distribute medals for heroic conduct in saving life upon the lakes, charging that the distribution of medals was confined almost exclusively to such deeds in connection with disasters on the seacoast. The facts are that, since the passage of the law,—in June, 1874,—authorizining the distribution of such medals, twenty-five have been awarded, and ten of these have been given for acts performed in connection with disasters upon the lakes. The report has probably arisen from delay in making certain contemplated awards for acts of heroism on the lakes occurring last autumn. This delay, however, has been caused wholly by the necessity of having in the Department the requisite formal evidence required by law to be on the files previous to any award being made.

GEN. SHIELDS.

The Senate gave a half-hour of its time to-day to Gen. Shields, and paid very respectful attention to his appeal for a pension for his old Mexican War comrades. The galleries were well filled with an audience in which the "Milesian" cast of countenance was predominant. The occasion was a resolution by Senator Voorhees, providing that the survivors of the Mexican War be placed on the pension rolls, but, as it has no possible chance of receiving the attention of Congress during the present session, the concession of time to-day may be considered as a graceful act of courtesy toward a brave old veteran who will probably never make his appearance again in public life.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has nominated John W. Chapman for Marshal of the District of Iowa.

THE FOUR PER-CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per-cent loan since yesterday's report aggregate $1,756,700.

TILDEN OR THURMAN?

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—It has leaked out that there has been a very large-sized difference between the National and Congressional Democratic Committees as to the conduct of the next camaign. The National Committee, with Barnum at its head, wants to run the campaign in the interest of Mr. Tilden. The Congressional Committee, with Wallace at its head, wants to run it in the interest of Thurman. The fight between these two Committees on this point was hot and unrelenting. Neither would yield, and the debate at times got high. After a number of meetings, and hours and hours of debating and discussing and conferring, both Committees have agreed that they cannot agree, and have compromised the matter by dividing to form a new Committee of ten, to consist of five members from each of the old Committees. This new Committee is to have headquarters here at Washington, and to have general supervision of the campaign; but it must fight it out between itself as to whether it will support Tilden or Thurman, or some other man. This is reliably stated to be the present status of the fight. The question will be discussed *in extenso* at the Conference of the National Committee called to meet here at an early day.

THESE BE PARLOUS TIMES.

Public-Printer Defrees has written an open

letter to Congressman Finlay, of Ohio, who recently investigated Defrees, and made quite a damaging report as to his conduct. Defrees' letter is quite caustic, and reviews in detail Finlay's report. It says that he lies, and shall be held responsible for its publication. Following is an extract: "The charges made are lies, and, assuming you to have sense enough to understand the testimony taken before your Committee, you knew them to be lies when you authorized their publication. They had been repudiated by the Committee on Public Expenditures, a majority of whom are gentlemen of character of your own political faith. You will please observe that I use the word 'lies' as the most appropriate in the English language for the present occasion." The letter concludes as follows:

Your assertion that the system of bookkeeping in this office cannot be understood is doubtless true, so far as you are concerned, as it could not be expected that your limited knowledge of that science, acquired in adding up chalk marks on the reverse side of the door of a whisky-shop, should or would enable you to comprehend it. I assert, and can show to any man having sufficient capacity to understand the subject, that the books of this office are as well kept as in any Department of the Government. There is not a dollar received or paid out, nor any business transaction of the office, that is not recorded and properly returned to the Treasury. Ask the accounting officers of that Department, and they will tell you that the accounts of no other disbursing officer of the Government come to them in a better or more satisfactory shape than from this office. Take the advice of one who has a proper appreciation of your capacity: Confine your future labors to the pettifogging of dog cases before Justices of Peace in our townships. You know nothing about printing and binding; and when a man attempts to speak on a subject of which he is as ignorant as a Hottentot, he is sure to accomplish the feat of Dogberry in writing himself down as an unmitigated ass. Thine, affectionately, JOHN D. DEFREES.

If Finlay has any sand in his craw, and there is no good reason to believe he has not, there is a probability that wounded "honah" on both sides may make it necessary to have recourse to pistols and coffee for two. This will make Finlay, of course, prominent, but then, he is an Ohioan, and has a right to claim the attention of the public eye.

GEN. BARLOW'S STRANGE CONDUCT IN FLORIDA.

Special to Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gen. F. C. Barlow made a remarkable spectacle of himself before the Potter Committee to-day. Going to Florida at the request of President Grant, being associated with the Republicans there, being in their secrets, and knowing their case, on the 4th of December, 1876, in the afternoon, he wrote the concluding argument to be used before the Returning Board setting forth a Republican view, and the same night advised Dr. Cowgill, member of the Board, to return the State for Tilden. Later the same night he told Tilden's counsel, Parris, what he had done, who telegraphed it to Pelton, and on it based the claim of the State. The next morning he met by appointment leading Democratic lawyers, and announced his conclusions to them, and later still wrote a letter to Dr. Cowgill urging the Board to return for Tilden. After this confession nobody wonders that his Republican associates distrusted him as they did.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Mr. McDonald called up the Senate bill to appoint Spruille Braden an Ensign in the United States navy. It was passed. (Braden is the young man who took the prize for excellence in the English Nautical School, but refused a commission in the English navy, as it would have compelled him to renounce his American citizenship.)

The following bills on the calendar were passed:

The House bill to give Circuit Courts supervising jurisdiction in certain criminal cases.

The House bill to amend Sec. 824 of the Revised Statutes relative to the fees of District-Attorneys.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported amendments to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $2,000 for the widow of the late Justin E. Colburn, Consul-General at Mexico, and $7,000 for the widow of Bayard Taylor, late Minister to Germany. Referred.

Mr. Matthews called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the public property at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, Cincinnati. Passed.

The Senate laid aside temporarily the Post-Office Appropriation bill, in order that Senator Shields might speak in favor of the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war.

At the conclusion of Senator Shields' remarks, consideration was resumed of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and the debate on the Brazilian Mail subsidy amendment was continued, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Bailey to limit the contract for the Brazilian mail service to five years instead of ten, as reported by the Committee. After debate, the amendment of Mr. Bailey was rejected,—yeas, 25; nays 31,—as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Hereford,	Morrill,
Bayard,	Howe,	Oglesby,
Beck,	Kernan,	Randolph,
Booth,	McDonald,	Ransom,
Cameron (Wis.),	McMillan,	Saulsbury,
Coke,	McPherson,	Teller,
Eaton,	Merrimon,	Voorhees,
Grover,	Morgan,	Wadleigh—25.
Harris,		

NAYS.

Allison,	Dorsey,	Matthews,
Anthony,	Eustis,	Maxey,
Barnum,	Garland,	Paddock,
Blaine,	Hamlin,	Patterson,
Bruce,	Hill,	Plumb,
Burnside,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Butler,	Ingalls,	Saunders,
Cameron (Pa.),	Kellogg,	Shields,
Conkling,	Kirkwood,	Spencer,
Conover,	Lamar,	Withers—31,
Dawes,		

Mr. Eaton moved to amend so as to strike out the words requiring that the vessels be "American built and owned," and insert in lieu thereof a clause requiring that they be "owned, commanded, and manned by citizens of the United States." In support of this amendment he argued that the contract should be open to competition, and not left for John Roach. He (Eaton) meant by his amendment that citizens of the United States might buy foreign ships and compete for this contract.

The amendment of Mr. Eaton was rejected,—yeas, 19; nays, 34,—as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Harris,	McDonald,
Beck,	Hereford,	McPherson,
Booth,	Jones (Nev.),	Merrimon,
Coke,	Jones (Fla.),	Morgan,
Eaton,	Kernan,	Saulsbury,
Gordon,	Lamar,	Shields,
Grover,		Voorhees—19.

NAYS.

Anthony,	Edmunds,	Maxey,
Barnum,	Eustis,	Morrill,
Bayard,	Garland,	Oglesby,
Blaine,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Bruce,	Hill,	Patterson,
Burnside,	Hoar,	Plumb,
Cameron (Pa.),	Howe,	Rollins,
Cameron (Wis.),	Ingalls,	Saunders,
Conkling,	Kellogg,	Spencer,
Conover,	Kirkwood,	Teller,
Dawes,	Matthews,	Wadleigh—34.
Dorsey,		

Mr. Eustis submitted an amendment providing that neither contract should be considered in force if service on either line be abandoned or discontinued.

The amendment of Mr. Eustis was agreed to,—yeas, 35; nays, 15.

Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment to pay $10 per mile instead of $30 per mile for service. Rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 30, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Harris,	Morgan,
Bayard,	Hereford,	Morrill,
Beck,	Howe,	Oglesby,
Booth,	Kernan,	Randolph,
Cameron (Wis.),	McMillan,	Ransom,
Eaton,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Edmunds,	Merrimon,	Wadleigh—22.
Grover,		

NAYS.

Barnum,	Dorsey,	Matthews,
Blaine,	Eustis,	Maxey,
Bruce,	Garland,	Paddock,
Burnside,	Hamlin,	Patterson,
Butler,	Hill,	Plumb,
Cameron (Pa.),	Ingalls,	Rollins,
Coke,	Jones (Fla.),	Saunders,
Conkling,	Kellogg,	Shields,
Conover,	Kirkwood,	Spencer,
Dawes,	Lamar,	Withers—30.

Mr. Whyte submitted an amendment providing that the New York line shall run alternately from New York and Baltimore.

Mr. Cockrell inquired if the Senator would support the bill if this amendment should be adopted.

Mr. Whyte said he was opposed to the bill on principle, and nothing would induce him to vote for it and forfeit his self-respect.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 25, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Hereford,	Morgan,
Bayard,	Howe,	Morrill,
Beck,	Jones (Fla.),	Oglesby,
Booth,	McDonald,	Ransom,
Edmunds,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Grover,	Merrimon,	Wadleigh—19.
Harris,		

NAYS.

Anthony	Eustis,	Matthews,
Barnum,	Garland,	Maxey,
Burnside,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Cameron (Pa.),	Hoar,	Patterson,
Cameron (Wis.),	Ingalls,	Plumb,
Conkling,	Kellogg,	Rollins,
Conover,	Kirkwood,	Shields,
Dawes,	McMillan,	Spencer—25
Dorsey,		

Messrs. Davis (Ill.), Dennis, and Whyte, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Mitchell, Ferry, and Sargent, who would have voted in the negative.

Pending discussion, Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the Senate resolution directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing the use of railroad telegraph lines for commercial purposes, together with a report on the subject, and an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for a Commission to sit during the recess to investigate the relations between the Western Union and other telegraph companies; also the relations between the Western Union Company and the press. Ordered that the report be printed and the amendment be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In submitting the report Mr. Mitchell said it was signed by every member of the Committee except one, and that member was not able to attend some meetings.

The Senate then proceeded with the Post-Office Appropriation bill. In taking a vote on an amendment the Senate was found to be without a quorum. Subsequently several Senators came into the hall, and Mr. Whyte, with a view to ascertaining whether a quorum was present, moved that the Senate adjourn. This was decided in the negative—yeas, 5; nays, 37. A quorum was now present.

Mr. Oglesby, at 10:30 o'clock, moved that the Senate adjourn, but it was disagreed to.

Mr. Jones (Fla.) advocated his amendment to include the Bay of Mobile and Pensacola as stopping places of the line. The amendment was rejected—yeas 20; nays 20.

Mr. Beck said there was no genuine quorum here unless the pairs were broken, and therefore no real business could be done.

The Senate agreed to the Committee's amendment in relation to the Brazilian mail line,—yeas 23, nays 17,—as follows:

YEAS.

Bruce,	Eustis,	Patterson,
Burnside,	Gordon,	Rollins,
Butler,	Hamlin,	Saunders,
Cameron (Pa.),	Hill,	Sharon,
Cockrell,	Ingalls,	Spencer,
Coke,	Kellogg,	Windom,
Conover,	Kirkwood,	Withers—23,
Dorsey,	Maxey.	

NAYS.

Bailey,	Jones (Fla.),	Oglesby,
Beck,	Kernan,	Paddock,
Davis (W. Va.),	McMillan,	Teller,
Eaton,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Ferry,	Merrimon,	Wadleigh—17.
Hereford,	Morgan,	

Numerous pairs were announced, thus accounting for the absence of Senators. The other amendments of the Committee were agreed to.

Mr. Ferry offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to readjust the compensation for carrying the mails by railroads, and substituting space for weight, with the addition of speed and classification of mail matter, dividing it into four parts, with specific definitions.

Mr. Ferry said this amendment was desired by the Post-Office Department, and had received some consideration by the Post-Office and Appropriation Committees; besides, it was desired by the publishers of newspapers and other printed matter.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bailey, at the instance of the Post-Office Committee, offered an amendment providing for the readjustment of the salaries of Postmaster of the third, fourth, and fifth classes under the act of 1866.

Mr. Oglesby at 12:30 o'clock moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. Bailey, by request, withdrew his amendment, with a view that it might be offered to some other bill.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments concurred in, and the bill passed,—yeas, 25; nays, 15.

At 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wood asked that a session be ordered for to-morrow night for the consideration of reports from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Atkins objected, and stated he would object to everything until the Legislative Appropriation bill was disposed of.

So many members, however, appealed to him to yield that he did so, but Mr. Hale objected to any business, and moved to go into Committee on the Legislative bill, stating that his side of the House was anxious to go on with that bill.

Mr. Cobb, rising to a question of the highest privilege, was recognized by the Speaker and called up the Florida contested-election case of Finley vs. Bisbee.

Mr. Conger raised the question of consideration, but the House by a vote of yeas 135, nays 122, determined to proceed with the election case.

This was a strict party vote with the exception of Turney, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the election case.

The resolutions of the majority of the Committee on Elections declare that Jesse J. Finley (contestant) is, and Horace Bisbee (the sitting member) is not, entitled to the seat as the Representative from the First District of Florida.

These resolutions were supported by Messrs. Williams (Ala.), Candler, and Cobb, while Messrs. Hiscock, Lapham, and Bisbee supported the minority report, declaring Bisbee entitled to the seat.

The minority resolutions were then withdrawn, and a vote was taken on the majority resolutions, and they were agreed to,—yeas, 131; nays, 122,—a strict party vote with the exception of Harrison and Turney, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Finley then appeared at the bar of the House and was sworn in, taking the modified oath.

Notice was given that the South Carolina contested-election cases would be called up next Monday.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for memorial services in honor of the deceased members Welsh (Neb.), and Williams (Mich.).

In the evening session resolutions were offered and adopted expressive of the respect in which the memory of the deceased members is held, and eulogies upon the life and public character of each were delivered, after which the House adjourned.

The Democratic caucus called for this evening was postponed until to-morrow evening.

CRIME.

SCALPERS.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Grand Jury have found half-a-dozen indictments against Chester L. White, ex-Auditor, and Gen. H. Heaford, ex-General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who skipped out last spring after the discovery of their acts of embezzlement. The Company have carefully kept secret the nature of their defalcation until now, but the full facts have been ascertained, and will be published to-morrow. Both White and Heaford were highly trusted by the Company, and their fall created a stir in railroad and social circles here.

It appears that Heaford was the originator of the frauds. He began operating upon the proceeds of 1,000-mile tickets, worth $25 to $30 each, and, when Auditor White detected the frauds, the two men held a conference, the result of which was the sale of the tickets and appropriation of the proceeds went on as before, only White shared in the same. Growing bolder, the two made the system apply to other tickets. Money came to them in plenty, and they dispensed it royally. White, in the capacity of Auditor, had charge of all the railroad accounts, and among others of the weekly record of ticket sales. By White's improved system of bookkeeping the items which went to make up the steal were entered in a book called "Foreign Balances," which White kept himself, and were duly distributed among various roads, chiefly small lines in the South Southeast and South Southwest, that made irregular returns, the entries being shifted from road to road so as to make the discovery more unlikely.

It was due to an accidental meeting of a Missouri Pacific official and the Treasurer of the New Jersey Southern in a New York street-car that the discovery of the fraud was made,—the Missouri Pacific man remarking that the Jersey Road owed the Missouri Pacific a balance of $1,600. The official of the Jersey Road assured him that the balance was the other way, and that the Missouri Pacific man had better have his books investigated when he got home. This started the Missourian, who called upon Oliver Garrison, then in New York, and told him what he had learned. Mr. Garrison went to A. Law's, studied up the account between the two roads, and discovered the fraud. An interview followed with Auditor White, who confessed, as also did Heaford, and the next day both men were missing.

It is learned that since then White has been staying in Canada, and that Heaford has been acting as Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Central in New York City, with an office at No. 506 Broadway, till a short time since, when he was transferred to the New England office of the same Company, with an office at No. 203 Washington avenue. During the last day or two efforts have been made to get a requisition for Heaford, but it would be useless, as it is known that the following telegram went over the wires a few days ago:

"*To George H. Heaford, etc., Boston:* Ten indictments found against you in the Criminal Court. Island Pond would be a good objective point, or some quiet spot in mid-ocean."

Heaford has doubtless taken advantage of the intimation.

INFANTICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—This forenoon the body of a full-grown infant was found in a vault connected with tenement-house No. 432 Wells street. Inquiry established the fact that Mary Griffin, a girl 18 years of age, living in the family of William Perry, one of the occupants of the tenement, as a servant, gave birth to the child about ten days ago, and, after strangling it, disposed of the body as above stated. Mary never lost an hour's time from her work on account of illness, and thus in a measure avoided suspicion of her crime, although Mrs. Perry had innocently arrived at the conclusion that all was not right, from her haggard appearance mainly. Detective O'Connor arrested the murderess this afternoon on her return from a shopping tour with a sister, who came to the city from Whitewater two days since for a visit. The parents of the girls reside in or near Whitewater.

During the time that the body remained in the vault rats gnawed the lower portion of it in a shocking manner. The lower limbs were nearly devoured by the vermin. The face, however, was not touched. The girl takes her arrest, under such grave circumstances, with coolness and apparent resignation, thinking that a simple denial ought to be sufficient to clear her of all suspicion.

Late this afternoon Mary Griffin confessed that she gave birth to the child, and, finding it dead, threw it into the vault to conceal her shame. She is held a prisoner, subject to the result of official investigation. The father of the child is said to be one Peter Doyle, of East Troy, Wis. Mary's father is employed in the Reaper Works at Whitewater.

SEWING-MACHINE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 20.—News reached here to-day that one W. H. Bryant, claiming to be a sewing-machine agent representing a Vincennes firm, went to the house of Mr. W. H. Daily, at Hazleton, a small place south of this city, and, finding Mr. D. absent from home, insulted his wife. Mrs. Daily informed her husband upon his return of the indignities of the agent, whereupon he became terribly enraged, and, taking his revolver, proceeded to find Bryant. After a short search he espied his victim, and immediately opened fire on him, discharging without effect three chambers of his revolver. Spectators interposed, and probably saved the life of the terrified agent, who was promptly taken in custody by the proper authorities.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—George Washington, the negro ravisher, who is to be hanged to-morrow noon, has taken things remarkably easy thus far. He ate heartily to-day, and at 11 p. m. was preparing to sleep. Washington has embraced the Catholic faith and withdrawn his permission that certain physicians can have his body after death. He had believed, until convinced of the impossibility of such a thing by his spiritual advisers, that the physicians would restore his life and smuggle him out of the city. Washington claims to be 34 years of age, and is sentenced for rape upon the person of Francis Otte, aged 11 years. The deed was committed Oct. 19 last.

ANGELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has had a fine passage home. The American bark Shooting Star, Capt. Newell, in which the agent of the Company sailed with him from Lisbon, Jan. 12, was telegraphed off the Capes this afternoon, and will probably be up some time to-morrow or next day, according to the ice. As yet, there has been no communication with her except by pilot. She has made an excellent passage.

MOUNT VERNON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—George Baffington pleaded guilty in our Circuit Court to stealing $40 from a widow named Bater, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. He was yesterday sentenced to four years for stealing wheat. The sentence of to-day will begin at the expiration of that of yesterday.

John Hatson was sentenced on Monday to two years in the Penitentiary for burglary and larceny, but to-day on a petition of officers and citizens his term was lessened to one year.

BRIBED ALDERMEN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Newark, O., says there is a decided commotion in that place on account of the publication, by order of the City Council, of the names of former members of the Council, with dates and the amounts of money illegally taken from the City Treasury under different pretexts, aggregating $3,000. Many of the recipients are among the most prominent citizens. The Solicitor is instructed to commence suit for the recovery of this money at once. This, added to the recently-discovered irregularities in the County Clerk's office, occasion considerable excitement.

SLIPPERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 20—CADILLAC, Mich., Feb. 20.—Dan Shay, a noted rough, who broke jail at Ludington, where he was in custody, on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and obtaining money by false pretenses, was arrested there and lodged in jail on the 17th. Last night he broke jail at Cadillac, and made good his escape, though hotly pursued by a posse of officers.

BRIEF LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 20.—Warren Parker, released from the Indiana State Prison on Wednesday, after serving three years for forgery, was immediately rearrested, and is now jailed here on a warrant charging a like offense. Parker, four years ago, while studying medicine in this city, forged the name of a young business woman from whom he had obtained a promise of marriage for a considerable sum, and absconded.

FORGED DRAFTS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20.—Dispatches received by the First National Bank here state that a forged draft for $500, payable to the order of Alexander Ramsey, Jr., has been presented to Herring & Sears, Jefferson City, Mo., and four forged drafts to the same order have been refused in New York. Possibly the negotiation of more such drafts will be attempted.

A WOMAN FORGER.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Marion West, of Indianapolis, was arrested at Washington Court-House, O., yesterday for forgery, having raised a check of $20 to $2,000. The check was given by a farmer whom the woman had in her toils.

ACQUITTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—In the United States Circuit Court, G. H. B. Henderson, ex-Postmaster at Ellis, San Joaquin County, charged with embezzlement, was acquitted.

CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—Harry Hulse, supposed to be the man who outraged little Hattie Hoburg on Tuesday last, was arrest and placed in the station-house this noon.

SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 20.—A divorce suit quite out of the ordinary run commenced to-day, exciting a lively sensation on account of the peculiar phases it presents and the prominent social position of the parties interested. The wife of Leonard Reeg, an extensive dry-goods dealer, prays for separation from her husband, setting forth that in fifteen years of wedded life she has become a mother of nine children, the youngest a babe of a few months, and that she has been driven to utter desperation by her husband's aspersions upon the paternity of some of the older children, he claiming they are the fruit of illicit intercourse with a wealthy contractor, Allen Holmes. The latter had long been Reeg's best friend, and a heavy creditor. While continuing to live with her, he has, as alleged, for years continually taunted her with illegitimacy of the children and sought to wring confessions from her. Rather than confess to the heinous offense of which she is innocent, and to defend the reputation of the little ones, she now goes into the divorce court, and defies Reeg to substantiate in public what he has so persistently charged in private.

FOREIGN.

Debate on the Amnesty Measure in the French Deputies.

Much Opposition to the Adoption of a General Bill on the Subject.

Eight Thousand of the Clyde Ship-Carpenters Now on a Strike.

The King of Burmah Accomplishes a Most Murderous Revolution.

Eighty of the Nobility Killed to Plaese His Royal Fancy.

General Revolt Threatened by the Unpaid Egyptian Army Officers.

No Fresh Cases Reported in the Plague-Infected Districts.

FRANCE.

AMNESTY AND IMPEACHMENT.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—There is considerable dissension among Republicans concerning the questions of amnesty for political offenses and the impeachment of the De Broglie Ministry. De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, has become very unpopular with the Extremists, in consequence of his annulling the vote of the municipality granting money to assist returning Communists, and his assertion of authority over the police. The *Journal Des Debats* (Leon Say's organ) to-day opposes the impeachment scheme.

AMBASSADORIAL TRANSFER.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Tissot, the French Minister to Greece, is likely to be appointed Ambassador to Constantinople in place of Fournier, transferred to Vienna.

DEBATE ON THE AMNESTY BILL.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 20.—In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the Amnesty bill, Louis Blanc argued that the Government's bill, by bestowing pardon, maintained an arbitrary principle that would exclude 1,300 or 1,400 persons from clemency. Amnesty, he maintained, should be plenary. The great Republic of the United States had, at the close of the Civil War, understood the true character of amnesty. He recapitulated various causes which provoked the Commune, as the excitement and privations of siege, and the contempt shown for the municipal liberties of Paris, and declared that if the Chamber refused to grant plenary amnesty it must expect widespread agitation.

M. Andrieux argued that the adoption of plenary amnesty would cause a disastrous reaction, and deprive the Republic of the fruits of eight years of moderation. He said the present Government, in relying upon Parliament and the country, had nothing to fear.

Minister Leroyer severely stigmatized the Commune as a premeditated Socialist movement, carried out in the presence of the enemy. It was impossible to grant amnesty to those who boasted that they would revive the Commune, and glorified in their misdeeds. He denied that the majority of the public favored plenary amnesty, and even if they did he would not agree thereto. He appealed to the Chamber not to refuse the Government its confidence.

Mr. Naquet spoke in support of plenary amnesty. The general debate then closed.

The discussion of the clauses is fixed for to-morrow.

THE PROSPECT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A correspondent at Paris states that certainly less than 100 members of the Chamber of Deputies will vote for unconditional amnesty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STRIKES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—The strike not being entirely settled here, the troops remain at the request of the magistrates.

The Bolton cotton operatives are striving against the 10 per cent reduction, while the Sheffield scissors manufacturers are reducing wages from 5 to 15 per cent.

The number of ship-builders on a strike on the Tyne ship-yards increased to 8,000 yesterday.

FAILURE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Thomas Sutton, shipowner and merchant, of Shields and Newcastle, has failed. Liabilities estimated at £120,000.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

At a meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board yesterday, it was decided to spend $35,000 in erecting slaughter-sheds and lairage necessary to the continuance of the American cattle trade.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Within the last few days the embarrassment of an old-established house in the China tea trade has been freely referred to. A group of speculative builders in Glasgow is also reported in difficulties.

LAYARD.

It is said that Sir Henry Layard will not return as Ambassador to Constantinople.

BURMAH.

A MURDEROUS KING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.—A report from Mandelay asserts that the King of Burmah had murdered all the Royal Princes and their entire families, and replaced the new Ministers with those formerly in office, thus restoring a despotic Government.

TURKEY.

REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.—The Porte has appointed four Commissioners to superintend the proposed reforms in the administration of Asia Minor.

BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, Feb. 20.—The members of the Bulgarian Assembly have nearly all arrived. There is considerable excitement in consequence of the rumors of Servian encroachments. The powerful party wishes to postpone the date of opening the Assembly.

WANT TO GET IN.

TIRNOVA, Feb. 20.—About twenty Deputies from East Roumelia and six from Macedonia are here, claiming admission to the Assembly.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE SHOT AT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A correspondent at Cairo says that a shot fired by one of the mob Tuesday passed close to the Khedive.

CABINET CRISIS.

Great pressure is being used to induce Mr. Rivers Wilson, the Minister of Finance, to remain in office. M. De Blignieres, Minister of Public Works, awaits the advice of the French Government. The Minister of War has resigned. It is said that Cherif Pasha, an old Turk, will succeed Nubar Pasha at the head of the Ministry.

REVOLT THREATENED.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the officers threaten a general revolt if their comrades are not released.

IMPORTANT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Times* says neither England nor France would be disposed to witness with indifference the success of a coup d'etat which would place Egypt again under the personal rule of a Khedive.

THE PLAGUE.

NO FRESH CASES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—Despite the general thaw and warmth throughout the plague-infected district, both public and private advices state that no fresh cases of the plague have occurred.

GERMANY.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Deputies Fritzsche and Hasselman were present in the Reichstag during yesterday's debate, but were silent.

GREAT INDIGNATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—In view of the indifference shown by the Ministers to the arrest of Deputies Fritzsche and Hasselman, great indignation was expressed that an inferior police agent should be thus able to affront the Reichstag. The debate in the Reichstag, however, was calm. The principal speech, that of Lasker, charged the Prefect of Police with acting in opposition to the Emperor. He said the Emperor, having summoned all the members of the Reichstag, without exception, to the opening ceremonies, it was the duty of Deputies Fritzsche and Hasselman to obey him, but the police now ask for sanction for the proceedings against them, apparently for responding to the Emperor's summons. The resolutions opposing their arrest were signed by eighty-five Deputies, mostly National Liberals.

ELECTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Herr Luzius was to-day elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag, receiving 122 votes, against 75 for Herr Seydewitz.

SOUTH AFRICA.

AT THE CAPE.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—Unless attacked, the British forces will confine their operations to the maintenance of the statu quo and the retention of the strategical position on the border until strongly reinforced. Two hundred volunteers from Port Elizabeth will relieve the Eighty-eighth Regiment at King William's Town, so as to permit the latter to go to the front.

HAYTI.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The West Indian steamer, just arrived, reports another revolution in Hayti.

In one engagement that took place by moonlight the Government forces lost thirty-five killed and eighty-nine wounded. The loss of the insurgents exceeded these figures, all of them captured were promptly put to death.

AUSTRIA.

SUFFRAGE PETITION.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—A petition from the workingmen of Austria, asking for universal suffrage, has been presented in the lower House of the Reichsrath.

MINES FLOODED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Vienna dispatch states that the salt mines at Wielieska have been flooded. The miners were saved.

ROUMANIA.

HOW IT WAS SETTLED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Vienna dispatch says advices from Bucharest are to the effect that the settlement of the Arab-Tabia affair, announced by the *Agence Russe*, consists of the evacuation of Arab-Tabia by the Roumanians, and their withdrawal to the line proposed by Russia.

SWITZERLAND.

EMIGRATING.

GENEVA, Feb. 20.—A number of young citizens of Zurich have started for Georgia, where it is proposed to establish a Swiss colony under the auspices of the Workingmen's Society. Others will follow.

RUSSIA.

THE CONTROVERSY WITH CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The negotiations between China and Russia are at a standstill, the latter refusing to surrender Kuldjah.

THE MINERS.

Trouble Threatened in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—Considerable excitement and uneasiness exists at Brownsville and other towns along the Upper Monongahela, owing to the recent outbreak and threatened violence by striking coal-miners in that vicinity. Nearly all the coal-mines have been shut down for some time, the original cause of the trouble being the reduction in the price paid for digging. Within a few days past several of the mine-owners have attempted to start up at reduced prices with fresh hands, but the old men have become so violent that the new men are afraid to go to work. The former employes, in some instances, have taken possession of the mines, and threaten dire vengeance on any one going to work.

On Monday night Sheriff Work, of Washington County, assembled a posse of deputies at Beallsville, and at 10 o'clock p. m. he, with 108 men, mounted and heavily armed, marched on Brownsville, arriving there at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Sheriff immediately went to work arresting coal-miners, in many cases taking them out of bed, and a large number of the strikers were jailed. In addition to the 108 men from Beallsville, 122 from California and Greenfield were sworn in and joined the other party at Brownsville, making the entire number of Deputy Sheriffs 230. They are camped in Brownsville and West Brownsville, and made many arrests to-day.

Brownsville is in Fayette County, and what authority Sheriff Work has is not yet known. He telegraphed Sheriff Dean, of Fayette County, at Uniontown yesterday, asking his help in securing the arrest of the leaders, but Dean refused to give it, saying he had no authority to make arrests.

Gov. Hoyt has placed Company H, of the Tenth Regiment, under Work's command. They are at Washington awaiting orders. Many of the miners have fled to the mines, where they have enough provisions to withstand quite a siege, and fears are felt that a bloody outbreak may occur at any moment.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Arrived, Victoria, from London, and Devon, from Bristol.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Australia and Koln, from New York, have arrived out. The steamer Atrato, from London for Boston, has proceed from Plymouth, where she put in for repairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Arrived, Algeria, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Sailed, steamer City of Panama, for Panama.

PATENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of patentees was held here to-night, taking action against the Senate amendments to the Patent laws.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

Further Concerning the Attempt to Do a Wild-Cat Business.

The New York Mutual Life Committee Have to Weaken a Little.

They Still Maintain the Soundness of Giving Something for Nothing.

Continued Opposition on the Part of the Old Policy-Holders.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Special Committee of the Mutual Life, appointed to consider the remonstrances of policy-holders against the rebate plan, makes these recommendations in its report, which was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees:

1. That instead of the rebate to new members of 30 per cent upon whole-life policies and 15 per cent upon other forms, a reduction be made from the tabular rates of premium of 15 per cent upon whole-life policies, both old and new, and upon other forms a proportionate reduction upon an equitable basis to be ascertained by the Actuary and approved by the Trustees, or, at the option of policy-holders, a dividend of the equivalent of such reduction shall be made in additional insurance, payable with the policy, such reduction to continue until otherwise ordered by the Board of Trustees, it being understood that policies already taken or negotiated under the present rebate plan shall be so adjusted by the Actuary as to

FULFILL THE OBLIGATIONS

of the Company to the holders of such policies, and equate their participation in the dividends of the Company with its other members.

That a Committee, consisting of one member of each Standing Committee of the Board of Trustees, be appointed to examine into the system of expenditures of this Company, in its several departments, in order to ascertain what reduction can properly be made in any or all, especially in law expenses, salaries, and advertising, and report to the Board for its action.

3. That, in the matter of surrender values, such a scale as shall be fair and equitable to those who retire from the Company should be fixed and adopted, and no departure made therefrom except by consent of the Insurance Committee.

4. That the Agency Committee be directed to make a thorough investigation of

THE AGENCY SYSTEM

as it has existed since the plan of commuting commissions was first adopted by the Company, with the view of ascertaining the actual cost of obtaining new insurance in each subsequent year, and of making such arrangements for the future conduct of the agencies as will secure to the Company the greatest permanent advantages under the plan now proposed for a general reduction of the rates of premiums, the Committee to report to the Board for its action at the next regular meeting.

The report further says: "The remonstrants allege the illegality, injustice, and inexpediency of the rebate measure, and its antagonism to the general welfare of the Association. It may be proper to note that a portion of the public controversy and apparent dissatisfaction proceed from other sources than our own policy-holders, and with this controversy your Committee have not felt called upon to interpose. The Committee received

THE PROTESTS OF A RESPECTABLE NUMBER

of policy-holders against the rebate plan, and certificates of approval from a much larger number. The Committee held sessions extending over a period of fourteen days, and great pains have been taken to reach a thorough and impartial investigation of the matter. The objecting policy-holders in New York and vicinity were already organized and represented by an Executive Committee. Similar organizations existed in other cities, and the Executive Committee in New York and like associations in other cities were early notified that the Committee would be pleased to confer with them respecting objections to the rebate plan, and to its collateral and consequential relations. This invitation was accepted by New York, and

A CONFERENCE

of several days followed, during which the gentlemen presented their objections with great clearness, candor, and ability to the Committee, with an apparent unanimity of desire to promote harmony in the Company, and to secure and advance its property. Among the conclusions reached were, first, the absolute mutuality of the Company, and the votable equality of its members in rights, prerogatives, and property are to the utmost extent conceded; second, the legality of the recently-adopted rebate is

A JUDICIAL QUESTION

which it is not the province of any committee of laymen to decide. There remains no shadow of doubt that the rebate was adopted with the single purpose of promoting the prosperity of the Company as a whole. It has resulted, as was anticipated, in a large increase of insurants, and, to that extent, at least, justifies the undertaking. The difference of opinion appears to arise from the different methods of actuarial computation, and the members of this Company, on questions of final doubt, must abide by the decisions of its own authorities, unless they are ready to concede that all its business is conducted upon uncertain or fallacious premises.

IT DOES NOT APPEAR,

therefore, from the evidence before the Committee, either that there is any loss upon the first two years' insurance under the rebate allowed, or that the interests of the old policy-holders suffer any detriment thereby, or that there is any such appropriation of funds for the purposes of rebate as are not more than recovered in the regular and ordinary course of subsequent business. The object and the motive of the rebate plan, therefore, do not appear open to the animadversions which have been cast upon them. Some of the methods and expedients by which it has been carried into effect may be, and in the opinion of your Committee are, objectionable. They have proved upon trial indefinite and obscure, and capable of doubtful and perverted interpretation; hence,

THE REDUCTION WAS RECOMMENDED

as above." A member of the opposing Committee of policy-holders said that to this general reduction there could not be any complaint, provided it was entirely safe, and made with full considerations of all the important interests involved, not only of those of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company itself, but of the whole life-insurance business of the country. When asked if he thought the Company could stand the proposed reduction of 15 per cent, he said that was a question which the opposing policy-holders had asked the officers of the Company, and which, as yet, the officers had

FAILED TO ANSWER SATISFACTORILY.

He had heard, from good authority, that the present surplus was only 12¼ per cent, and if that was so the answer was obvious. He could not tell what the opposing policy-holders would do, but was certain that they did not propose to allow the matter to go by default, and would not acquiesce until they were perfectly satisfied the step could be safely taken.

GENERAL-AGENT MILLER,

of the Connecticut Mutual Life, considered the reduction of premiums a doubtful venture, when assets draw from 3 to 4 per cent less than formerly.

Actuary Beers, of the New York Life, regarded it a very injudicious step at this time.

Vice-President Alexander, of the Equitable Life, did not think other companies of any consequence would consider it prudent to adopt a like course in these times. To reduce rates now, he said, was to invite distrust, since it was difficult to realize the full value of investments, and interest was coming down.

CASUALTIES.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—An accident, which came near being very serious, occurred on the Ohio & Mississippi about 4:30 this afternoon. About four miles west of this city a loaded freight train of thirteen cars jumped the track, ditching several cars. The passenger train from the west was close behind, and very narrowly escaped colliding with the disabled train. Within a few minutes another freight came from the same direction, and, by some means, was also thrown from the track, hemming in the passenger train. The passengers footed it to this city. The wreck will be cleared away by morning.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 20.—The frame residence of Martin Reddington, on the West Side, was consumed by fire to-night at 10 o'clock, probably from a lamp explosion. Mrs. Reddington was burned to a cinder in bed, and Reddington, in rushing into the building twice to save her, was burned so horribly that he cannot survive more than a few hours. Reddington was 65, and for many years has been employed as watchman for the Chicago & Alton. His wife was aged 40, and was married to him about a year. He is quite well off, and had lived here twenty-five years.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Feb. 20.—Last night a young man, hearing cries, proceeded in their direction, and found a man lying on the track about a quarter of a mile west of this city, seriously injured. He lived a short time after, and gave his name as Frank Smith, a Dane. He has no friends living in this country. It is supposed he was stealing a ride on a freight train which had passed a short time previously, and, in trying to get out of an end door of a car, fell, sustaining the above injuries.

FOOL EBERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Gertrude B. Flier, a widow, living in this city, was accidentally killed to-day by the discharge of a revolver. A young man named Leonard Eberson was displaying it, when a friend asked him to put it up, fearing that it might go off and hurt some one. He said it couldn't go off, it was perfectly safe, and, to prove it, threw it on the floor violently. It did go off, the ball passing through her body with immediately fatal effect. Eberson delivered himself to the police, and the officers are investigating the affair.

FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—N. L. Greenfield, a furniture-dealer, walked out of a second-story window in St. Cloud this morning, and fell thirty feet, breaking his skull, thigh bone, and dying instantly. The deceased was one of the most prominent citizens of Nashville. His remains will be placed in a vault to-morrow to await the arrival of his wife from Friar's Point, Miss.

SLEIGH ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Sihler, aged 78, was thrown from a sleigh last night, and is now lying at his home in a critical condition. His death is looked for. He is pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, a resident of the Concordia Theological Institute, and very eminent in his denomination as a theologian and linguist.

SUNK.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 20.—The Spanish steamship Louisa, hence with cattle, foundered ninety-five miles from this port. The crew returned after four days' exposure in an open boat.

DROWNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Chinamen state that two of their countrymen were drowned on the El Capitan yesterday. This is the only loss of life known.

MARINE LOSS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—The loss of the bark Hawthorne costs the insurance companies here $162,000.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, with clear or partly cloudy weather, and during the day slowly rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake Region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising temperature, falling barometer, winds mostly from the southeast to southwest, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow north of Missouri and in the Upper Lake Region.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and areas of light snow, rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds, a slight fall, followed by slowly rising temperature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* from the Northwest says the thermometer was 38 degrees below at Fort Pelly, and 35 degrees at Winnepeg. There is a slight snow-blockade in Dakota, two trains being delayed, for the first time in two years.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.387	20	85	N. W.	12	.0	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.507	20	70	N. W.	10		Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.520	19	69	N.	8		Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.526	19	69	N. W.	8	.0	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.492	19	85	W.	3		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.482	18	84	W.	2		Cloudy.

Maximum, 27; minimum, 13.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.92	20	N., fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Alpena	30.50	3	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Boise City	30.06	51	N. W., gen.		Fair.
Breckinridge	30.06	8	S. E., high.		Clear.
Buffalo	30.29	14	N. W., fresh	.06	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.51	35	E., light		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.06	41	W., gentle.		Clear.
Chicago	30.48	18	W., light		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.51	27	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Cleveland	30.45	15	N. W., fresh	.01	Clear.
Davenport	30.44	22	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Denver	29.97	44	S. fresh		Clear.
Des Moines	30.28	21	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Detroit	30.44	14	N. E., fresh		Fair.
Dodge City	29.90	34	S., fresh		Clear.
Duluth, Minn	30.40	4	N. E., brisk	.04	H. snow.
Erie	30.38	12	N. W., gen.		Clear.
Escanaba	30.55	4	N. W., light		Clear.
Fort Garry	30.08	4	S. E., brisk.	.10	Lt. snow.
Fort Gibson	30.23	46	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Grand Haven	30.49	12	N. E., fresh		Clear.
Indianapolis	30.50	24	Calm		Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.39	21	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.37	18	S. E., light.		Lt. snow.
Leavenworth	30.27	31	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Louisville	30.49	30	W., gentle.		Clear.
Madison	30.49	16	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Marquette	30.51	11	S. W., gen.		Cloudy.
Memphis	30.46	39	N. E., fresh		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.49	15	N. W., gen.		Hazy.
Nashville	30.52	31	Calm		Clear.
New Orleans	30.40	53	S. E., light.		Clear.
North Platte	29.77	20	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Omaha	30.11	31	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Oswego	30.19	19	N., brisk	.06	Lt. snow.
Pembina	30.08	8	S., brisk	.08	Fair.
Pioche, Nev.	29.89	50	S., fresh		Clear.
Pittsburg	30.35	20	N. W., fresh		Lt. snow.
Port Huron	30.42	12	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Rochester	30.21	20	N., brisk	.08	Lt. snow.
Sacramento	30.16	60	S. W., gen.		Cloudy.
Salt Lake City	29.93	56	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Sandusky	30.45	20	N., fresh		Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.23	55	W., fresh		Fair.
Shreveport	30.34	54	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
St. Louis	29.48	30	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
St. Paul	30.26	13	S. E., brisk.	.03	Lt. snow.
Toledo	30.42	25	W., gentle		Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.46	49	E., fresh		Clear.
Virginia City	29.57	41	S. W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Winnemucca	30.04	53	S. W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Yankton	30.07	29	S. E., light		Fair.

MILITARY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 20.—The former Military Retiring Board, which has been in session at Fort Leavenworth, has been dissolved, and a new one organized, composed as follows: Gen. C. H. Smith, Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, President; Gen. Rufus Saxon, of the Quartermaster's Department; Lieut.-Col. Van Voast, of the Sixteenth Infantry; Maj. Fryer, of the Medical Department; Lieut. D. M. Taylor, of the Ordnance Department, acts as Recorder. The first meeting of the new Board will take place on the 25th inst.

Barometer-Handkerchief.

Young Scientist.

The latest novelty is a "barometer-handkerchief." The design printed on it represents a man with an umbrella. In fine weather the umbrella is blue, in changeable weather gray, and in rainy weather white. The secret lies in printing this design in chloride of cobalt, but the first washing removes this sensitive chemical and destroys the barometric properties.

THE CANAL.

Another Convention Held Yesterday at Ottawa, Ill.

Delegations Present from Many Towns Along the Water-Way.

The Convention Puzzled with the Discussion of Four Sets of Resolutions.

Fines of $200,000 Suggested as About the Thing for the Railroads.

Adoption of the Conservative Course of Merely Working for an Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The State Canal Convention, held in the Opera-House here this afternoon, and which was largely attended, was called to order by Mayor Lynch, on whose motion Mayor Elwood, of Joliet, was chosen Chairman. E. G. Osmond of Will, William Cullen of LaSalle, and E. B. Fletcher of Grundy, were appointed Secretaries.

In taking the chair, Mr. Elwood expressed regret that the delegates from the towns west of Ottawa had not arrived, the train being three hours late.

As it was, however, there were representatives present from Joliet, Minooka, Morris, Seneca, Marseilles, Lockport, Ottawa, Plano, Sandwich, Tonica, etc. So it was decided to go ahead.

On motion of L. B. Ray, of Will, the following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: L. B. Ray, Mayor Lynch of Ottawa, W. T. Stackpole of Fairbury, E. H. Gaston of Lacon, and Isaac Nobes of Will.

All resolutions offered were referred without debate.

THE CHAIRMAN THEN ADDRESSED THE CONVENTION,

referring to previous conventions, which were local, and which had resulted in awakening an interest in the object sought to be accomplished,—the construction, by the General Government, of a ship-canal to connect the lakes with the Mississippi. A difference of opinion existed as to the consummation, and a concerted plan of action was needed, that it might go forth as the voice of the people along the canal and the Illinois River. There were opponents of the proposition, and others looked upon water-transportation as simply a local matter. So long as the latter thought was uppermost, the necessary unity could not be secured. Only six or seven of the Illinois Congressional delegation were heart and soul in favor of the project. The point to aim at was making the whole twenty-one solid. When the people could be made to believe that legislation tending toward a steamboat canal was for the good of the State they would take hold. He favored the submission to them of the question of transfer to the General Government, believing a great majority would say "yea."

MR. JOHN G. ARMSTRONG

asked for signatures to a petition pitching into the railroads for unjust discrimination, and asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress to improve the canal so as to permit the passage of large vessels.

O. B. Galusha, of Grenada, thought the Convention should confine its efforts to saving the canal. [Applause.] If side-issues were brought in, what was most needed might be lost sight of. If working in the interest of the railroads he should prefer to turn the canal at once over to the General Government.

Mr. Vaughey, of Seneca, spoke of the necessity of impressing upon members of Congress the fact that the people wanted a ship-canal. He saw no danger of the canal going down. Petitions should be gotten up and the matter agitated.

John S. Armstrong said the State should look after the canal

AS IT LOOKED AFTER THE STATE-HOUSE.

To let it go down would be humiliating.

Judge Glover was opposed to waging an unjust and unfair war on the railroads, but keeping them within the lines of the law was another question. The canal was to be taken care of for a couple of years. A bill was pending in the Legislature, asking for $200,000 out of the surplus earnings of the canal paid into the Treasury some years ago. When railroad companies carried freight for nothing, there was a nigger in the fence, and the farmers had been getting him out. [Applause.] If the canal was broken down, they would be at the mercy of the railroads. If communication was kept open, the railroads would have to keep the peace. [Applause.] Laws should be passed compelling the people to obey the laws.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

returned at this point, very much divided.

Mr. Stackpole submitted the majority report, as follows:

Resolved, That the laws against unjust discrimination and secret rebates on freight by railroads should be enforced.

Resolved, That Illinois should take care of and preserve its canal property. [Applause.]

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Convention to appoint a committee to urge upon the present Congress the completion of surveys for a suitable connection between the great lake and Mississippi system, and that they be respectfully requested to declare such work one of paramount national importance.

Resolved, That a committee be also appointed to confer with the Legislature of Illinois and urge the passage of an act submitting the question of transfer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the work begun on the Illinois River to the United States, on condition of prompt and suitable completion and enlargement.

THE OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ray presented the following:

WHEREAS, There is great probability that the earnings of the Illinois & Michigan Canal for the next two years will not be sufficient to make the necessary repairs and to maintain the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the present General Assembly be earnestly requested to make the necessary appropriations for any deficit that may occur to maintain and keep in repair said canal.

He said, to his mind, this was all that was necessary to consider now.

MR. LYNCH

submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The Illinois & Michigan Canal is a State institution, from which, as a competing line of transportation, the people of the State derive incalculable benefit; and

WHEREAS, The said canal has always been not only self-sustaining, but a source of revenue, and must continue to be so, although carrying freight at nearly one-half less than the rates charged by railroad corporations for equal distances on their railroads where they do not come in competition with the canal; and

WHEREAS, The railroads running parallel with and crossing the said canal are carrying freight for nearly three-quarters less for points along the line of the said canal than they charge for equal distances on their railroads away from the canal, evidently for the purpose of accomplishing its destruction; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature now in session to so amend the Railroad law as to prohibit unjust discriminations by railroads against the Illinois & Michigan Canal, making the penalty not less than $100,000 and not over $200,000 for the first offense, and for the second offense the forfeiture of their property and franchises, as provided by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we request the Legislature to place $200,000 of the surplus fund from the earnings of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the credit of said canal, to be used in case of emergency.

He also offered the following:

WHEREAS, The necessities of commerce, owing to the great increase of population and consequent production, demand that the canals connecting the great lake chain with the Atlantic, east from Lake Erie and south from Lake Michigan, be so deepened and widened as to float vessels of greater tonnage; therefore

Resolved, That we request our Legislature to appoint a Committee from the Committees on Rivers and Canals of the House and Senate, who in connection with the Governor will confer with a like Committee appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York in connection with its Governor, for the purpose of determining the course of action necessary to accomplish the object.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Vaughey moved to adopt Mr. Lynch's resolutions.

Mr. Bull, of Ottawa, moved the adoption of Mr. Ray's resolution as a substitute.

Wash Armstrong said there could be no special legislation in regard to unjust discriminations, and, if a special act were asked for, the Legislature would laugh at them. The canal could not be transferred to the General Government without first submitting the question to the people. Something practicable should be done. He favored Mr. Ray's resolutions.

Mr. Ray said the canal was in danger. It could not earn enough to maintain itself and make the necessary repairs. Money was needed. It could only come from the Legislature. Going to Springfield with that simple proposition, funds would be forthcoming, but if they went with a drag-net, they would get nothing. Referring to the constitutional provision which it was claimed prohibited the Legislature from making appropriations, he said Mr. Browning, its author, had stated that there was nothing in it which inhibited this State from keeping in repair its own property.

Mr. Bull urged that, if the present Railroad law was enforced, it was stringent enough to compel the railroads to do what the people demanded of them.

THE RAILROADS WERE TREMBLING NOW,

because the people were aroused and would not submit to unjust discriminations which would result in drying up the canal.

Mr. Lynch hooted at the idea that the railroads were trembling at a penalty of $1,000. The sooner people came to appreciate that they were the subjects of foreigners who owned the railroads, the sooner would they have their rights. If the Legislature took hold of the matter in the proper spirit, and imposed the proper penalty, there would be no need of an appropriation for the repair or maintenance of the canal. The present canal was too small for the times.

At this juncture the late delegates came in and took seats. There were about fifty of them.

Mr. Lynch resumed, saying that, before the ship-canal could be had, other States must be interested, and the project

GIVEN A NATIONAL CHARACTER.

If the matter were properly presented to Congress he believed a sufficient appropriation could be secured to construct it.

Mr. Hart, of Earlville, supported the substitute on the ground that Mr. Lynch's first resolution called for special legislation, which was prohibited by the Constitution. The present Railroad law was ample to protect the canal if it was properly enforced. Until the law had been thoroughly tested by prosecutions there should be no further legislation. The people should demand that its provisions be carried out. They should hold fast to what they had. What was needed was an appropriation to sustain the canal. If the railroads then chose to carry freight for nothing, he said amen.

Mr. Stackpole put in many words for his resolutions. He called attention to the kindness of Providence in creating the water-courses of this State, and said the co-operation of other States was not required. He begged that the Convention would not abandon the project of a ship-canal.

Mr. Gaston said he wasn't an enemy of railroads, but believed they ought to be kept in subjection. Their only competitor was the water-course. He wanted a ship-canal.

Wash Armstrong contended that Mr. Lynch's first resolution would be used as a handle to defeat an appropriation. As to the canal surplus, there was none.

Mr. Lynch said if there was to be a war with railroads,

IT SHOULD COME AT ONCE,

and the question be settled whether the railroads or the people were to govern. [Applause.] He was ashamed to say that, so far his knowledge went of the manner in which railroads and other corporations conducted their affairs, and the position they now occupied, the common people were more in danger from their power than from Communism.

Mr. Potter, of Marshal, said the railroads were serving the people altogether too well, but the people hadn't confidence enough in them to believe they would continue to do so. [Laughter.] What people should do was to preserve a competing line of transportation.

The substitute was then adopted by a large majority.

Canal-Commissioner Kingman told what had been thus far done at Springfield, mentioning the three pending bills,—one for an appropriation, another to get possession of the Lake-Front in Chicago, and the other to amend the Constitution so that the Canal Board could sell real estate in Chicago and elsewhere. These covered all that was needed at present. If it was thought best to improve or make the canal large enough for ships, he believed everybody would say amen. But the canal should be taken care of now. [Applause.]

Wash Armstrong said it was enough to make sure of the appropriation. If the Lake-Front matter was dragged in,

CHICAGO WOULD FIGHT.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins, of Marshall, the following were appointed a Committee to go to Springfield, present the resolution, and urge the making of an appropriation: Will County, W. S. Brooks and L. H. Goodrich; Grundy, L. B. Ray and P. A. Armstrong; LaSalle, Elmer Baldwin, Wash Armstrong, W. H. H. Holdridge, James Hart, and Alexander Bruce; Marshall, J. H. Jones, T. N. Shaw, and F. S. Potter; Putnam, Judge Hopkins and H. J. Swindler; Peoria, Julius H. Starr and Henry S. Truat; Bureau, Robert Hunter; Tazewell, Hopkins, Anthony, and D. C. Smith; Woodford, Henry Hunter and J. G. Fort; Kendall, Lot Schofield and Lem Stewart; DeKalb, W. B. Costle; Fulton, S. B. Cummings and G. Barrere. Other counties interested were requested to send ten delegates. All are expected to be in Springfield by Tuesday, so as to go to work Wednesday.

Mr. Holdridge, of LaSalle, said he was well satisfied with what had been done, but he thought one of the objects in the call had been ignored,—asking the General Government to improve the canal and make it a national highway. It seemed to him that a reflection had been cast on

CONGRESSMAN HAYS.

Wash Armstrong offered a resolution, which was adopted, approving of the course pursued by Hays in presenting the bill for the improvement of the canal.

On motion of Mr. Stackpole, a committee was directed to urge such action by the Legislature as is required to promote the great object of a suitable national connection between the lakes and the Mississippi, via the Illinois River and canal at the earliest day practicable. Some talk followed as to the petitions praying for a ship-canal, and, from the statements made, it appeared that 2,500 signatures had been secured in Chicago, 3,500 in LaSalle, and 6,000 in Will County. Some petitions have already been forwarded to Congressmen Hays and Aldrich. The circulation will be continued.

The Convention then adjourned.

The New-York Up-Town Movement.

New York World.

The up-town movement of New York churches, hotels, theatres, clubs, and assembly-rooms is the very best gauge of the rate at which the business of the city travels westward and northward. Men still in the prime of life can remember when churches like Grace, St. George's, the Brick Church, Christ's, the South and Middle Dutch and the old and new Presbyterian congregations, and hotels like the American, City, Howard, Globe, Croton, and Irving, and three large theatres and an opera-house and the Union Club were all housed and fixed below Canal street. The followed another era, during which some of these removed into a new territory, of which Twenty-third street became the northern, while Bleecker was the southern, boundary. Next, and very recently, came another era, in which this era was abandoned for Murray Hill. Under his law of progression the members of the Union League Club, a few nights ago, voted to range themselves. Yet, when this Club was formed, less that twenty years ago, their choice for its site was Union Square, and when this first lease expired they thought it daring to lease Leonard Jerome's marble mansion on Madison square, and now in the course of a year or so they expect to crown Murray Hill with a stately edifice. This may be regarded as the initiation of a movement which must make Fifth avenue, between the Astor and the Stewart mansions at one end and the great Windsor Hotel at the other, a thoroughfare which will sustain to New York a relation not unlike that which Pall Mall sustains to London, with Marlboro House and St. James' street at one end and Waterloo place and the region of hotels, shops, and business bustle round about Trafalgar Square at the other end, while the great club-houses are scattered along the line and around it. Even now the avenue between these points on a Sunday as well as on secular holidays and in the charmed hours which fashion devotes to gossip and hygiene resembles the Broadway of our literature much more than the Broadway of real life ever did in its best days. As for the actual Broadway of our own times, it is following in the footsteps of Bleecker street faster even than Bleecker street has followed in the footsteps of Park place, and Murray street, and Warren, once, and so recently too, the Belgravia of New York.

The Lawlessness in Texas.

Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, speaks very plainly on the necessity for severe measures to arrest the tendency to individual crime, for which Texas has so long been notorious, arguing with much force that society has rights as well as criminals. In a message to the Legislature of the State he says: "To your honorable bodies the law-abiding constituent looks with eager hope for some quick remedy to check, if not wholly destroy, the growing tendency to crime in society, whether the remedy may be found in providing for more speedy trials of offenders than are now obtained under our present system of continuances in the courts, or by vesting more power in the Executive or Judges over Sheriffs and State Attorneys for failures to discharge their duties, is a grave problem, whose solution rests with the legislative department of the Government. The 'law's delays,' because of the facility with which criminals may postpone the trials of their cases from term to term, till years have witnessed the death or absence of witnesses, and the consequent acquittal of the felon, should not be allowed, if the same can be prevented consistently with even-handed justice to the accused as well as to the State. The Constitution guarantees a speedy trial to all persons charged with crime. The people, who are the prosecutors, should be entitled to a similar bill of rights."

CURRENT OPINION.

Two Years to Get Mad.

Akron Beacon (Rep.).

It took Tilden two years to get mad at Pelton for trying to buy Electoral votes.

What Bothers.

Wilkesbarre Record (Rep.).

What bothers the Democrats is how to avoid renominating Tilden after insisting that he has been vindicated.

Giggles too Much.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Whitelaw Reid is a good man,—a very good man,—but in the matter of the ciphers he does giggle too much.

"Without Crowding."

Norristown Herald (Rep.).

A contemporary says, "Little Delaware carries the brains of the Democratic party." And it might have added, "without crowding."

Scruples and Democratic Methods.

Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).

If Thomas F. Bayard expects to receive the Democratic nomination for President he must abandon his scruples and adopt Democratic methods.

Wants to Know, You Know.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

Before we support any man for United States Senator, we intend to know whether he belongs to the people he desires to represent, or the Northern Democrats.

A Pitiable Spectacle.

New York Mail (Rep.).

Thurman appears to have no convictions that he would not abandon for the Presidency. He presents to-day the most pitiable spectacle that has been seen in our politics since Caleb Cushing sold out to Tyler.

A Lamentable Fact.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

It is a lamentable fact that the progress of Baltimore is very much retarded by the prejudice which is entertained in some quarters against business men who had the misfortune to be born outside of Maryland.

Jeff.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The Meridian *Mercury* [Dem.] wants Jefferson Davis returned to the United States Senate, and the Enterprise *Courier* [Dem.] says: "It he would only express a willingness to go there, but few Mississippians could be found who would not be proud to be able to assist in his election. No man would do more honor to the State than he."

Rise Up, Robeson.

Buffalo Express (Rep.).

Mr. Robeson cannot be too prompt in coming forward with whatever explanation he may have, nor can he make it too explicit or conclusive. As the record stands he is an inculpated man, and he should not wait for the President and the Attorney-General to act on the suggestion of the committee and call him to trial. He should come without calling.

Tilden's Valentines.

Boston Traveller (Rep.).

Some of the New York belles would have sent Bachelor Tilden valentines, but they didn't know how to get the letter-carrier to carry them any further than to the door of No. 15 Gramercy Park. And, of course, if they had been left that way he never would have seen them or heard a word about them. He never sees a letter that is sent to his house. At least, hardly ever.

Democratic Jibe at Tilden.

Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.).

The Baltimore *Gazette* [Dem.], commenting on the awful alternative presented by Montgomery Blair, of Grant or Tilden in 1880, thinks that possibly the people, politically, may do as a negro on a back seat said he would do, when the preacher remarked: "Dar's but two roads; one goes to hell and t'other to damnation,"—take to the woods, by some happy gap in the fence.

Large Virtues and Small Salaries.

Albany Law Journal.

The examination of the charges against Judge Blodgett has terminated. It appeared that the Judge is something of a martinet, and is not always amiable and good-natured in court. To this fact it is probably due that the charges were preferred. While ill-nature in a Judge is to be deprecated, we should not too confidently expect to obtain all the virtues for the salary paid to a District-Judge.

"Stomping" Money.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The latest greenbak idiocy is, that $40,000,000 should be issued in legal-tender notes to pay the arrearages of pensions. That done, they would want $50,000,000 for mud walls along the Mississippi, and $50,000,000 for canals between the headwaters of unnavigable rivers, and $84,000,000 for cotton tax to be refunded; and then there would be no use to tax anybody. The way to produce money would be to "stomp it."

Having Its Effect.

Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).

Gen. Ewing's 8th of January speech, or, rather, so much of it as proposed to "slough off" the Eastern hard-money Democrats, is having its effect—a greater and different effect, perhaps, than the General hoped for or intended. The "Solid South" and the Democracy of the "Metropolitan States" are manifestly forming a close alliance. Suppose they should conclude to "slough off" Ohio and the Northwest, what would Gen. Ewing have to say to that.

War-Claims and "Loyal" Southerners.

Wilmington (N. C.) Star (Dem.).

No loyal Southerner—no Southerner who was loyal to his conscience, his kindred, his people, his State—can possibly ever receive any benefit from the "Southern war-claims." If his property was destroyed, he at least has no redress. Claims of that sort are expressly rejected by an amendment to the Constitution, however flagrant and wanton the outrage upon his rights may have been.

Chandler.

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

Mr. Chandler is another star of the reconstructed galaxy of the nearest supporters of Gen. Grant, which will hail his coming when he shall return by way of Asia and the Golden Gate, accomplished in all the manners of Royalty, to make his triumphal course to the White House, borne on the popular acclaim, without the formality of a Convention, there to remain as long as a grateful people shall ask.

Ben's Bid.

Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.).

After reading the sentiments expressed by B. F. Butler on the subject of the Confederates, we are convinced that, if the old man will expose himself a little longer to the mollifying influences of the wave of liberality and fraternal feeling, he will be able to melt out a tear or two at least, to express dew enough of gentle pity and love to moisten the glass over his good eye. We should not be surprised if his wicked cock-eye were yet moderately suffused.

Ben and Confederate Pensions.

Albany Journal (Rep.).

Gen. Butler's declaration deserves attention only as showing how far demagogues are ready to go in catering to the growing power of the South. Just now there seems to be no imminent danger of such a movement. But make the South the real master, as it would be with full Democratic ascendency, and the danger would become real. Representatives from the South answer that they do not want pensions for their soldiers; but, when demagogues and doughfaces from the North are ready to propose it, the South will be ready to accept it.

Who Would Pay the Income-Tax.

Dayton Journal (Rep.).

It has not, perhaps, occurred to gentlemen who are talking about the re-enactment of the Income law, that the North, which had to pay the costs of the Democratic Rebellion, will be required to pay $995 out of every $1,000 income-tax that is paid. Let incomes alone and put increased taxes on luxuries. Let spirits, wines, beer, and tobacco-products pay more, and give tea and coffee a whirl. The objection, in principle, to an income-tax in this country is, that it is an institution that belongs wholly to aristocratic countries, where estates descend generation after generation to the oldest son, and where estates and fixed incomes are established institutions. If we borrow the income-tax from the aristocrats of Europe we should, to be consistent, adopt the whole system.

Ode to Our Audacious (Edi)tar.

New York Graphic (Ind. Rep.).

The average reader of the *Tribune*
Prays that the editor will turn his tune;
He's tired of reading Tilden taunts—
And so are his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts.

This "Moses" and "Woolley," "Nephew," and "Sammy,"
Create a desire to indulge in "Damme;"
And for a change he sorrowfully pants—
And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and aunts—
His sisters and his cousins,
Whom he reckons up by dozens,
And his aunts.

The South Sick of the Ohio Idea.

New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).

The sensible men in the South, and everywhere else, know that the crushing defeat of the Democrats in the Northern States last November was caused by the alarm of the country at the presumed inroads that inflation, greenbackery, inconvertible paper-money doctrines, were making in the Democratic party. The Southern States undoubtedly contributed to make this alarm the more intense by following the leadership of such politicians as Voorhees and Ewing. They have found out their mistake. From this time henceforth the "Ohio Idea" will find little support in the South, except among Republicans and other opponents of the Democratic party.

Tilden.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

The fact that Samuel J. Tilden has been resurrected as a formidable Presidential candidate is coming to be considerably recognized. But it carries the same warning to the Democratic party that the elaborately-organized Grant movement does to high-minded Republicans,—pressing duty of insisting upon something better and more inspiring to the country than the old issues and the damaged "war-horses." Let good men inside and out of the parties enter their protest early, strongly, continuously. The country need not be shut up to the self-seekers in training for the Presidency; it will not be if good men do their duty.

I.-O. "Specials."

Davenport Gazette (Rep.).

The alacrity with which the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Monday can reproduce as a "Special Dispatch" a lengthy item of news from Washington which duly appeared in the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the previous Saturday, has been aptly illustrated in the story of the Butler County mother who gave her eleven sons to the Union army. This, embodying the letter of Secretary McCrary, has been duly published in the *Gazette*, credited to THE TRIBUNE. Had the brass of the *I.-O.* presided over these columns, the interesting recital would have been given to our readers as "Special to the *Gazette!*"

Southern Aversion to Tilden.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

There are Democrats—and especially are there Democrats in the South—who still believe that Mr. Tilden's timidity cost him the Presidency, who have lost confidence in his courage, his statesmanship, and his integrity, and who will not vote for him unless under the strongest compulsion. So great is their aversion that, unless the Republican candidate should be peculiarly obnoxious and the Republican platform proclaim hostility to the Southern white people, they would, with Mr. Tilden in the field, remain at home, as they did when Mr. Greeley ran, and suffer the election to go against their party by default. Nay more, there are some who might vote for the Republican candidate, if his views were liberal and his platform moderate. With Grant in the field, and the war against the Southern whites renewed, these would be forced into an active support of Mr. Tilden.

The Solid South Spurns Bayard.

New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).

We have in the last fifteen years seen many disgraceful betrayals of confidences and principles by men in public life, but in all that stormy and shameful period there has been no betrayal of right and duty so base, contemptible, and cowardly as that of Mr. Bayard. But, fortunately, there are braver and truer men in Congress than the distinguished gentleman from Delaware; men who will not stand by and see hundreds of citizens of Louisiana and other Southern States persecuted and convicted by partisan courts, under infamous and unconstitutional laws, for the crime of being Southern Democrats. By siding with the Republicans and against this persecuted and almost helpless people Mr. Bayard may have accomplished some large personal end, but at the same time he has taken his place among those public men who have made politics odious by cowardice and treachery.

THE COUNCIL.

Further Consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Common Council met yesterday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, Ald. Cary presiding. Ald. Daly, Jonas, Eiszner, Cook, and Phelps were absent.

After the calling of the roll, the Chair announced that the first matter of consideration was repairs for bridges and viaducts. This item called for $24,000 in the estimates.

Ald. Stauber moved that an item of $11,500 be inserted in the estimates for repairing sidewalks in the three divisions of the city.

Ald. Tuley thought this was foolishness, as the owners should be responsible for their own sidewalks.

Ald. Stauber understood that the Supreme Court had decided that sidewalks were common highway, and must be kept in repair by the city. He thought it was a senseless law.

Ald. Pearsons said this decision was given by a country Judge, not by one in Chicago, and it had reference only to cleaning sidewalks.

After some further talk, Ald. Stauber withdrew his motion.

For repairs of sundry bridges and viaducts, the estimates called for $24,000.

Ald. Tuley thought the estimates were too high for the times, according to what was expended last year. There was but a little over $19,000 expended for this purpose in 1878, and everything was cheaper this year than last. He moved to amend by making an appropriation of $16,000 and the unexpended balance of last year, which was about $4,000.

The ammendment was adopted—yeas, 19; nays, 9.

BRIDGE-TENDERS' SALARIES.

The item for bridge-tenders' salaries, according to the schedule in the estimates, was $39,284.

Ald. Tuley moved that the item be passed according to the estimates.

Ald. Ryan moved to amend and make the amount $44,910. He did not see why the bridge-tenders' salaries should be reduced.

Ald. Tuley argued that the bridge-tenders were receiving salaries out of all proportion. He thought the estimates of the Board of Public Works were plenty enough for these men.

Ald. Ryan said there was a new bridge, and yet the proposed amount was not as much as last year.

Ald. Lawler said that the tender at the North Halsted street bridge should get as much as the rest. He moved he receive $1,224 per year instead of $926.

Ald. Rawleigh did not think the Council should meddle with the estimates made by the Department of Public Works. The men were all satisfied.

Ald. Ballard said he would like to take the contract of tending bridges at 10 per cent less than the estimates.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to know if the gentleman had not enough contracts already.

Ald. Stauber wished to amend so that all tenders who received less than $1,000 be increased 10 per cent.

Ald. Throop called for the previous question. Lost.

Ald. Cullerton moved as a substitute that the sum for tending bridges be placed at $43,212.40 instead of $39,284, which added just 10 per cent to the estimates. His reason for doing this was that the employes were paid in city scrip, and did not get the full amount agreed to be paid them.

After considerable discussion the substitute of Ald. Cullerton was adopted,—18 to 12.

The item, less cash from miscellaneous sources, $13,800, was next taken up and discussed.

Ald. Cullerton was opposed to passing this item, as he said the Council had already voted to increase the salaries of the bridge-tenders 10 per cent. He said it was not his intention to reach this cash item.

Ald. Tuley moved to strike it out, but afterwards withdrew the motion, and the item passed.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

The item of $10,000 for general dredging throughout the river and harbor, removing obstructions, including repairs of docks, was read by the Clerk.

Ald. Ryan moved to change the figures to $100,000; he thought it would take fully that amount to put the river into condition so that large vessels could pass.

Ald. Pearsons opposed the motion.

Ald. Tuley and Throop supported the measure, stating that the interests of the city demanded it.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to postpone, which was amended by Ald. Tuley, so that the matter should be referred to the Department of Public Works.

The amendment was carried.

STREET-TUNNELS.

For engineer, fuel, repairs, and cleaning, $500; less cash from miscellaneous sources, $200, and the item of $1,430 for the LaSalle-street tunnel were passed.

The public park item called for amounts as follows:

For Lake Park	$1,000
For Ellis Park	500
For Union Park	1,750
For Jefferson Park	800
For Vernon Park	500
For Wicker Park	800
For Washington Square	500
For Campbell Park	300
For Congress Park	200
	$6,350
Less cash from miscellaneous sources	2,100
	$4,250
For probable deficiency arising in the collection of this appropriation	425
Total	$4,675

The Council voted $1,000 for Lake Park and $500 for Ellis Park.

A discussion ensued on the question of making an appropriation of $500 for Aldine Square, Ald. Tuley saying it was doubtful if the city had any title to the property, and Ald. Gilbert stating it was. A motion to allow the above amount was put to vote and lost.

Ald. Ballard and Gilbert endeavored to have the Union Park appropriation of $1,750 cut down to $1,000, and a motion of the former to that effect was lost, and the first-mentioned sum was voted.

Jefferson Park was allowed $800, Vernon Park $850, Wicker Park $800, Washington Square $500.

The matter of allowing Campbell Park $300 and Congress Park $200 was discussed, and a motion to strike out the appropriations was lost. Pending further discussion on the business, the Council adjourned until 7:30 to-morrow evening, but, before the motion was put, Ald. McCaffrey announced that carriages would be at the City-Hall this morning at 10 o'clock to convey such members of the Council and other city officers to the Church of the Holy Name to attend the funeral of Bishop Foley as desired to.

A GAMBLING RING.

How They Manage Matters Down in St. Louis.

A Special Committee of the Missouri State Senate, to whom were referred the nominations of a couple of St. Louis Police Commissioners, has been inquiring into their fitness for the position, and in the course of its investigations struck some interesting testimony regarding the previous doings of these two men—Nidelet and Ladd—in the Police Board. R. C. Pate, proprietor of the leading keno-room of St. Louis, and formerly a partner of A. B. Wakefield, stated that he knew of reasons why Dr. Nidelet should be rejected, and explained that when Dr. Nidelet was Vice-President of the Board of Police Commissioners, Mr. A. B. Wakefield came to him and proposed that he would secure him (Pate) against any trouble from raids by the police, provided that Wakefield should have a one-quarter interest in the profits of Pate's keno-house, and that he should pay Wakefield the sum of $400 a month for Dr. Nidelet. Dr. Nidelet being Vice-President of the Police Board, had the issuing of warrants against gambling-houses solely in his hands. Mr. Wakefield told Pate that Nidelet would always give him warning as to when raids would be made. These warnings were conveyed in various ways.

A man hired in Pate's establishment generally acted as a go-between between Pate and Wakefield. He went to Pate in the afternoon on various occasions and said: "The old man," meaning Wakefield, "has had a dream that there will be a raid on keno-houses to-night at 9 o'clock." On other occasions Wakefield went to Pate himself personally and said: "Pate, I would hate to have a keno-house to-night at 9 o'clock," meaning, of course, that there was to be a raid. The raids always occurred, without a single exception, after these mysterious warnings were given. This arrangement was made in 1875, and has been kept up ever since, Wakefield getting the $400 a month from Pate, and paying it over to Dr. Nidelet.

Gen. Justin McKinstry gave some very entertaining testimony, in which he stated that Wakefield told him on one occasion that there was a gambling ring in St. Louis, and that several newspaper-men and officials belonged to it.

On another occasion Wakefield came to him and confessed that he had lost large sums of mony in consequence of his connection with the gamblers' ring, and begged him not to desert him. The witness then told him to tell him the whole truth about the whole thing, and he then said that Dr. Nidelet received $400 a month, Mr. Celsus Price $200, Maj. George Gilson, city editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, $200 a month; Mr. Hardaway, of the *Journal*, $100 a month.

It may be here stated that Celsus Price, the member of the Ring mentioned above, was a short time since State Superintendent of Insurance Companies, but recently had not been doing much.

Maj. Gilson was a journalist of the old school, a stipendiary incubus upon the local force of the *Globe-Democrat*, whose City Editor he was until the end of 1878, when by a dexterous stroke of policy its managing editor succeeded in getting him ousted. The "Majah" fought against the freeze-out, and his late colleagues know now why it was that he made so bitter a struggle.

Hardway, of the *Journal*, was also a newspaper nonentity, and it is believed that these men got the money under the supposition that it was to be distributed among the "boys" to keep them from investigating matters on their own account. The boys, however, never got any of it.

The Battle of the Duck and the Owl.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A novel battle, with a fatal termination, occurred at the Chalybeate and Auburn mineral springs last Thursday night, at a small pond prepared for water-fowl, and in which were one wild goose, three wild ducks (wood ducks), and six Pekin ducks. A very large reddish-gray owl has been noticed of late, apparently taking an inventory of this stock of water-fowl, and wishing they would spend a night on shore,—which they never do, even with the mercury at 18 degrees below zero, although snug houses are arranged for them at the water's edge. But Thursday night Mr. Owl, thinking he had got a duck near enough on shore to answer his purpose, pounced upon him. The result of the battle was plainly to be seen by the first visitor Friday morning, as there lay both combatants—owl and duck—stark and dead, head to head, within six inches of each other. They were on a sand-bar, in about two inches of water, partially frozen in.

No wonder the people have confidence when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of cough, cold, etc.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOST AND FOUND.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

LOST—LARGE WHITE ENGLISH POINTER DOG, liver-colored ears, named Dick; slightly deaf. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to barn rear 414 Michigan-av.

LOST—FEB. 16, ONE GRAY MARE, HIGH-HEADed, flea-bitten around the head, marks of scratches on one hind leg; also one bay mare. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the UNION STOCK-YARD & TRANSIT COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—250 NEW YORK MAKE BUTter firkins. Inquire of D. W. RYAN, 595 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP ticket. Address Room 8, 21 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRDE MEMBERSHIP FOR $400; dues and transfer paid. Address N 76, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT LOW PRICES—THE UNION FURNITURE COMpany, 503 West Madison-st., sell furniture, carpets, crockery, stoves, cutlery, etc., etc., on easy payments; open Thursday and Saturday evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

SEWING-MACHINES—ALL KINDS OF SECOND-hand sewing-machines at from $5 to $10 each, new Singers $20 each, at THOMPSON'S, 297 South Halsted-st., two doors south of their old store. Remember, 297 South Halsted-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—I HAVE GOT GREAT BARGAINS IN first-class central improved business property for sale on the following streets: South Water-st., River-st., Lake-st., Randolph-st., Washington-st., Madison-st., Monroe-st., Adams-st., Jackson and Van Buren-sts., Michigan-av., Wabash-av., State-st., Dearborn-st., Clark-st., LaSalle-st., Fifth-av., Franklin-st., Market-st., West Madison-st., North Clark-st. This property is ranging in price from $10,000 to $375,000. Inquire or address JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50 FT. LOT, INDIANA-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $5,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY HOUSES AT HINSdale, all ready to go into, for just what you are throwing away in rent—and the very best lots, without a dollar, to improve. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS —One-half interest in a farm in Missouri, situated three miles from a railroad. The farm consists of 1,200 acres, 400 acres fenced and improved, the balance pasture and timber land, with running water. It is well stocked with cattle, horses, and hogs. A good man wanted to purchase an interest and take the management of the business. There is a good house with eight rooms, large barn and sheds, ice and milk-house. No one need answer who has not from $5,000 to $10,000 to invest. Address STOCK-RAISER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM; 100 ACRES UNDER fence, 80 acres under plow; 7-room new framed dwelling, cost $800 three years ago, cribs and sheds for stock; the land is all prairie and the best of soil; seven miles from Sloan, Woodbury County, Ia.; no trade of any kind will be taken; must be cash; price $1,800; $1,000 down, balance two years at 7 per cent. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 60 ACRES, NEAR Chicago, good improvements, near station, churches, and schools; highest ground in the county. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest corner of Fifth-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal; and on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUM WANTED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, or other security (without removal). $25, $50, $100, or more, loaned at 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st, Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

COMMERCIAL COLLECTIONS—ALL CLAIMS placed with the Western Law & Collection Association, 35 Clark-st., receive prompt attention and vigorous prosecution.

LOANS—MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal; also on other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st, Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER cent per annum, on city, village, and farm property, by The U. S. Home & Dower Association of Pennsylvania. For particulars, apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., Managers, 170 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, diamonds, jewelry, and warehouse receipts; 127 East Adams-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 8 per cent. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collateral. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—$5,000, $7,500, $10,000, $12,500, $15,000 or $20,000, at 7 per cent interest, on first-class improved property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, and $5,000 on improved city real estate. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, at 8 per cent, for 3 or 5 years. Apply to O. W. BALLARD, 135 Randolph-st.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 1 YEAR ON REAL ESTATE worth $3,000 and good stock worth three times; pay 20 per cent net. O 94, Tribune office.

$2,500—WILL GIVE 10 PER CENT FOR ONE year; unimproved lot, central, worth $6,000. Address N 77, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT ON CITY improved real estate; small amounts at 8 per cent. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

$130,000 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED at 7 and 8 per cent. CHARLES GARDNER, northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND $15 thereafter, fine two-story brick houses, 434 Irving-place and 13 Fillmore-st.; also two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st. $8; second floor, 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE STORE 158 SOUTH CLARK-ST., Arcade Building, 120 feet deep, rear entrance on Arcade-court; also, stores Nos. 274 and 276 Madison-st., 4-story, near Madison-st. bridge, with elevator, etc.; rent singly or together. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITH LIGHT, DRY BASEment, No. 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR FIVE YEARS—FIFTEEN ACRES, northwest corner of Wentworth-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., and ten acres, northwest corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Stewart-av. N. BACON, Room 22, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS FOR MANUfacturing purposes; steam power and elevators. 63 to 69 West Washington-st. A. E. BISHOP.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES AND ROOMS for housekeeping in all parts of the city for responsible tenants. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping for two persons; must be within ten minutes' walk from Court-House. Address N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK OR stone front house or flat in a good neighborhood, any time before the 1st of May. Address N 86, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife (without children) either two large connecting rooms or a front room with alcove and bedroom, with or without board, on North Side, south of Division-st., or on South Side, north of Eighteenth-st. Address N 83, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath. Day board, $3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with rooms, $4 to $5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

West Side.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with first-class board at reasonable rates; modern conveniences.

South Side.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED room, with or without board.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE—100 WELL FURNISHED rooms—Nos. 351, 353, 355, and 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $5 to $10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single warm rooms, $4.50 to $6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, $3.50. Transients, $1 per day.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board $5. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Rooms and board, $5 to $7 per week. Table board $4. Transients, $1.50 per day.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A large number of first-class boarding-houses and for many private families, who will not advertise. Reliable people wanting choice board or rooms will do well to call on us. No charge to boarders or tenants. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE cheap on account of ill-health. Address W. KASTEN, Freeport, Ill.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—WHOLE OR HALF INTERest in carriage factory now doing a large business; a great bargain will be given and good reason for selling. Address W. R. KEMPER, De Kalb, Ill.

FOR SALE—$2,000; ONE OF THE FINEST RESTaurants in the city, located in the best part of the South Division; elegant fixtures; business pays $50 per day gross to a first-class trade. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store and manufactory, now doing good business; will take part secured paper. Address Z 40, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STOCK IN GOOD ORDER. Address N 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY; small stock; splendid location. Address N 68, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED HARDWARE business; can pay cash. Address N 87, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE FOR sale $150,000 worth of staple merchandise, all wholesale stock, in prime order. Will sell in lots of from $5,000 to $25,000, and take in payment one-third cash and two-thirds good real estate. Address MERCHANT, Box 2578, New York City.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO BLOCKS NEAR ROUND-house: six houses on State-st., near Fourteenth; hotel in Milwaukee, and Kansas lands. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CORNER STORE AND two lots; 17 acres nice garden land, near Chicago; 80 acre farm near Geneva Lake; want house, North Side. R. KENNEDY, 94 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS—WOOD'S library of standard medical authors; $50 worth of medical books for $12. For particulars call or address W. T. KEENER, dealer in American and foreign medical books, 96 Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIBALE MAN AS porter, shipping and bill clerk, one who has been employed in a furnace or stove house preferred. A steady job to the right man. Address at once, in own handwriting, N 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND GOOD ADdress, thoroughly acquainted with the grocery trade in Chicago and vicinity; the right man can secure a permanent position. Address P. O. Box 176, city.

Trades.

WANTED 20 NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS. ADdress F. W. JANSEN & SON, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD HOTEL COOK; ONE WHO thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Address O 93, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE to sell our goods by sample. Fair salary paid. LA BELLE MAN'F'G CO., 93 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A PARTY OF HIGH CHARACTER, responsible, and acquainted with deep mining. Address N 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL TO THE TRADE in several large cities, East and West. UTILITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC CANvasser. Something new. Will pay a fair salary to the right man. 126 Washington-st., Room 50.

WANTED—25 "SUPERS" (YOUNG MEN) AT the Metropolitan Theatre. Apply on stage Friday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 sharp.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND SCHOOL-office for instruction in commercial or English branches. Address N 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS EVERYWHERE TO sell teas to families; first cost; 50 per cent profit; small capital. S. M. KENNEDY, Pittsburg Pa.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: must be a good cook; reference required. Apply at 1338 Prairie-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girls; one to cook, one to do second, one dining-room girl. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS IN PRIVATE FAMily, who can cut, fit, drape, and design. Call at 267 North Clark-st., flat 16. References required.

Nurses.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE FRENCH SERVANTS to take care of children; must speak good French, and come well recommended. Call at office of DURANDS & CO., 42 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family; no boarders; must be a good cook. Apply at 404 West Adams-st.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS—10 GOOD FINISHERS and button-hole makers. Apply to BROWN & PRIOR, 163 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL OF ABOUT 15 YEARS, GERman or Norwegian, to take care of children and to make herself useful. Call for two days at 1121 Prairie-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply at 86 Lytle-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO DO kitchen work; must give good references; apply at once. 189 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of a child 4 years old by a family going to travel in Europe for several months; one who has had experience, and is not sea-sick. Address, giving references, M 37, Tribune office.

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WANTED—LAUNDRESS, AT 167 WABASH-AV.; one who can room and board at home. References required.

Miscellaneous.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the New York Criterion Comedy Company. "Whims."

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Academy of Music. Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

McCormick Hall. North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Symphony Concert.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Stated communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for business. Members and visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1879.

The death of Bishop FOLEY, of Chicago, was made the subject of resolutions of respect and condolence unanimously passed yesterday in both Houses of the Illinois Legislature.

The bark Shooting Star, having on board CHARLES W. ANGELL, the eminent European tourist, formerly of Chicago, has been sighted off the coast, and will arrive in a day or two. Mr. ANGELL's return is anxiously awaited.

Gen. LOGAN arrived in Washington yesterday, and was treated to a reception organized in honor of his return to the United States Senate. What time this was going on Senator OGLESBY was in his seat, where he had been for eleven hours continuously, fighting the Brazilian subsidy grab. His successor was fighting the War of the Rebellion over again in his speech to the ovationists.

There were but two Democrats in the House who had the honesty and the manhood to vote against the admission of FINLEY as the contestant of the seat for two years occupied by BISBEE, of the Second Florida District, and it is gratifying to note that CARTER H. HARRISON, of Chicago, was one of the two. The result of the performance at this late day is simply to vote FINLEY full pay for the two years he has not served, and for the term for which he was never elected. It is a small partisan grab that the Democrats ought to be ashamed of.

The subsidy-grab attachment to the Post-Office bill was finally successful in the Senate, and the bill now goes to the House, where there is some hope that it will be defeated. JOHN ROACH gets the plum, though its richness is somewhat impaired by the requirement that he must keep up two lines,—one from New York and the other from New Orleans, the discontinuance of either to work the forfeiture of the entire contract. One of the lines will, of course, be unprofitable, and the margin left for division among the ever-faithful, by whose votes the bonus was secured, will be by so much reduced.

The true inwardness of the Brazilian subsidy job attached to the Post-Office Appropriation bill was demonstrated yesterday in the promptness with which a proposition was voted down that opened the door to free competition for the contract. The amendment referred to provided that the service might be performed by vessels "owned, commanded, and manned by citizens of the United States,"—in effect, that the Brazilian mails and commerce may be carried in any ship that an American may buy in the cheapest market. The passage of such an amendment would invite competition and reduce the cost of the mail service, and yet it was defeated by almost two to one. The inference to be drawn is inevitable, and it is that if JOHN ROACH doesn't get this subsidy there's no use voting it, and that it is of no consequence whether the mails are carried or commerce is stimulated unless one particular line does the carrying and gets the money.

Mr. Public-Printer DEFREES has written a very open letter to Representative FINLEY, of Ohio, in which he (DEFREES), after giving the Ohio Congressman to understand that he (FINLEY) has been guilty of serious indiscretions, otherwise called falsehoods, in his statements concerning the management of the National Printing-Office, proceeds to give Mr. FINLEY and the rest of mankind an idea as to the extent and capabilities of the establishment which has for several years done the printing for Congress, also giving the cost of such work. It appears from Mr. DEFREES' letter that he is at the head of one of the biggest publication-houses in the world, where the turning-out of a thousand-page octavo work is accomplished in the brief space of forty-eight hours, and many big undertakings which would furnish work for months in even the largest printing-offices outside of Washington are here put through the various processes and laid before the world in covers within the shortest possible time. Mr. DEFREES is remarkably explicit in everything he says regarding his establishment, and does not deviate from his peculiar style in dealing with what he deems the impudent and unjust assertions of the member from Ohio. In the position he has taken the Public Printer is, unfortunately for FINLEY, sustained by the report of a former committee of a Democratic House.

The State Canal Convention at Ottawa yesterday proved to be a large and thoroughly representative gathering, and one whose earnest request to the Legislature for State aid to operate and maintain the Illinois & Michigan Canal and prevent it from being abandoned in consequence of the conspiracy of the railroads should receive prompt attention at Springfield. The Convention is to be commended for its good sense in confining its attention to the one thing of vital consequence, viz., the appropriations necessary to cover any deficit that may arise in consequence of the low rates forced by railroad competition. This is the matter which immediately concerns the friends of the canal. The question of Congressional support to the project of enlargement to the capacity of a ship canal is not of equal urgency at the present juncture, and the question of wresting the Lake-Front from Chicago may with great advantage to the interests of the canal be indefinitely postponed.

SHALL THE NATION ABDICATE?

The conclusion reached by the Bourbon majority of the Democratic House of Representatives is, that unless the law regulating elections of members of Congress and punishing frauds thereat be repealed they will paralyze the Government by refusing to allow any appropriation to be made for the support of the nation. It is an open declaration of State Sovereignty as against National Union; it is a demand that all national authority to maintain national supremacy shall be abandoned and given up to the several States, which are to be "sovereign" in declaring who shall be admitted as Representatives to Congress, who shall dictate legislation, and who shall control the policy and management of the Government.

A grand auxiliary of this revolutionary proceeding is the "caucus." The Southern members are in a minority in Congress, but they make up four-fifths of the Democratic members. A Solid South, obtained by fraud, perjury, forgery, and violence, would still be powerless of itself. It must have Northern associates and Northern coparceners in order to rule the House. Hence the caucus. Into this meeting the Northern doughfaces—the men who submitted to the slaveholding lash before the War, and were then too cowardly to openly engage in the Rebellion they had encouraged—are dragooned. In the special caucus on this subject, BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, the most virulent of all the Bourbons, was chosen for presiding officer in the House, by whose decision this measure was to be declared in order, and for forty-eight hours the House has been laboring under this decision: that it is in order to include in an appropriation bill a repeal of the law making it a criminal offense to practice fraud, perjury, and forgery in the election of members of Congress. The Democratic members from the North yield assent to this revolutionary business, and, by their approval, Mr. BLACKBURN waves the banner of State Sovereignty,—the shield and buckler of an independent and Solid South.

Rebellion by the revolution of parliamentary laws, by the overthrow of parliamentary practices, and by the general but gradual stripping away of all the powers of the National Government, and their transfer to the irresponsible mobs called State Governments at the South, is hardly any less effectual in the destruction of the Government than the levy of hostile armies and open, aggressive war. It was supposed that with the War the denial of the nationality of the United States would terminate. It had been found that the National Government was possessed of every power requisite for its own defense and for its own preservation against foreign or domestic enmity. Congress is a most essential branch of the National Government. The Constitution determines that representation in Congress shall be apportioned according to population, and that these Representatives shall be elected by the people of the several States. When this most essential feature of constitutional representation is defeated, then the national authority is appropriately, wisely, and necessarily exercised when it provides the means whereby Representatives in Congress "shall be chosen by the people of the several States," and not by a mob or organized banditti, resorting to violence, forgery, and perjury, to declare men Representatives who have never been elected. This exercise of national authority to preserve the integrity of national representation is regarded by the Solid South as an exhibition of a nationality that is offensive to State Sovereignty, and must, therefore, be rebuked and abandoned; and, to carry into effect this assertion of sovereignty as the antidote for nationality, the House of Representatives, at the demand of the Solid South, has been for several days attempting to revolutionize the forms of legislation.

It is worthy of note that the act of Congress the repeal of which is demanded by the Solid South is a general law, as applicable to the State of Maine as to Louisiana, and to Iowa as to Mississippi. Yet the law is not offensive to the political morality of any Northern State except New York. Outside of New York City it is only objected to in those Southern States where violence, and fraud, and crime are necessary to defeat and prevent the election of Representatives to Congress by the people of the several States. Such an election is inconsistent with the maintenance of a Solid South. No white man or colored man must be permitted to go to Congress, no matter how unanimous may be the popular vote, who is not satisfactory to the "Regulators," who govern all elections in the interest of the dominant State-Sovereignty party,—the adherents of the Lost Cause. This revolutionary conduct is only tolerated by the action of the Northern Democrats, who thereby make themselves responsible for all the consequences that may follow.

The votes in the Senate on the job to appropriate $3,000,000 to Mr. JOHN ROACH to pay him for running a line of steamships from New York to Brazil exhibit some remarkable features. Thus the Senators from Maine, BLAINE and HAMLIN, and CONKLING, of New York, voted for this subsidy,—there being favorite sons in those States appealing to Pennsylvania pauperism, by a vote of money from the Treasury. Senator FERRY, who for the time represents the State of Michigan, is clamorous for a line of steamers to Brazil. The people of Kansas and of Nebraska, who are subject to grasshopper visitations, leaving them and their stock to perish with hunger, will undoubtedly rejoice to hear that Senators INGALLS and PLUMB and PADDOCK and SANDERS valiantly voted that $3,000,000 be raised by taxation, and the money paid over, to let that sturdy pauper, JOHN ROACH, run a line of steamers to Brazil. It will cheer the people of these States to know that, in place of old Subsidy POMEROY, they now have four solid votes for this most scandalous and notorious robbery, and, of course, for all the other subsidies. The farmers of Kansas and Nebraska may suffer from bad crops, the drought, railroad extortions, and grasshoppers, but they will endure all these things patiently so long as their Senators vote chunks of three millions of dollars of coin to run steamships to Brazil. Of course the two Senators from Oregon voted for steamers to Brazil,—the trade between Brazil and Oregon is a lively one, and then, you know, next week the Pacific Mail will want votes for a subsidy, and Kansas, and Nebraska, and Michigan, and Minnesota, and Missouri will resolutely vote other millions for that shameless job. The State of Arkansas, Colorado, and Nevada, judging from the votes of their Senators, either conclude that subsidy is the main purpose of government, or that the commercial relations between those States and Brazil are so intimate that to expend $3,000,000 to foster the trade would be economical legislation. Rhode Island and Connecticut, with help from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, voted solid for subsidy. These Senators argue that it must be a pleasure to the people of the West to be taxed several millions of dollars annually, and to have their money expended upon pauperized steamship companies to run vessels to Brazil. All the carpet-baggers whose terms expire at the close of this session are making a grand struggle for subsidy. This is their last chance to share in a division, and so it is with them a question of subsidy now or never.

THE MEXICAN TRADE CRAZE.

There have been desperate efforts during the past year to create an enthusiasm among the people of this country in regard to our "Sister Republic," better known as Mexico. These efforts have had a political aim in part, as they have generally confessed an ultimate purpose of annexing "Greaser land" to the United States. When they have not gone so far as this, they have been directed to "the promotion of commerce between the two countries," to which the scheme for an international railroad is naturally incidental. A few Chicago gentlemen, with a speculative turn of mind and a power of vision which enables them to discern gigantic profits in the future, have given much attention to the latter part of the Mexican Craze, and, under the name of the "Chicago Manufacturing Association," have sought to communicate some of their optimistic enthusiasm to the merchants of Chicago and other large cities. Their efforts in this direction encountered a serious obstacle in the letter of Minister FOSTER on the condition of Mexico, which he described to be the very reverse of all their rose-colored theories. Though this letter was written at the solicitation of the so-called Manufacturing Association, the Chicago gentlemen who run that institution immediately repudiated it, affected to discredit its plain, matter-of-fact statements, imputed unworthy motives to the writer, and set about to organize a junketing excursion to the sister Republic. This excursion has been written up in glowing terms in two or three newspapers, and one in particular—the special organ of the Mexican Craze—has pictured everything contemporaneously Mexican as glorious as the legends of the MONTEZUMAS.

THE TRIBUNE, simply desirous of arriving at the actual facts, obtained from Mr. H. N. RUST, a merchant of this city who accompanied the excursion, a record of his impressions, which we printed yesterday in the shape of an interview. The salient features of Minister FOSTER's letter were brought to Mr. RUST's attention, and the latter's recent personal observation confirms Mr. FOSTER's statements in every essential particular. Indeed, Mr. RUST reports that the accuracy of Minister FOSTER's statements is not disputed even in Mexico, and the only complaint President DIAZ had to make of it was that Mr. FOSTER did not credit Mexico with enough of its latent advantages that might be developed by American enterprise. Admitting this, American enterprise is shut off at the border by the condition of society, the ignorance, superstition, and intolerance of the great majority of the inhabitants, the prohibitory tariffs, the burden of taxation, the insecurity of life and property, the revolutionary tendencies of all classes, the consequent instability of Government and laws, and the disinclination of the Mexicans themselves to closer affiliation with the American people.

The Mexican sentiment as to an international railroad, designed to unite Mexico and the United States, and lead to an enlargement of reciprocal trade, is well illustrated by the action of the Congress in regard to a contract which President DIAZ had partially concluded with American capitalists for building such a railroad. The Mexican Congress would not recognize the contract, except on the basis of first building and making a trunk-line of a railroad entirely within their own territory reaching to the Pacific coast, after which they would allow a branch to be built in the direction of the American border as far, perhaps, as Matamoras. The confessed purpose of this and other hostile conditions was to confine American trade to water competition with the European trade, on the ground that any decided advantage which the Americans might gain would threaten the political independence of Mexico, and perhaps result in annexation. This action shows that the ruling classes of Mexico are opposed to the scheme of an international railroad as its American promoters understand the project. As to the ability of Mexico to subsidize such a railroad to the extent of $15,000 a mile, this dream may be dissipated at once by the statement that the Government cannot raise revenue to pay its army, notwithstanding the menace with which unpaid and discontented soldiers threaten the existing Government. The railroad which Mexico has already built by British capital, does not pay, in spite of the exorbitant rates which are necessitated by the poverty of patronage. Some idea of these charges may be gathered from the fact that, though Mr. RUST was favored with a special rate, he was obliged to pay $4 per 100 pounds for transportation over 260 miles of railroad from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz.

Trade is under a permanent embargo in Mexico by reason of the tariff, or rather tariffs, that prevails there. The General Government exacts one tariff, each State another, and the city where the goods are consigned a third. There are examinations, delays, commissions, and extortions without limit. Mr. RUST cites the item of brooms to illustrate the effect of this system: Brooms that are sold for $2 a dozen in New York City or New Orleans, cost $7 and $8 a dozen in the City of Mexico. In addition to the three-fold duties, there are lighterage charges, necessitated by the neglect of the Government to improve the harbors; there are commissions to brokers, who alone are able to master the intricacies of the official system, and get goods in or out of the country; and there is constant danger of total loss from robbers and banditti. Exchange on New York is 25 per cent advance, which alone tells the whole story. This condition of things has driven English merchants out of the country, so that only three English firms remain in the City of Mexico, and the foreign trade has been monopolized by a certain class of Germans, who have reduced smuggling to a fine-art, who trade with the banditti, and who do business on a basis with which American merchants could not and would not compete. Even if all these obstacles could be surmounted, there are not over 1,000,000 people out of a population of 7,000,000 who would be able or care to purchase of foreign goods; the other 6,000,000 are a poverty-stricken, filthy, and mongrel race, who work in ditches or on the farms for 25 cents a day about half the year, and do not require more than $1.50 a year to clothe themselves scantily with cheap cotton and prints.

The unsettled and insecure condition of society is another fatal objection to anything like political affiliation with the Mexicans. Mr. RUST reports that the railroads have troops to guard them, both at the stations and on the trains; that, in a short excursion to the country in search of antiquities, he and two or three others were protected by a special escort of cavalry; and that, even while walking the streets, policemen followed them to save them from attack and highway robbery. Every house has iron bars on its windows, and looks like a jail, and small merchants do business with revolvers at their side to protect their property. All this indicates that the laws are not enforced in the same sense as in the United States or other civilized countries. The mass of the people are at least 200 years behind the time in their manner of building, in agricultural implements and tools, and in the art of living.

Until there shall be a revolution in Mexico different from any of the numerous revolutions that have taken place there,—one that shall reform the Government, the laws, the people, and the commercial practices,—no scheme for the development of international trade, nor any political project of either annexation or reciprocity, will be practicable which is not founded upon the policy of conquest, occupation, and provincial government like that which England has adopted in the case of her African and Indian acquisitions. And the spirit of our Government almost necessarily excludes such an undertaking.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

Mr. JOHN MORGAN MCKOWN writes to THE TRIBUNE from Arcola, Ill., in regard to the "Symposium" on the subject of negro suffrage printed in the current number of the *North American Review*. We print his letter in another column. It is written in a mysterious style, which leaves its particular significance a good deal in doubt, but we infer that he credits the origination of the "Symposium" at this time to Senator BLAINE for the double purpose of bringing the latter's Presidential aspirations into prominence and of heading off a movement on the part of the Southern Democracy to capture the colored vote in the Southern States. If we place the proper construction upon Mr. MCKOWN's communication, we must differ with him in both points. It is not likely that Mr. BLAINE originated the "Symposium" at all; it is probable that the idea occurred to the enterprising conductor of the *North American*, which is printing a series of such discussions, and that Mr. BLAINE was chosen to lead and close the debate as one of the most competent men for the duty. We do not think it is fair, therefore, to charge Mr. BLAINE with any selfish purpose in partaking of the discussion. As to the probable Democratic "capture" of the colored vote, we are inclined to think that the methods pursued in several of the Southern States are not calculated to win the lasting affection of the blacks for the Democratic party, though the latter may be thereby temporarily coerced into submission to Democratic rule.

The real condition of the black vote at the South may be likened to that of the Irish vote at the North. The black vote is almost solidly attached to the Republican party as the Irish vote in Northern cities is almost solidly Democratic. Here and there, individual negroes may vote the Democratic ticket from choice, just as individual Irishmen occasionally vote the Republican ticket. Now and then a large body of negroes may vote with the Democrats voluntarily on some local issue, just as a large body of Irish Democrats voted with the Republicans last fall in the election of Sheriff for Cook County, but the rule in both cases is as we have stated it. The difference between these two classes of voters is this: Irish citizens at the North have full and equal rights with all other citizens to vote whatever ticket they prefer, without bulldozing, intimidation, threats, or violence, while the negro citizens in certain sections of the South can only vote the ticket of their choice, if at all, at the risk of their lives, or bodily injury, or loss of employment. The practice at the South seems to permit negroes a free ballot only in those sections where they are hopelessly in the minority, and where their voting a Republican ticket cannot possibly influence the result, while in districts where the negroes are in a majority they are prevented from voting in sufficient numbers to elect their ticket, or they are coerced into voting the Democratic ticket in sufficient numbers to insure its success, or they are swindled out of their votes by tissue-ballots and other fraudulent devices. A discussion of the enfranchisement of the negroes is timely, therefore, as a means for ascertaining how that enfranchisement can be assured to them, instead of being a mere theory and delusion. The Republican party has no other purpose in keeping this question alive than that of guaranteeing to the negro the rights pledged to him by the constitutional amendments, whatever ticket he votes, just as the naturalized Irish Democrats are protected in the North. In fact, many Republican newspapers, under the lead of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, have favored such influences as are likely to result in a division of the negro vote between the two parties at the South, because this seemed the surest and speediest way of protecting the blacks in their political rights, and because there has been a confidence that a loss of negro votes would be more than counterbalanced by a similar division in the white vote of the South. So long, however, as the negro only votes the Democratic ticket under compulsion, or is not permitted to vote at all in case he will not submit to such compulsion, this project of a voluntary division between the two parties cannot be carried out.

Mr. MCKOWN was certainly in the right ten years ago, when, as he says, he advocated negro suffrage in Virginia, and equally so now when he says that the Democratic party was wrong in opposing it. But the Democratic party at the South is just as far wrong now in its repression of the negro's free exercise of the franchise as it was when it resisted the movement to enfranchise the blacks. The Republican party has no reason to fear the disaffection of the negroes in any large numbers so long as the Democrats pursue the policy of fraud, intimidation, and violence, for such policy is calculated to increase the negro's attachment for the Republican party, and in that respect Mr. MCKOWN's argument is faulty; but it is still the duty of the Republican party to the negro and to itself to resist the Democratic policy of fraud and coercion, which is a negation of the negro's right to vote, and not in any legitimate sense a Democratic gain of that vote.

HOW A STRIKE ENDED.

We lately predicted that a vast emigration would result from the prevailing distress in England. The exodus has commenced in good earnest. British policy, which has driven nearly half the people of Ireland to foreign lands, is beginning to freeze out the descendants of the Normans, from a country, too, richer than any other on earth. The London *Spectator* of Feb. 1 gives the particulars of a noted recent case of emigration on a large scale. The farm-laborers of Kent struck against a reduction of wages. The farmers locked them out, believing that the pressure of the hard times would force them to yield. But the younger men resolved to emigrate to New Zealand and introduce into the colony the cultivation of Kentish hops. The result was, the Government of New Zealand assisting them, eight hundred men, "the pick of the countryside, left Maidstone for the Antipodes." Upon this the *Spectator* remarks: "England has, therefore, lost perhaps half a regiment,—five hundred men,—every one of whom will, in about two years, draw out two or three families, or perhaps a whole village." And it adds:

"The emigration is good for the world, and perhaps even for England, or rather for the people who live in it, who are better as well as happier at the Antipodes than living here on wages which are not sufficient to allow of civilized life; but it is impossible not to regret such losses, which a different tenure of the soil would, as we believe, prevent. The men, according to an eye-witness, who writes in the *Daily News*, all plead the absence of any prospect of 'getting on.'"

Laborers forced to flee to the Antipodes because in the richest country on the globe "wages are not sufficient to allow of civilized life"! And this when the cause is known and admitted to be the law of primogeniture. The origin of this law, upon which the aristocracy of England is formed, is thus satirically alluded to by EMERSON in his admirable work on "English Traits": "The Norwegian pirate got what he could, and held it for his eldest son. The Norman noble, who was the Norwegian pirate baptized, did likewise." In the same work EMERSON shows, in his terse, quaint style, the magnitude of some of these English estates, and the growth of them under the existing law of tenure. He says: "From Barnard Castle I rode on the highway twenty-three miles from High Force, a fall of the Tees, towards Darlington, past Raby Castle, through the estate of the Duke of CLEVELAND. The Marquis of BREADALBANE rides out of his house a hundred miles in a straight line to the sea, on his own property." "The possessions of the Earl of LONSDALE gave him eight seats in Parliament. This is the Heptarchy again; and before the reform of 1832 one hundred and fifty-four persons sent three hundred and seven members to Parliament."

The reform measure of 1832 was, however, wrung from the nobility. Resistance to the pressure for it on the part of the people forced the retirement from office of Lord WELLINGTON, the most popular Englishman of modern times. Equal resistance was offered by the Lords to the measure of like character for extending the suffrage proposed by the Liberals in 1866, and Earl RUSSELL, their leader, then Prime Minister, was driven from power on account of its failure. The passage of a more comprehensive measure of like import to that proposed by Earl RUSSELL in 1868 was a masterstroke of policy on the part of DISRAELI. With no drop of English blood in his veins, he knew the British people better than any other man in England. He appreciated the force of the demand for an enlargement of the suffrage, and, with a power of leadership unparalleled in the history of politics, he forced his followers, the Tory party, to grant what they had so lately refused.

But, while the people may be said to have captured the political citadel of the British aristocracy by the great parliamentary reform measures of 1832 and 1868, they have made no advance toward the overthrow of its main support,—the law of primogeniture. We quote again from EMERSON:

"These large domains are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. In 1786 the soil of England was owned by 250,000 corporations and proprietors, and in 1822 by 32,000. These broad estates find room in this narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals among ship-yards, mills, mines, and forges, are the paradises of the nobles, where the livelong repose and refinement are heightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity, out of which you have stepped aside."

We cannot refrain from quoting a paragraph further from the work of this keen observer. He says:

"I was surprised to observe the very small attendance usually in the House of Lords. Out of 573 Peers on ordinary days, only twenty or thirty. Where are they? I asked. 'At home on their estates, devoured by *ennui*, or in the Alps, or up the Rhine, in the Harz Mountains, or in Egypt, or in India, on the Ghauts.' But, with such interests at stake, how can these men afford to neglect them? 'O,' replied my friend, 'why should they work for themselves, when every man in England works for them, and will suffer before they come to harm?'"

It may be set down as an axiom that the land-owners of a country will govern it. The ownership of ever so small a bit of soil stimulates a feeling of conscious power, and begets pride and self-assertion. What incalculable influence, then, must the 30,000 land-owners of Great Britain wield over the landless millions of their compatriots! The sacred character of the personal liberty of the British subject has been much and justly vaunted. "The house of the subject is his castle," says the eulogist of the English system of Government. True; but while the poorest tenement of the most wretched farm-laborer, rented from my Lord So-and-so, who rides a hundred miles through his domains to the sea, may be securely guarded by the letter of the law, it must prove a sorry protection as against the machinations of a tyrannous proprietor of hundreds of thousands of acres. There is a shocking incongruity between the legal term "castle," as applied to the English laborer's hovel and the wretched condition of its occupant, compelled to subsist on "wages insufficient to allow of civilized life." It is the horror of this situation that drove the eight hundred young men of Kent—"the pick of the countryside"—to the Antipodes. It is to a union of peace-loving and adventurous qualities in the character of the British people that England may attribute her salvation from a bloody revolution. The young Englishman who realizes that every road to "getting on" is barred to him, that the dream of securing a "stake" in the country is a vain delusion, works his fingers "to the bone" to earn the pittance that will enable him to fly from his native land. What a humiliating reflection to the governing class of England, and what a commentary on the system by which they govern! The British Government has actually been saved from a terrible explosion of wrath on the part of her outraged people by her colonial system,—a system which it alone among the nations has been able to utilize as a vent for those classes of its people who are too conservative to rebel but too proud to submit to practical serfdom. To this characteristic the aristocracy of Great Britain owe the continued existence of the law of primogeniture.

To sustain this view, we have only to glance at the history of France. There was no "vent" for the French people. All attempts to colonize them failed. They would live and die not only on French soil, but on the soil of the mother country. Hence, if they would be free themselves must strike the blow, and hence the series of bloody revolutions which ended in the existing Republic. MICHELET, writing in 1837, thus graphically characterizes the product of a hundred years of French history: "Between the reigns of LOUIS the Great and NAPOLEON the Great, France slid down a rapid incline, at the foot of which the ancient monarchy, striking on the people, was dashed to pieces, and gave place to the principles on which the existing political system of Europe is based."

The difference between the Frenchman and the Englishman may be summed up in a few words: When the Frenchman is oppressed he denounces his oppressor and fights him regardless of odds, in the name of France. When the Englishman is outraged, he carefully counts the personal cost, and, if he finds the odds against him, he quietly emigrates to Australia, New Zealand, or the United States. Hence the law of entail is still on the statute-books of England, and the people of England are bidding a sad adieu to her shores.

A BILL TO REFORM USELESS APPEALS.

Our Springfield report yesterday of legislative proceedings stated that Mr. MATTHEWS, of the House, had introduced a bill providing for a division of labor between the Appellate Courts and the Supreme Court:

"This bill provides that in all cases where the controversy involves the sum of $2,500 or less, the decision of the Appellate Court shall be final, and all cases involving sums of more than $2,500 shall go to the Supreme Court directly. The bill also provides that all criminal cases and all cases involving the validity of statutes, franchises, and freeholds shall also go to the Supreme Court. This measure allows the litigant to know in the beginning where he is coming out. The author of this measure thinks it will relieve the Supreme Court, and be more satisfactory to litigants."

It is too much to hope for the enactment of so useful a bill by a legislative body crammed with lawyers. There is too much law and not enough admixture of justice in the composition of the two Houses to permit the enactment of any bill for the benefit of litigants and reduction of costs and expedition of lawsuits.

We have not seen the text of the bill, but the purpose of its provisions is exactly right. There is no sense or reason in the world for allowing appeals from the Appellate Court on suits involving small sums of money. That Court is just as well qualified and competent to do justice on a $2,500 case as the Supreme Court. Why should an assumpsit case be appealed to that Court and tried if its decision is not binding and its decree final? Can any legislative lawyer give a valid reason for second appeals other than a desire on the part of the fraternity to make more fees and costs, and delays in obtaining justice? Is there any other motive except the desire to be paid three fees for trying one case? A suit involving a fraction over $1,000 is first tried before a jury in the Circuit Court. All that can be said pro and con in the case is then submitted. The beaten party is not satisfied with the verdict of $1,001, and takes his appeal to the Court above, consisting of three able Judges, learned in the law, sitting as a Court of Appeals. They examine the whole case and decide it, sustaining or reversing and remanding. But if they sustain the judgment of the lower Court the case, under the present defective law, can be taken from the Appellate Court and carried up to the Supreme Court, and there lie in soak for a few years, and then be tried, with not one-quarter the care and examination bestowed upon it by the Appellate Court.

What is the use of this second appeal? It has not promoted the ends of justice or right, and it was not designed to; but it has enabled the attorneys to charge more fees and load the suit with burdensome costs, delay justice, and inflict harm all round. Mr. MATTHEWS' bill proposes to remedy this "malicious mischief" by providing that where the sum involved is $2,500 or less, instead of $1,000, as at present, the judgment of the Court of Appeals shall be final. This is a most excellent provision. The sum named is little enough. It could be increased to $5,000 with perfect safety, but the advance from the present small amount of $1,000 to $2,500 is a valuable improvement, and will save the overburdened Supreme Court from being pestered with a lot of small suits which have no business to be brought before them to consume time and impede and hinder the consideration of important matters. The bill very properly provides that all suits in which the amounts involved are too large for the final determination of that Court shall go directly to the Supreme Court, and not be stopped on the way thither to be tried in a Court which cannot decide them. The third provision, which forbids the appeal of criminal cases to the Appellate Court, is highly necessary to the ends of criminal justice. Under the Constitution that Court cannot finally determine any criminal proceeding,—only the Supreme Court can do that. Why, then, allow such cases to be taken to the Appellate Court? The only effect must be to delay and defeat justice and work mischief.

MATTHEWS' bill should be enacted into law, but will it be? Are there not too many "trades-union" lawyers in the General Assembly who disregard the public good to permit its passage? Are there not too many members intent on promoting litigation, multiplying lawsuits, increasing the delays and uncertainties of the law, adding to fees and costs, eating up the substance of the suitors, and rendering the criminal laws practically inoperative? The fate of MATTHEWS' bill will be the best answer to these questions.

There are some members of the City Council who evidently have an idea that money is laying around loose in Chicago, and that the taxpayers cannot find ways to spend it. They have consequently come to their rescue with propositions to construct eight new viaducts, estimated to cost $241,671, which in reality, if built, would cost many thousands more, and probably involve close upon half a million dollars. These generous disbursers of other people's money seem to have no idea that this money must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers, and that this afflicted portion of the community is already staggering under the loads which have been imposed upon it. It is possible that the city needs at present one or two more viaducts, but none should be constructed that are not absolutely necessary. There seems to be a tendency on the part of members of the Council, especially those who pay no taxes and represent tax-eating constituents, to bawl for larger appropriations and opportunities to run their hands into taxpayers' pockets. When we are all rich, and speculation rages, and taxes are of no account, it will be time to talk about unlimited viaducts. At such a time the taxpayers will make no objection to viaducting every street in the city that is crossed by a railroad. Meanwhile, it is in order for members of the Council to let up on this wholesale plundering, and to bear in mind that those who are caught now with their hands in taxpayers' pockets will be summarily dealt with at the next election. The legitimate burdens of the city are hard enough to bear without having to incur the additional risk of wholesale robbery. The foot-pads who "hold you up" on the streets are hardly more infamous in their action than the tax-eating plunderers who infest the City-Hall.

The Washington *Post* records a case of a child without a particle of brain. The child appeared well and healthy, and during its brief existence of 14 days it cried, fed, slept, and smiled, as any other child at that age. At the end of two weeks it died of convulsions, and a *post-mortem* examination was had. On dissecting the head it was found that all the nerves were perfect and led to the top of the spine, where a knob-like projection received them. The olfactory, or nerve of smell, was found in its place, the optic and motor oculi, or eye-movers, the pathetic, tri-facial, abducent, facials, auditory, and glosso-pharyngeal, or tongue and throat-movers, were all found coming from the proper places in the skull and leading to the medulla oblongata, or oblong marrow, which joins the brain to the spinal marrow. The explanation given by the physicians of the strange anomaly of life without brain is that the pneumogastric nerve and other important nerves being well developed and intact, kept up a sort of automatic or instinctive existence, independent of all intelligent life. It might be asked, what use has a baby for brains, anyhow?

The recent failure of APPLETON, NOYES & Co., the firm employing the largest capital in the wholesale shoe-trade of St. Louis, is harshly spoken of by the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. The statement of the affairs of the bankrupt concern is described as "altogether one of the most shocking revelations in the annals of bankruptcy. These people must have been buying goods in large quantities for a long time with the perfect consciousness that they were hopelessly bankrupt, and that every purchase they made was a virtual act of dishonesty." APPLETON, NOYES & Co. probably sold three times more goods annually than any other house in the same line of trade in St. Louis, and until within a few years their sales exceeded those of any boot and shoe establishment in Chicago. They were long, indeed, the only firm in St. Louis that could stand a comparison with Chicago rivals as to sales, credit, or solvency. Now there is no firm of that kind in St. Louis, in any branch of trade.

A new party is in progress of organization in Canada which will rejoice in the appellation of "Beaverbacks." With a capacity for damphoolery which is both enormous and astounding, considering the warnings afforded by our own recent experiences, the leaders of the new party will build their platform upon the basis of an unlimited supply of paper money of the fiat order. The new birth, in fact, is a sister to our own defunct rag-baby. They have taken up the infatuation where we left off, and are now eager to rush into the same insane delusion from which we have happily escaped. As it can have no effect upon this country, we have no reason to complain, and can watch with complacency the headlong rush into disordered finances, weakened credit, and paralyzed business which will ensue if the Beaverbackers succeed in carrying out their platform.

The London *Athenæum* for Feb. 1 has a laudatory notice of Mr. BRET HARTE, whom it describes as "a true artist" and "an exhilarating humorist." Mr. HARTE is all this, but he is something more, which our English cousins are likely to find out before long to their cost. Pecuniarily and personally he is irresponsible. He sells and does not deliver, or delivers what he has sold to one person to more than one. This may be only another manifestation of his "exhilarating humor," but it is due to the character of American literary men generally that the English people should not be taken by surprise in this matter.

THE TRIBUNE complains that there is a deliberate effort in Springfield to blackmail the gas companies, horse-railways, palace-car corporations, etc. Mayhap Mr. MEDILL, who, we believe, is one of the heavy stockholders of the West Division Railway Company, can enlighten us on this subject.—*Evening News.*

Even if this allegation were true, it would afford no justification for legislative blackmailing; but, in point of fact, it is untrue, as the party in question has not owned a dollar either of stock or bonds in the West Division Railway Company, or any other railway, for years, nor in any palace-car or gas company, nor in any institution which certain members of the Legislature are trying to blackmail.

JOHN ROACH will get his subsidy, if he gets it, through the same kind of influences that passed the salary-grab. Members now in Congress who have not been re-elected will vote for him, and will do so probably for money. Senators who have been re-elected, and think the people will forget all about this in six years, will do the same thing. Every man who votes for this grab corruptly ought to be punished as the salary-grabbers, with very few exceptions, have been punished.

Great things were hoped for by the New Guinea gold-prospectors, who started out a few months ago to explore the interior of that desolate and little known island; but they have returned to the coast utterly broken down and discouraged. Traces of gold were found, but nothing sufficient to justify working, or to warrant the belief that it can be found anywhere on the island in paying quantities.

BURDETTE writes to the *Hawkeye* that no State in the Union, outside of New England, has as much history as Kansas. He might have added, too, that the least said about it the better for Kansas.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Democrats will never get over thinking that the history of Kansas is discreditable to that State; but there are some people still at the North who remember Kansas gratefully.

"The Elbows of the Mincio" occasionally write articles in the New York *World* to this day. They certainly composed an able leader in a late issue of that paper, which began with TALMAGE and ended with an expression of confidence in the financial purposes of Tennessee.

According to the Brigadiers, the whole is less than the sum of all its parts,—the nation is smaller, less trustworthy, less able to regulate its own affairs, less competent to supervise its own elections, than any State is.

If Mr. BLACKBURN wants to know, we don't mind saying that the House on Wednesday was presided over by "one who was under orders to decide" that the infamous election rider came under the rules.

The Brigadiers think State rights are more important than National wrongs.

The proposed increase of the bonded debt to meet the deficiency caused by the Arrears-of-

Pensions bill is a bad sign
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Question in the Oneid
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It is said that Gariba
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IN CHI

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Damage nominal. Ca
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known cause. In runni
No. 5 collided with Hoo
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The alarm from Box
morning was caused by
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occupied by John Du
Cause, a defective flue.

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Allemania, Pittburg. .$
Watertown, N. Y....
Northern, N. Y.......
Commercial, N. Y....
Girard, Philadelphia..
Peoples, N. J. ....
Western, Toronto ....
New Hampshire, N.H
Franklin, Columbus, O
Total.......$4

The loss on building
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the loss from $10,000 to

The alarm from Box
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AT MINN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn
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AT CA

Special Dispatch

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AT OTTA

Special Dispatch

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 2
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AT OWE

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Louisville Agency.

Pensions bill is a bad sign. An English Government which should propose such a thing in a time of profound peace would be sent out of office in a jiffy. Congress should have the courage of its opinions; and, as it spends money freely, impose taxes to meet the extra outgo. Then the people would perceive exactly what their Representatives are about.

BLACKBURN has made a little mistake. This is not the year of grace 1854; and Congress is not at the order of a gang of Southern bullies and slave-drivers.

The meanest little picayune State in the Union holds its own elections, yet the Brigadiers say the National Government cannot be trusted to do the same.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln still resides at Pau.

Mr. Colfax can smile, and smile, and have the erysipelas still.

Gen. Sherman will return to Washington in about two weeks.

Poor Mr. Gould! He made only $4,000,-000 by his last failure.

Gen. Bragg is believed by the Atlanta *Constitution* to be "the Wisconsin galoot."

Question in the Oneida Community's marriage service—Do you take these men to be your husband?

It is said that Garibaldi's daughter-in-law is now acting in the pantomime at the Surrey Theatre in London.

"What is news?" asks the Boston *Transcript*. Evidently the *Transcript* is as ignorant on this question as its readers.

If it will kindly help him to the office he wants, Ben Butler is willing the South should take all the other offices.

The tax on tobacco is to be reduced, and a man hereafter can squirt tobacco juice around without being called extravagant.

If the Chinese must go, they might as well take our Fourth of July with them, for we won't have any fireworks to celebrate it with.

Mr. Talmage has visited the vilest haunts of New York, but he declares that he can have nothing to do with the Brooklyn Presbytery.

The Oneida Community invites clergymen to come and investigate them. We can hardly trust the clergymen. Let Mr. Potter's Committee do it.

Mr. Beecher is said to be a great believer in valentines, but the Buffalo *Express* says it is noticeable that he hasn't sent any himself of late years.

The Zulus might be effectually diverted from their warlike pursuits by introducing enough chickens into South Africa to keep them busy at chicken-stealing.

Mrs. Southworth has made herself rich by writing novels. If she had told nothing but the truth she would have to pawn her sister to raise the price of a beer.

"The Banker's Daughter" would have failed if she had been anything like her father, but on the contrary she has had a run of over eighty nights in New York.

Washington's birthday comes around this year with its accustomed regularity. Washington is still remembered in this country as the man who can't get a monument.

The unfortunate Jay Gould has been reduced to only 90,000 shares of Union Pacific stock. It will be remembered that we predicted this man's beggary some time ago.

Kate Cobb still insists that she is innocent, and insists it in such a solemn and earnest way that perhaps after all some one else wrote the poetry which killed poor Mr. Cobb.

The old man at Gramercy Park is working so slyly that we should not be surprised to wake upsome morning and find that he had made himself President without letting anybody know it.

We suspect that Paul Boyton was originally a milkman. We can in no other way account for his love of water. He is now making arrangements to swim from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Theodore Tilton is doing poorly this season as a lecturer, and it seems necessary that he should involve himself and family in another scandal in order to keep up public interest in his career.

One of the neatest things said in Washington was by Secretary Evarts at a dinner the other night, in reply to somebody who happened to have been reading one of the regulation-jokes about the Secretary's endless sentences, and gracefully repeated it. "Oh, nonsense," said Mr. Evarts, good-naturedly; "I don't object to that sort of thing at all. People who expect to injure me by calling attention to my long sentences forget that the only persons really opposed to long sentences in this country are the criminal classes who deserve them."

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 265 at 12:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in Johnson & Ware's planing-mill, No. 85 Lumber street. Damage nominal. Cause, sawdust packed about a waste-pipe catching fire from some unknown cause. In running to the fire, Engine No. 5 collided with Hook and Ladder No. 5, injuring Capt. Franzen, of the latter, about the right leg.

The alarm from Box 532 at 9:45 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story brick dwelling No. 234 Park avenue, owned and occupied by John Dupee, Jr. Damage, $10. Cause, a defective flue.

Bullwinkle's insurance report has the following upon the foundry fire at the corner of Redfield and Stein streets. The following table shows the insurance, the first column that upon the building, the next that upon flasks and patterns, and the last that upon fixed and moveable machinery:

Allemania, Pittsburg..	$ 500	$ 62.50	$ 875.00
Watertown, N. Y......	500	62.50	875.00
Northern, N. Y......	500	62.50	875.00
Commercial, N. Y.....	500	62.50	875.00
Girard, Philadelphia..	500	62.50	875.00
Peoples, N. J.	500	62.50	875.00
Western, Toronto	500	62.50	875.00
New Hampshire, N. H	250	31.25	437.50
Franklin, Columbus, O	250	31.25	437.50
Total........	$4,000	$500.00	$7,000.00

The loss on building will probably reach the total amount of insurance; upon flasks and patterns about 80 per cent of insurance, and upon machinery about 60 per cent of insurance, which makes the loss foot up between $8,000 and $9,000. THE TRIBUNE of yesterday placed the loss from $10,000 to $13,000.

The alarm from Box 96 at 11:30 last evening was caused by a fire in the three-story frame house No. 816 State street, occupied as grocery by David Sheer, and as a dwelling by other tenants. Damage, $100. Cause of fire, unknown.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 20.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large wholesale and retail grocery and wine house of C. Lumley, damaging the building to the amount of $16,000 and the stock to the extent of $10,000, with insurance of $8,000. The brick block adjoining was damaged slightly by water. The fire started in a back [illegible], rapidly ruining the stock. Lumley was b[illegible] out a year ago, with about the same loss.

AT CABLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 20.—A fire at Cable, Mercer County, Ill., last night destroyed the engine-house of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad. Loss, $2,200; no insurance. A fire at Carbon Cliff, ten miles east of Rock Island, this morning, destroyed the store and stock of W. C. Chamberlain. There was no insurance on the building. The stock was insured for $2,500.

AT OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 20.—The residence of M. A. Dewey, of South Ottawa, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. The building was worth $12,000, and insured in the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., for $700. The house-furniture was principally saved. Cause, defective furnace-flue.

AT OWENTON, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—Dispatches from Owenton, Ky., say the cooper shop and warehouse, the latter containing 170 hogsheads of tobacco, owned by James Clark, were burned Tuesday night. Loss $40,000; insured in the Louisville Agency.

THE DEAD PRELATE.

Bishop Foley's Remains Lying in State in the Cathedral.

Thousands of the Sorrowing Faithful Pay Their Respects to His Memory.

A Boundless Profusion of Floral Gifts Covers the Catafalque.

All Arrangements for the Solemn Funeral Services Completed.

Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, and Ryan, of St. Louis, to Officiate.

Resolutions Adopted by the Various Catholic Societies.

LYING IN STATE.

The mortal remains of Bishop Foley lay in state yesterday in the Church of the Holy Name, exposed to the passing gaze of an almost continuous line of mourning humanity. Early mass was said as usual, after which the church was closed until about noon. In the meantime preparations were making for the removal of the body from the Bishop's late residence to the noble Cathedral at whose dedication he presided only three years ago. It was nearly 11 o'clock before all was ready, and the little company of priests, chanting a solemn dirge as they passed along in the cold morning air, followed the hearse containing the coffined remains to the sanctuary. Long before their arrival there, an immense concourse of sorrowing ones had gathered around the church doors, and blocked up the pavements on both the south and west fronts. The priestly cortege bore the body through the Superior-street entrance to the chancel, where it was reverently deposited on the sombre catafalque at the head of the main aisle. It was fully another hour before the interior arrangements were completed, and before the benumbed assemblage on the outside could be admitted to review the remains of one whom it was their pleasure to love and revere. When the doors were at last thrown open, the faithful band, increasing every moment by late-comers, passed up the extreme left aisle and between the chancel and the catafalque, sadly gazing upon the dead, and yet remarkably life-like, features of the deceased Bishop. Old men and women bent with years and physical infirmities, young men and maidens with the healthful bloom of youth upon their cheeks, manhood and womanhood in the prime of life, little children awe-struck in the sight of death, looked on the form of one whose heart went out in love for human kind, and slowly and sadly passed on to make room for their successors in the long line of mourners.

The dead prelate lay as one who had fallen asleep, at peace with God and all mankind. The ruddy glow of health had not departed, and his appearance was that of calm, blissful, and restful repose. Of him it might well be said:

> Beauty's ensign yet
> Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks,
> And Death's pale flag is not advanced there.

This wonderfully natural appearance attracted no little attention from the passing throng as it wound its way around the catafalque and out through the north aisle towards the door. The dead Bishop was invested in his full canonicals,—gloves, cassock, sandals, girdle, dalmatic, chasubles, pectoral cross, mitre, etc. The rich purple vestments, the silk stockings and sandals of the same rich color, each of the latter embroidered with a heavy gold cross, vied with the light lace-work which completed the Episcopal attire. His gloved hands were peacefully folded over his inanimate breast, the fingers clasping a rosary of ivory, cross and beads, and the forefinger of the right hand disclosing the large amethyst ring worn by the bearer of the Episcopal office. The head, attired in the Bishop's mitre, lay on a black-silk pillow, adorned at each corner with a heavy gold tassel, while at the left hand was placed the crosier, or Bishop's pastoral staff.

THE CATAFALQUE ITSELF,

sombre as death, is worthy of notice. It consists of an elevated platform, the upper portion sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, the whole covered with a black-velvet pall, relieved by silver stars, a narrow band of white silk, and the falling edges adorned with a second band of similar material terminating in a heavy silver fringe. The portion of the velvet covering that part of the catafalque on which the body reposed was worked with a large white-silk cross. At each side of the catafalque three large wax candles shed their mellow light upon the corse and the surrounding objects. To each candlestick was attached a piece of crape, which fell in graceful folds to the floor, a knot of white pinks being fastened to the sombre material and forming a marked contrast with it.

The floral decorations were remarkable in their elegance and profusion. At the head of the catafalque and back of the silken pillow on which the Bishop's head reposed was placed a floral pillow containing, in letters formed of early violets, the inscription, "Requiescat in Pace." On the right, or south, side of the catafalque, resting against the heavy drapery, stood a beautiful floral harp of carnations, tea-roses, smilax, and violets. On the same side of the catafalque was a large floral sickle resting on a bed of flowers, and between these two emblems stood a small but elaborate floral cross. On the left side, extending along the floor to the chancel steps, were scattered in great profusion clusters of smilax, relieved by cut flowers of various colors and species. At the side, and against the catafalque, was suspended a floral crown, and, farther to the east, a small bouquet, modest but attractive.

But the principal floral attraction was that which stood at the foot of the catafalque, its base resting on the floor. It was a combination of an anchor and a shield,—a floral counterfeit presentment of the Bishop's coat of arms. The base, forming the anchor flukes, was composed of carnations, calla lilies, and tea roses, the whole bordered with projecting sprigs of smilax, and containing the inscription in violet letters, "Scio Cui Credidi." Above the anchor, and attached to it by a bunch of smilax, was a large floral shield, composed of carnations, tea roses, and violets, with a border of smilax and a bed of bright red carnations forming the centre. On the upper edge of the shield, nestled in sprigs of smilax, sat a dove, of pure white, and above this was a further projection of smilax terminating in the base of a Bishop's hat which was composed of violets and smilax. From the sides of the hat extended two silken strings, connecting with the corners of the shield and terminating in a silken tassel.

At the right of this beautiful emblem stood a large floral cross, the base of ivy leaves, dark-hued and sombre as death itself, and pansies. The main piece—the perpendicular section—was composed of tea-roses, calla lilies, carnations, minute ferns, and smilax; and the transverse piece of the same, with the word "Mercy" formed of violets.

NEAR THIS CROSS RESTED

a wreath of immortelles. At the extreme lower and left-hand corner of the catafalque was placed a cross and heart, composed calla lilies, smilax, carnation, and tea roses, with the letters "S. H." in violets, signifying that it was the offering of the Sisters of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on the West Side. At the extreme upper and left-hand corner of the catafalque was a Bishop's mitre, composed of carnation and tea roses, with a violet cross in its centre.

At the dead prelate's feet was placed a floral pillow, made of carnations, tea-roses, smilax, ferns, and violets, forming the words, "To Our Father: St. X." (St. Xavier). A couple of bunches of tea-roses, caught up au naturel at the foot of the catafalque, and resting against the black velvet, formed a pleasant contrast to the more artificial combinations.

The sombre decorations of the church itself were in keeping with the sadness of the occasion. Long festoons of black descended from the centre of the chancel ceiling and were caught on the sides, where they joined with transverse pieces, or, in some places, with upright pieces of the same black material. The episcopal chair which the Bishop used was very heavily draped with black, relieved with white. The pillars near the altar, as well as those throughout the body of the church, were also heavily draped in black. The gallery was similarly festooned, and a wide, heavy strip of black ran around the wainscoting the entire circumference of the vast interior. On the left of the chancel, facing east, and suspended to one of the columns, was attached the Bishop's tablet, completely draped in black, and bearing, in light-faced letters, the following inscription, a brief record of the deceased prelate's ecclesiastical life:

> RIGHT-REV. THOMAS FOLEY, D. D.
> Born March 6, 1822.
> ORDAINED PRIEST,
> August 16, 1846.
> CONSECRATED BISHOP,
> February 27, 1870.
> DIED,
> February 19, 1879.
> R. I. P.

Attached to a corresponding column on the other side of the chancel hung a portrait of the late Bishop, heavily draped in mourning. The pulpit car was also heavily draped, the sombre color being somewhat relieved by a floral cross and an exquisite design which rested directly on the reading desk. This latter piece had for its base a floral pillow, containing, in letters formed of violets, the appropriate inscription, "Cum Christo in Pace," while just above it appeared a floral dove, bearing in its bill a floral crown,—an exquisite and expressive symbol.

The clergymen who attended the church yesterday morning and superintended all the necessary arrangements were the Rev. Dr. McMullen, and Fathers P. W. Riordan, D. J. Riordan, Conway, Waldron, Roles, Gavin, Butler, Flannagan, and Egan.

The crowds came and went during the afternoon and far into the night, and some devout souls lingered about the sanctuary in prayer for hours. The largest crowd at any one time within the walls of the grand edifice was probably during the afternoon, when the opportunities for getting away from home were better than in the evening, although the crowds then were something extraordinary. The estimates made of the number of people who passed through the church during the twelve hours from noon to midnight varied all the way from 20,000 to 30,000, a mean between these two being in all probability a fair and unexaggerated estimate. As the hours sped on, hastening the time when the last ceremonies were to be held and the body removed to its last resting-place, loving hands showered additional floral offerings on the already heavily-adorned catafalque, until it presented a wealth of floral beauty whose like has seldom, if ever, been seen on any similar occasion in this city. The church remained open all night, and this last public opportunity to view the remains as they lay in state was embraced by numbers who were prohibited from passing along with the surging crowds during the afternoon and evening hours. In accordance with the arrangements made by the church authorities, the public exposition of the body of the dead Bishop terminated at 6 o'clock this morning, at which hour the usual early mass will be said.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

In order to complete the final arrangements for this morning, a meeting of the ushers selected by the clergy of the parish was held last evening in one of the anterooms of the church, Mr. Redmond Prindiville presiding. In view of the fact that the usual large numbers of people would no doubt appear at the early masses, it was decided to have a number of the Committee present from 6 until 8 o'clock, and the following-named gentlemen volunteered to be on hand at that somewhat early hour: Martin O'Brien, M. A. Devine, Phillip Carnley, Thomas Carney, J. S. Sheahan, John E. McMahon, James Conlan, Jr., M. Sullivan.

These gentlemen will be relieved at 8 o'clock by the following-named gentlemen, who will remain until the funeral services are over, giving the gentlemen previously mentioned an opportunity to go to their homes, get their breakfasts, and return at their pleasure: James Walsh, R. Hennessy, P. Hennessy, J. W. Sheahan, T. Brenan, John Lynch, J. B. Lynch, Thomas Lynch, J. A. Woolford, Z. P. Brosseau, Redmond Prindiville, Joseph McDonald, W. J. Quan, John Prindiville, J. V. Clarke, Peter Conlon, A. W. Green, T. J. Egan, Edward Brown, M. J. Sullivan, Terrence McNulty, J. B. Sullivan, W. F. McLaughlin, W. P. Rend, Charles Dennehy, J. J. Fitzgibbon.

The necessity for some such system as this will be apparent when it is stated that the transept will be reserved until 10:45 o'clock for such of the local and visiting clergy as cannot be accomodated within the chancel, the various ecclesiastical brothers, Sisters of Charity, the Chicago Judiciary, public officials, and other dignitaries, together with representatives of the press. The reserved space will provide, altogether, about 800 seats, and those having access to this part of the church will enter at the door on the north side of the building, where they will find the obliging ushers, provided with purple badges bearing the letters U. C. L. A., ready to conduct them to their seats. The people who attend early mass will also enter at the same door, but will be provided with seats outside of the space thus specially reserved. There are three early masses,—at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock,—but if any of the attendants have the patience to remain for the funeral services, the crowds of late-comers will be very apt to find the majority, if not all, of the seats outside of the transept pre-empted for the day. The Committee of Arrangements did not forget to provide accommodations for the press representatives, who will accordingly be furnished with seats near the pulpit. In order to keep in check

THE VAST CROWDS

who will no doubt surge in and around the building, it has been arranged to have a force of twenty policemen at the building at 8:30 o'clock, to be reinforced by twelve more at 9.

The doors will be open to the public at 10:30 o'clock. The clergy will recite the office for the dead, after which the mass will commence. The altars will be draped in black, and the celebrant and his assistants and deacons will also be clothed in black vestments with silver embroidery. It was the general expectation until last evening that the Rt.-Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, would celebrate the requiem high mass, but the Bishop is too ill to officiate, and Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, will celebrate the mass in his stead. Although Bishop Spalding is too ill to perform this sad office for the dead,—that illness being really the result of weary watchings by the bedside of the dead Bishop and the necessary travel involved in so doing between here and Peoria,—he will be present to witness the imposing ceremonies. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, who delivered the address at the dedication of the Cathedral three years ago, will deliver the funeral sermon. He had not arrived last evening, but will in all probability reach the city this morning, and proceed at once to the residence of the Rev. Dr. McMullen. The other Bishops who will come to pay this, their last tribute of love and esteem to one to whom they were in life so greatly endeared are Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha; Bishop Drenger, of Fort Wayne; Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth; Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland; Bishop Direnger, of Minnesota; and Bishop Burgess, of Detroit. All of the clergy in the diocese will no doubt be present, and numbers are expected from various points all over the West and Northwest. As has been said, the recitation of the office for the dead is done by the clergy before mass, and it is understood that the number to engage in this service will be in the neighborhood of 200.

The distinction between the requiem mass and the ordinary rite is as follows: The introit is always the "Requiem æternam donaris, Domine," etc. (Grant them rest, O Lord, and let light perpetual shine upon them). The psalm "Te decet Hymns" is then sung, after which the requiem is repeated. The "Kyrie" is also sung, but the "Gloria in Excelsis" and "Credo" are omitted. The "Tractus" is the solemn prayer, "Absolve Domine," and the "Sequentia" is the soul-thrilling "Dies Iræ" (Day of wrath and day of mourning). The "Offertorium" is "Domine Jesu Christe, Rex Gloria," etc. The "Sanctus," "Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei" are sung as usual, except that the response to the last is "Dona eis requiem" (grant them rest), "Dona eis requiem sempiternam" (grant them eternal rest). The "Communio lux æterna" follows, and then the solemn absolution takes place. The officiating clergy, vested in copes, preceded by cross-bearer and boys with lighted tapers, approach the catafalque. Each Bishop present gives the absolution, the "Libera me" is sung, the dead body is aspersed with the holy water, and incensed with great solemity. The music will, of course, be of the Gregorian character.

The services will conclude at about half-past 1 o'clock, after which the remains will be placed in the handsome rosewood casket in which they were conveyed from the house to the church. The casket will be borne to the waiting hearse, and the funeral cortege, composed of large numbers of the clergy under the escort of the various Catholic societies, referred to in another place, will move at 2 o'clock precisely, taking up its solemn march to the train, and passing down State street to Adams, west on Adams to Canal, and thence to the depot of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at the corner of Madison and Canal streets. The casket will be deposited in the funeral-car of the special train provided for the occasion, and the body of the dead Bishop will be borne from the city which has been its late home, on the way to its final resting-place, at 3 o'clock. It is now understood that the funeral-car will be dropped at some station down the road, where it will remain under guard until the train which leaves at 9 o'clock in the evening, and which will bear a large number of the clergy and laity, comes along and takes it up. This funeral-car, it may be stated, is one of the Company's passenger coaches, from which a portion of the seats have been removed to make way for the coffin. It will be draped in black, and will be arranged in the form of what is known as a mortuary chapel. Besides the heavy draperies inside and out, the interior will be hung with shields inscribed with sentences from Scripture referring to Bishop Foley's life. The windows will be closed, the light of day excluded, and some artificial illumination introduced to give the interior the "dim religious light" in keeping with the surroundings. It is probable that a number of Sisters of Charity will remain in the mortuary chapel with the remains during their removal to Baltimore.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening for the purpose of offering an appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Bishop. The attendance was large, many outside of the Society being present to join in the testimonials of respect.

Mr. W. J. Onahan called the meeting to order with a few words stating the object of the meeting, and calling upon Mr. Thomas A. Moran to reflect the views of the meeting on the subject before them.

Mr. Moran said that not only have Catholics lost a revered prelate and a loved spiritual father, but the city has been deprived of an honored citizen. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the manifold virtues of the deceased, reciting many of his kind deeds, and drawing a graphic picture of his life and works.

On motion, Messrs. T. A. Moran, Joseph Bonfield, C. C. Copeland, and W. J. Onahan were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and in the interim several of those present gave testimony to the good qualities of the deceased.

Mr. C. C. Copeland said that to appreciate him one must have known him intimately. He had done a great work in this city since the fire, and his loss will not be fully felt and understood for years to come. He was a cultured and polished gentleman, a ripe scholar, a statesman, and a historian.

Mr. Berthold Callaghan described the late Bishop as being as gentle as a woman, wonderfully tender-hearted, and of a jovial good nature.

Mr. Greenebaum eulogized the departed at some length, speaking of the strangeness of one like him, an Israelite, mourning the loss of a Catholic Bishop. He was "one of nature's noblemen." Although of a strong physical appearance he was cut down in the prime of life, and men of all sects were now mourning his premature taking-off.

Dr. Wickersham had never known of any prominent man whose death has been so universally deplored. The cause was his broad humanitarianism. He was a man of wide and and extensive reputation. The Catholics of this city will hardly be able to secure a successor so popular and successful in his administration of the onerous duties of this important diocese.

Mr. W. H. Lyon, as a Rationalist, spoke of the universal sorrow of all sects and factions over the decease of a man beloved and honored by all.

Mr. John Garrick said that he was a cosmopolitan, too large for one sect, and that he belonged to the religious community at large.

Addresses were made to the same effect, and breathing the same reverent spirit, by Messrs. Dunne, Geary, Condon, McCue, Sheridan, English, and others.

The Committee then returned, and through Mr. W. J. Onahan presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine wisdom, to call to Himself the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley, we deem it fitting to give formal expression, so far as poor words can express it, to the deep sorrow with which our hearts have been filled by his death, and to seek to embalm his memory with affectionate mention; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of a most faithful and exemplary Bishop, who came to us in our distress and continued with us through a most trying period, guiding the affairs of the diocese with a wisdom most marked, and with a success most unusual; who quietly and without ostentation, yet with irresistible power, the power of a tender and paternal love for his people, of a most pious and holy life, of a most benevolent and affectionate heart, and who, leaving us, has left a memory which the love and respect not only of the Catholic faithful alone but also of all those in the community who esteem the beneficent influence of a good man's life, will not suffer to grow dim. He came among the people of this city and his children in the church at a time of great anxiety and doubt, a stranger and alone, leaving behind him his friends, family, and cherished associations, to devote his life and his capacities solely to bring order and Christian harmony out of the religious financial troubles and the dissensions of the time; and in the few years Providence has permitted him to labor among us he has reunited his people as of one spirit, built up from the ashes and devastation of the fire cathedral and churches, for the glory of God and the salvation of man, to meet the growing demands of his rapidly increasing flock, erected and maintained schools and seminaries, convents and homes for orphans, and asylums for the waifs cast away upon the shores of sin and shame. His wise administration of the affairs of this vast diocese during the past nine years, the zeal and earnestness with which he labored, the combined prudence and benignity of his rule, the paternal care and unwearying solicitude with which he provided for and unceasingly fostered every generous work of mercy and Christian benevolence, the grace and bounty of his private character, have made an impression on the community which will endure far beyond the memory of living men, and will be a perpetual benediction. He was the father of the orphan, the almoner of the poor, the friend of the afflicted of all denominations. He was the loved Bishop of the Catholic community, he was the honored and revered father of all.

The resolution, as presented were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Callaghan, members of all sects and denominations, who so desire, were invited to meet with the Society at the door of the Cathedral, corner of North State street and Chicago avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Messrs. P. J. Towle, C. C. Copeland, and W. J. Onahan were appointed a committee to escort the remains to their final resting-place at Baltimore.

The meeting then adjourned.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

A meeting of representatives of the various Catholic Societies was held last evening in Maskell Hall, there being a large attendance of delegates from the Irish, German, Polish, and Bohemian benevolent and temperance organizations. Mr. Alex. Sullivan presided and announced that the meeting had been called to make arrangements for the participation of the various societies in the procession which should escort the remains of the late Bishop Foley from the Cathedral to the depot. On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare an appropriate memorial, the Chair nominating as such committee Messrs. Singarski, M. Brandt, Peter Kiolbassa, M. Beese, John Reicnerts, James O'Neill, C. A. Reidy, and A. Sullivan. The committee retired, and after a short absence presented the following, which was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

A convention of delegates, appointed by seventy-five Catholic societies, and representing the charitable, mutual benefit, and temperance associations of the City of Chicago, assembled Feb. 20, 1879, to pay their tribute to the late Rt.-Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., do adopt this memorial, and order it spread upon the records of each association.

Consecrated Bishop of Pergamus *in partibus infidelium*, and Administrator of Chicago, Feb. 27, 1870, he came a stranger, but an apostle, to a see suffering from many afflictions. Relying on the help of Almighty God, and employing with untiring energy the great executive gifts with which he was endowed, he conquered all the difficulties which harassed his diocese; he paid its debts, he increased its churches, he expanded its educational and benevolent institutions, he inspired its faithful priests with his own fervor. He brought among us pious communities who foster learning and succor the orphan, the aged, the sick, the outcast. Summoned to eternal rest Feb. 19, 1879, he bequeaths to his successor a united, vigorous, and prosperous diocese containing 230,000 Catholics, 194 churches, 200 zealous priests, sixteen institutions of high instruction, free parochial schools accommodating 25,000 children, and thirteen hospitals and asylumns. These are his monuments. These praise his holy enterprise, proclaim the power of his intellect, and perpetuate his memory among a grateful people. In promoting the humanity of religion, he appreciated the great value of organization; and, recognizing in the diversity of our objects a common aim to assist the individual or to benefit the community, he extended to each of our societies warm sympathy, cordial encouragement and substantial aid. In his individual life he presented us an illustrious example of apostolic virtue. He was meek but firm; mild but just; amiable and winning, but strong and inflexible; sagacious, intrepid, and alert for the Church; but in himself modest, simple, and fond only of the delights which please a pure and sincere heart. He served God with the rich fullness of great faculties, and loved His image in the poor, the sorrowful, the forlorn. A persuasive exponent of the faith of Jesus Christ; an eminent son of an exiled race which has borne the Gospel into every land; a noble type of the patriotic American citizen; a true father to his flock, we revere his character in all its admirable attributes, and, in gratitude and affection shall train our children to love his memory and imitate his virtues.

A motion to appoint a Grand Marshal for the procession was adopted. An Irish delegate moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of three from the German, Bohemian, and Polish societies, said Committee to select a Marshal. A German delegate moved that the Marshal be selected from the Irish societies, and another suggested that the Chief Marshal be thus chosen, while the other nationalities should each select an Assistant Marshal. The amendment limiting the choice to the Irish societies was voted down, and the original motion was carried. Messrs. Kiolbassa, Franzen, and Brandt, were appointed as the Committee. They reported in favor of Mr. John P. Ivory, who was confirmed.

Mr. Kerns then stated that Mr. Ivory would not accept the position. Another delegate declared that Mr. Ivory was not fit for it anyhow, and after making some further remarks left the hall amidst the hisses of the assemblage, declaring that he represented a thousand men, and had been sent there expressly to enunciate their sentiments. A motion to reconsider the appointment was carried after some debate, and finally Mr. James O'Neill was chosen Marshal.

It was announced that the societies would form on Dearborn street, north of Superior, at 2 o'clock, sharp. The meeting voted that none of the Marshals should be mounted, and it was stated that, by especial request, the societies would parade without banners, regalia, or other insignia, the only thing allowed being a crape decoration on the arm. The meeting then adjourned.

The various Catholic societies participating in the procession will form in the order and at the places named hereafter:

The escort of the Second Regiment and the platoon of police will form on Superior street, between Dearborn avenue and State street.

The German Catholic societies of St. Joseph's Parish will meet at 1 o'clock at the corner of Wendell and Franklin streets, and from thence will march and form at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Superior street.

The German Catholic societies of St. Michael's Parish will meet at the corner of North avenue and Hurlbut street at 1 o'clock, and from thence will march to and form at the north of the St. Joseph societies, between Superior street and Chicago avenue.

The German Catholic societies of St. Peter's Parish will form at the corner of Chicago and Dearborn avenues.

The Polish, Bohemian, and French Catholic societies will form at the corner of Chestnut street and Dearborn avenue.

The St. Francis German Catholic societies will meet at the corner of Newberry avenue and Twelfth street, at 1 o'clock, and thence will march to and form on Dearborn avenue and Superior street, left of the St. Joseph Societies.

All the Irish temperance societies will form at the corner of Huron street and Dearborn avenue, at 1:30 o'clock sharp.

The various Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will meet at the corner of Huron street and Dearborn avenue, to the left of the temperance societies, at 1:30 o'clock sharp.

The Irish benevolent societies and sodalities will form at the corner of Erie street and Dearborn avenue at 1:30 o'clock sharp.

The Emerald Benevolent Associations will form on the immediate left of the sodalities, and at the same hour.

All other societies desiring to be assigned to places in the procession will please report to the Grand Marshal, who will be stationed at the northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Superior street.

No music will be permitted in the procession; no banners will be borne; no regalias will be worn. All who march in the procession will wear a badge of crape on the arm.

The members of the Holy Family T. A. & B. Society are requested to meet in their hall today at 12:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of the late Bishop Foley. Any member who cannot attend at the hall may meet the Society at 1:30 p. m. sharp, at Dearborn avenue north of Superior street. No regalia worn.

All members of Second Regiment, I. N. G., who can attend the funeral obsequies of the late Bishop Foley, will meet at the Armory, in full-dress uniform, at 11 o'clock a. m., sharp.

At a meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, held last evening in the basement of St. Patrick's School, on Desplaines street, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the All-Wise Ruler of Life and Death to remove from our midst our revered Bishop, the Rt.-Rev. Thomas Foley; and

WHEREAS, The particular council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, representing the various conferences of said Society, having learned with deep sorrow of the sad event, while humbly bowing to the will of our Heavenly Father, mourn with the whole community the sudden demise of our dear Bishop and pastor; and

WHEREAS, This Society is organized for the special purpose of relieving the poor and the destitute, we recognize in our great affliction the loss of him who has always been foremost in his encouragement and support of our Society, and also in his own benevolence towards the poor and afflicted; therefore

Resolved, That this Council deeply laments the great loss which the Diocese of Chicago in particular, and the Church in general, have sustained through the sudden and unexpected death of our late beloved Bishop.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be spread upon the records of this Council; that a certified copy be transmitted to the afflicted family of our deceased prelate, and also published in the press of this city.

The Society will be largely represented at the church and in the funeral cortege, and a delegation will accompany the remains to Baltimore.

CITY COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, on motion of Ald. Lawler:

WHEREAS, In the march of time it has pleased the Almight to remove from our midst the Rt.-Rev. Thomas Foley, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Chicago.

WHEREAS, By the death of Bishop Foley the City of Chicago loses an eminent citizen, an upright Christian, and a worthy man, who, by his charity, his ability, and his amiability, as head of the Catholic Church in Chicago, has gained the esteem of all classes of our population: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this City Council hereby express their deep sorrow at the death of the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley, and extend their heartfelt sympathy to the community over which he so ably presided, and to the family of the eminent prelate, who, by the loss of this illustrious member, have been thrown into deep mourning.

Resolved, That the City Council attend in a body at the funeral on Friday, the 21st of February.

A PATRIARCH AT 39.

The Founder of an Order Numbering 110,000 Members.

New York World.

The visit to New York of Justus H. Rathbone, the founder of the Order of the Knights of Pythias and Senior Past Supreme Chancellor of the Order, has awakened much interest among the officers and members for this section. Mr. Rathbone has not yet reached the prime of life, being just 39. He was born at Deerfoot, N. Y.; is tall but not too stout, and likely to live to a good old age. He tells many stories about his tours in the West, where the lodges he visited looked for a patriarch, and hardly believed the young man before them was the originator of their Order. Concerning the founding of the Order, Mr. Rathbone says that when he was 19 he was teaching school in Michigan. The boys were anxious to get up a sort of a dramatic entertainment, but lacked ladies to take the female parts. To overcome this they wrote to a dramatic agency in New York to send them plays with as few female characters as possible. One of those sent happened to be "Damon and Pythias," and while reading it over young Rathbone thought he saw a good chance for a secret brotherly organization. He immediately wrote out the ritual, which he carried in his pocket for some years. During 1864 he was stationed in Washington as a military attache to the War Department. He gathered a few clerks of the different departments together, on the evening of Feb. 15, and after duly binding them to secrecy read the ritual of the Knights of Pythias, which pleased them so much that they immediately began to found a lodge. Then came jealousies and contentions, which threatened at times to sap the growth of the body. Mr. Rathbone fought against odds, and finally succeeded in overcoming his opponents. Now the Order numbers 110,000 members and has thirty-four Grand Lodges, besides a Supreme Lodge. The initials of the order are F. C. B.,—meaning "Friendship, Charity, Benevolence." As a token of the esteem and respect in which Mr. Rathbone is held the Supreme Lodge of the world presented him with a gold badge, which he carries with him. It has the shape of triangles centering on a hemisphere, from which project the heads of five spears, joined by a wreath of myrtle. On the uppermost triangle is the word "Friendship," and the date on which the first lodge was organized, Feb. 19, 1864. On the right-hand triangle is "Charity," and the date of the organization of the supreme body, and on the left triangle is "Benevolence," and the date of the appointment of the Committee to design and procure the badge. On the border of the hemisphere is the inscription: "To Justus H. Rathbone. Founder of the Order." The badge is surmounted by a Knight's vizier, to which is attached a blue silk ribbon. Across the centre of the ribbon is a gold bar, on which are inscribed the words "Fons et origo."

JOURNALISTIC.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Cincinnati *Times* Company this afternoon a change in the Directors occurred, all the old Board resigning, and the three vacancies were filled by the selection of David Swinton, Charles P. Taft, and Henry P. Boyden. Charles P. Taft was elected President, and the Treasurer and remaining vacancies will be filled in the future. The new management will take formal charge of the paper on Monday next, with Mr. Boyden as managing editor.

Died for Love.

Two ardent lovers in Paris lately went and hanged themselves side by side because the stern parents of the maiden objected to her marrying so young.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Internal Dissensions Destroying Its Usefulness.

The Faculty Retires in a Body—Spicy Correspondence.

There is in this city, and has been for some eight years, an institution known to a few charitably-inclined persons as the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois. This struggling institution is situated on Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets. This charity, which has never provided accommodations for more than ten patients at one time, is duly incorporated, has a Surgeon-in-Chief, a Resident Physician, a numerous Medical Board, a Board of Managers, a Board of Supervisors, and a Board of Trustees. Being thus well provided with its full quota of officers, etc., it seems strange that the institution has been unsuccessful. A still more startling fact is that internal dissensions have appeared, which threaten to explode the little life still left in the institution.

The hospital is furnished with the usual adjunct of a lady Board of Managers, and, with the natural tendency of the sex, they have sought to rule the entire institution, Medical Board and all. They have caught the present investigating spirit, and are kicking up a terrible tempest in a teapot. The ladies say that the Surgeon-in-Chief has been running the hospital to suit his own ends, and has made it virtually a private affair. In this they are supported by a prominent practitioner, who says that the hospital has never been really thrown open to the public, and that it is virtually a "private hospital," supported, as he says, by "genteel blackmail," and all the ususal artifices employed on the behalf of charities.

The Surgeon-in-Chief and founder of the hospital is Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, who became widely known as Mark Twain's "Doctor" in the "Innocents Abroad." He of course has his side of the story, and it begins and ends with "meddling." The ladies, he says, who should have looked after only the domestic arrangements of the Hospital, have busied themselves in every department, and have almost assumed to interfere in the surgical operations. He further says that they were guilty of gross and unfeeling conduct toward the charity patients, and exercised their feminine curiosity on those who paid for their board. Dr. Jackson has frequently sent his patients to board at the hospital, and is now found fault with for collecting his legitimate fees in those cases alone. The ladies also bring forward a charge that the Doctor received $20 that did not belong to him, but he has a receipt from the Board for this very money. Some time since a new charter was secured to relieve the hospital from the financial burdens which it had incurred. This is one of the bones of contention, the ladies claiming that Dr. Jackson secured it for the purpose of getting control of the hospital, while he says that the document in question was secured at the request of the old Board of Lady Managers.

The outcome of the whole matter, which, in truth, seems to be a struggle for a shadow, was that the Medical Board, with a unanimity which is somewhat wonderful considering the proneness of the profession to disagree, handed in their resignations and shook the dust of the hospital from off their feet. The ladies still cling to the idea of the new charter as the source of all evil, and some spicy correspondence has passed between the parties.

Dr. Jackson sent the following letter, which was merely intended to inform the ladies that the new charter had been obtained, and that a new organization must be effected:

I deem it best to no longer delay informing you that since the 22d of January the organization known as the "Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois" has had no legal existence, and that its Board of Governors, Board of Supervisors, and Medical Board have been dissolved. According to the terms of the new charter, the five Trustees have full power to organize the institution which takes the place of the old one, and any business which may be transacted by any Board of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, as such, will be null and void.

In answer to this the Doctor received a remarkable production, written in a fine hand, the tenor of which is seen from the following extract:

The ladies of the Hospital Association send their compliments to the noble, gallant, and chivalrous Board of Governors, who, with such sublime magnanimity and unselfishness, have undertaken to give away that property which they have collected with so much effort and care for a hospital for women, to be conducted, not for the aggrandizement or glorification of any man, but as a noble charity for the relief of our suffering sisters. We can hardly express our admiration of their generosity, which is only equaled by that of Artemus Ward when he was ready to shed the last drop of blood of his wife's relations in defense of his country.

The letter is sent by order of the lady-managers of the Association, and is but the forerunner, apparently, of further correspondence. A lively row is brewing, and no one knows where it will stop, and very probably very few care.

THE MORMONS.

What One of Their Agents Thinks of the Supreme Court Decision.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. W. C. Staines, the Mormon Emigrant Agent, yesterday, at the Sherman House, where he had just arrived from Salt Lake City, and had a chat with him on the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that makes polygamy a crime. Mr. Staines is an elderly gentleman, and well-informed on matters in general. He spends most of his time in New York City,—where he has an office,—attending to the transportation of Mormon emigrants from Europe to Utah and Territories where there are Mormon settlements. He said the Mormon leaders had depended on that clause in the Constitution of the United States that gave the citizens their civil and religious freedom regardless of sect or creed, and they regretted the decision very much on account of its effect on the women and children who were affected by it. Marriage, Mr. Staines very significantly remarked, among the Mormons was a very different obligation from what outside people seemed to think it was. Now, here in Chicago, for instance, if a man married a woman he was bound to care for that one only, but he could keep as mistresses as many others as he liked and abandon them when he pleased. Not so with the Mormon, who took upon himself the grave responsibility of taking care of more than one wife. If he neglected any of his wives he was liable to the Church authorities. A Mormon could not abandon with impunity a woman whom he had married according to the tenets of the Mormon faith. The subject of the reportorial inquisition also said that there was no special agitation over the matter among the Apostles, the Elders, and the faithful generally of the Church of Latter-Day Saints; so far as his observation had gone the people were disposed to bow submissively to the law as promulgated in the decision. The Mormon leaders had looked to the passage of a bill now pending in Congress that would grant amnesty to all who had taken more than one wife previous to the decision, but Mr. Staines thought that it would not be reached before the adjournment of that body. But the statute of limitations bore upon the matter, and he believed that in cases where polygamy had not been practiced for the past three years, persons could not be prosecuted. George Reynolds, a clerk in the church-office at Salt Lake City, had volunteered to go before the Courts for the purpose of having the law tested, and admitted that he had previously married a second wife. The lower Court had found him guilty, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, and the finding had been affirmed in the court of last resort.

There was, Mr. Staines stated, about one-tenth of the Mormon men in Utah who had more than one wife. In Salt Lake City there were outside men (Gentiles) who sought to prosecute the Mormon leaders and others of the Church, and there were also there those who, although not at all in sympathy with the Church, were opposed to any such prosecutions, and advised that the Mormon people be let alone to enjoy their religious freedom as others did.

The reporter asked if the decision would not have the effect to stop future immigation, and Mr. Staines replied that it would not. He expected quite a large company of Mormon emigrants from England, Scotland, and Wales in April next, and a number of Scandinavians in September, and he was then on his way to New York to attend to their transportation to Utah. The Mormon people were used to persecutions, and nothing that had been done would affect immigration to their settlements, which were located now in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Western Arizona.

The conversation took a pretty wide range, and in the course of it Mr. Staines referred to the thrifty condition of the Mormons, the organization and government of their Church; their leaders, including John Taylor, the leading Apostle; the construction of the new Tabernacle, etc. He also remarked that the Mormon ladies felt very indignant over the treatment they had received at the hands of the Gentile sisters who had presented them in such a bad light before the Washington authorities.

Mr. Staines left for New York last evening to resume his duties as Emigration Agent. His family, or families, reside in Utah.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The second symphony concert by the Chicago orchestra, under Mr. Rosenbecker's direction, will be given this evening at McCormick Hall, with the following programme:

1. Overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" .... Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
2. Concerto, op. 16 .... Henselt
Mr. Emil Liebling.
3. Aria from "Sosarme" .... Haendel
Mr. George Werrenrath.
4. Symphony, op. 11 .... Burgmuller
Orchestra.
5. "The Two Grenadiers" .... Schumann
Mr. George Werrenrath.
6. "Seredade" .... Volckmann
Orchestra.
7. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 3 .... Liszt
Orchestra.

LOCAL NOTES.

Mr. J. K. Emmett, "Our Fritz," reappears at Hooley's Theatre next Monday in a new version of his familiar play. It is now several years since Emmett has been before a Chicago audience, and he has probably brought many new features into his play since it was last produced here.

Miss Ada Cavendish takes her benefit this evening at McVicker's Theatre, and will present on the occasion her excellent characterization of *Jane Shore*, in which she opened here. Miss Cavendish will offer, at the close of the performance, one of her brilliant recitations,—the "Charge of the Light Brigade,"—the spirited rendering of which created quite an enthusiasm in London recently.

Mr. McVicker seems inclined to make his late leading man, Learock, suffer for his recent behavior. "How are you going to punish him?" said a by-stander yesterday afternoon; "are you going to write a letter to the newspapers?" "O no," said the manager, "this is too small game for cheap advertising. *Lex talionis*," he added with a grim smile as he quietly wended his way upstairs to his private office. "Lex Talionis" is the title of a new sensational drama soon to be produced under the present management.

The present engagement of the Criterion Company at Hooley's Theatre has proved more successful than the first, a certificate of solid worth in the party. Such a combination as this is not calculated to startle the public into sudden admiration, but rather to produce an abiding impression of genuine merit—and this is just what the Criterion has accomplished. The plan on which it is conducted is a good one, and is bound to compel public recognition. "Whims" has proved an emphatic popular success this week.

The Josh Hart Combination have been filling the Academy of Music during the week with crowds of delighted listeners, in a variety entertainment which, like most entertainments of the kind, is best described by the well-worn phrase, "they must be seen to be appreciated." Things of this kind are beyond criticism. They are either acceptable or otherwise, and the proof of their acceptability is found in the eagerness of the public to see it. Josh Hart is having very tangible proof of his popularity.

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—At Santa Rosa, Joseph, youngest son of ex-Gov. Boggs, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat.

FINANCIAL.

OSWEGO, Feb. 20.—The Bank of Oswego has gone into the hands of a Receiver.

Catch a Tartar

and when caught scrub well with Sozodont. Don't spare it. Brush for dear life. If you destroy it all the better for you and your teeth. It will destroy the health of the mouth, its beauty, and your sweet breath.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

Whats hymns sound sweetest when sung by those who use Caswell's Slippery Em Lozenges for their voice.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures.

The success attending the use of this great remedy in the treatment of Affections of the Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miraculous cures. Messrs. Weeks & Potter extend their thanks to all who have spoken a good word for CUTICURA and the CUTICURA SOAP, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur. So confident are they that these new and original remedy possesses greater healing properties than were ever before known to the medical profession, that they do not hesitate to make the following

CHALLENGE.

We will place the CUTICURA in the hands of a Salt Rheum patient, to be used by him as per directions accompanying each box, without the advice or attendance of a physician. A similar case shall be selected and the best physician obtainable procured, who shall use any one remedy he may elect from the standard medicines of any hospital or college and apply it personally to his patient, and if CUTICURA does not more rapidly, permanently, economically, and satisfactorily cure than the other, then we to forfeit five hundred dollars, to be devoted to any charitable medical institute the referee may select.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

And Limbs, Obliged to go about on Crutches. A wonderful cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered and as a greatful acknowledgement of the cure I have received from the use of CUTICURA, I voluntarily make the following statement:

I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on one leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of CUTICURA, my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the Cuticura in April and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface, and as fast as it appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling, and itching, which, under the constant use of Cuticura, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe, and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I used the Cuticura five months and the RESOLVENT most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the Resolvent a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system. Very gratefully yours,

MRS. ASA R. BROWN.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

CAUTION.—If procurable, use CUTICURA SOAP for cleansing all diseased surfaces and as a preventive of Skin and Scalp Affections.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

A Great Purifying Agent,

Is the only remedy that can successfully cope with Scrofula, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Canker Humors, Ulcers, and Sores. The reason it is so is found in its ability to attack and destroy the germs of inherited and contagious diseases. It strikes at the root of the great cause of disease,—poison born of scrofula and mercury. Under its healing and restorative influence the elements of health supplant those of disease. The life-blood, freed from corrupting impurities by the Resolvent, builds up, and beautifies every part of the human anatomy with the radiance of perfect health.

It should also be taken when the skin is hot and dry, the system feverish, the liver torpid, the bowles constipated, or when the constitution has been shattered by malarial or anti-periodic disease.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and are sold by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Stock-Yards Discussed Both in the Senate and in Committee.

Disinclination of the Grangers to Trust the Committee on Corporations.

Apparent Inability to Do Aught but Present Bills.

Long Debate in the House upon the Anti-Mud-Blockade Bill.

Resolutions Deploring the Death of Bishop Foley Passed by Both Houses.

The Governor's Sundry Expenses Soon to Be Privately Examined.

Full Text of the Drug-Clerk's Testimony Against Dr. Rauch.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.—When the hour arrived this morning for the opening of the Senate, no man of the "cloth" could be found. No pious Senator being present at the time, the Senate was compelled to wait five minutes for the arrival of a regularly ordained clergyman, the Lieutenant-Governor refusing to proceed in the absence of the regular divine petition.

A petition was presented from the citizens of North Chicago praying that the Lincoln Park Commissioners be elected instead of appointed.

Also a petition from medical experts praying that the State Board of Health be not abolished.

Senator White's resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to examine into the charges of abuses and extortion practiced by the managers of

THE UNION STOCK-YARDS OF CHICAGO

came up.

It was noticed that Sol Hopkins' seat in the Hose was suddenly vacated.

Farmer Moffatt, of Macon, said he believed the Senate Corporations Committee was made up in the interest of the corporations. Whereupon everybody laughed but Farmer Jones.

A substitute was reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Drainage, providing that the investigation shall be conducted by that committee.

The original motion was tabled, and the question then turned upon the reference of the substitute to the Committee on Corporations.

Senator Jones thought the reference would be equivalent to killing the resolution, and hence checking of the proposed investigation.

Senator Moffatt would have the work done by a special committee, composed of men directly interested in the conduct of the Stock-Yards.

Senator White then withdrew his motion for reference.

Senator Munn moved to amend, providing that the investigation shall be made by a special committee of five.

Senator Lee moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Corporations. He held that it was an insult to the standing Committees to take from their jurisdiction matters belonging to them and consigning them to special committees.

Senator Moffatt thought that it wasn't desirable to have a special committee. He wanted the Agricultural Committee to do the business. In opposing the reference to the Corporation Committee, he charged that the Committee had been specially organized for the protection of the interests of corporations, and that the Committee on Agriculture and Drainage had been organized to protect farmers and their multifarious interests.

Senator Taliafero thought the Corporation Committee was as fairly and honestly constructed as had been any committee of the Senate.

The subject was then laid aside, and Senator Kuykendall presented a voluminous report from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, containing names of employes in the various State Institutions and State Departments, with amount of salaries paid. The report was ordered printed.

Senator Hamilton's bills, to consolidate the Supreme Court at Springfield, and to amend the law relating thereto so as to provide for the transfer of papers and records, were read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then

GOT BACK ON THE STOCK-YARD RESOLUTION.

Senator Hanna said that there are many complaints made against the Stock-Yards, but about the justice of which nobody could form an opinion, and as to what the Supreme Court would decide about the power of the Legislature to regulate such matters, he thought no lawyer would dare venture his opinion. He did not know that the doctrine of vested rights had been abolished against any corporation except railroad companies. He was of the opinion that an opinion should be had from the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Neece said that the charter of the Company at Chicago had been prepared with especial reference to the power of the Legislature to regulate it. The Legislature at that time was full of Grangers, and by their influence such a proviso was inserted, that the growth of an independent monopoly might be prevented.

Senator Fosdick regretted that reference was only made to the Chicago Yards. He wanted the East St. Louis Stock-Yards also investigated.

SHIP-CANAL.

As per special order Senator Archer's ship-canal-Florida resolution was taken up. The amendment offered by Mr. Callon, providing for an instruction to Congressmen to procure an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River to a capacity for ocean steamer navigation from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, and the amendment offered by Mr. Joslyn to add "and a ship-canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River by the most practical route," were adopted, and in turn the resolution, the opinion generally prevailing that it didn't make much difference as Congress would never reach said instructions.

Senator Brink's bill to amend the Criminal Code to change the punishment of persons convicted of petty larceny, was ordered to a third reading.

STOCK-YARDS AGAIN.

The question then recurred on the question of referring the Stock-Yard investigation resolution to the Committee on Corporations.

Senator Jones opposed the reference, intimating that justice would not be obtained there.

Senator Merritt didn't think suspicion should be thrown upon this or that Committee. He was opposed to these special investigations. They were expensive, and never amounted to anything. They go off and spend time and money, then write a book, which is never issued until the meeting of succeeding Legislatures.

Senator White earnestly combatted the charge that the Corporation Committee had been organized in the interest of corporations. He urged the reference to that Committee, and was of the opinion that the matter would be fairly considered by that Committee. Personally he was an anti-corporation man.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion to refer to the Committee on Corporations was carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to reduce the salaries of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to $1,500, and to limit the office expenses to $800.

By Senator Dearborn, a bill to amend the law concerning conveyances.

By Senator Campbell, a bill for an act to render valid cases of bailments and conditional sales of railway rolling-stock.

By Senator Cheaney, a bill to amend the law in relation to the jurisdiction of the County Courts.

By Senator Joslyn, a bill for an act to prohibit the acceptance of railroad passes or free or commutation tickets by members of the General Assembly, making the same unlawful. The bill provides that members so receiving such passes or commutation tickets shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined $500, and be deemed to have vacated his seat in the General Assembly.

By Senator Wilson, a bill for an act to amend the law concerning wills.

By Senator Marshall, a bill to enable railroad companies to take up railroad tracks, or any part of any railroad track, and relocating or not in some other location.

By Senator Walker, a bill to amend an act fixing the times of holding courts in the counties of the judicial districts of the State, exclusive of Cook.

By Senator Davis—A bill for an act to prevent the playing of cards, dice, balls, or any other article or device used in gaming in saloons or in places where intoxicating liquors are sold.

By Senator Artley—A bill for an act in relation to the liability of master to servant.

HOUSE.

The House received a large number of Committee reports this morning from the Judiciary Committee and from some of the other working committees of that body, in which a large number of bills met a deserved death. The fact is, the wheels of legislation are clogged with a vast amount of unimportant matter to the exclusion of measures for the interests of the people.

DRAINAGE.

The special order for the morning being the drainage question, the subject was announced by the Speaker, and taken up by the House promptly at the hour indicated. The bill—No. 378, containing seventy sections—was read by the Clerk in full, and the discussion commenced, Mr. Asa Matthews, the author of the measure, anxiously watching its progress.

The ball was opened by Dr. Dewey, who sent to the Clerk's desk a statute on this subject as a substitue.

Mr. McKinlay moved that the substitute be read. While the reading was in progress, Mr. Hopkins called the attention of the House to the fact, which had been heretofore unnoticed, that the substitute presented was already the law, and could not, therefore, be presented as a substitute for any bill. [Laughter.] Messrs. Shaw, Sherman, and Matthews sustained the point of order and Mr. Herrington, of Kane, pronounced it a burlesque, and clearly out of order. The Chair sustained the point of order, and declared the substitute out of order, as a part of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Fosbender moved to strike out all that portion of the bill after the enacting clause, as he did not believe there were twenty members of the House in favor of any three sections of it.

Mr. Truesdell

THOUGHT THE BILL WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL,

and gave his views upon that subject somewhat at length, also presenting an amendment to the first section of the bill.

Mr. Crooker said the power of a court passing upon a bill like this was eminently judicial. He did not doubt the right of the Legislature to vest the right to pass upon the questions raised in this bill in the County Court or the Board of Supervisors, and to determine the propriety of constructing a drain. The Board of Supervisors, however, met too seldom, and had not the opportunity of informing themselves as to the propriety of performing the work proposed.

Mr. Matthews said he thought the point made by the gentleman from Lee (Mr. Truesdell) had already been anticipated by another section of the bill, to which he called the gentlemen's attention.

Mr. Carter, of Adams, thought the Legislature had no power to confer upon the County Board the powers named in the bill. All judicial powers were, by the Constitution, conferred upon the courts named in it. The idea of the bill was that the damages to lands should be assessed by a jury. How were they to be assessed by a Board of Supervisors?

Mr. Gross said they should consider what the effect would be of the passage of the amendment of the gentleman from Lee (Mr. Truesdell). The practical effect of the adoption of this amendment would be to recommit the bill to the Committee to be rewritten. If this bill be recommitted, we shall

FAIL TO DO THE THING WE ARE SENT HERE TO DO.

Petitions, memorials, and articles in the newspapers, plainly point out that the greatest need of our State to-day is the passage of a plain, practical Drainage law. The amendment of Mr. Truesdell takes the power of organizing drainage districts from the County Courts and confers it upon the County Boards.

Mr. Sexton moved to close the debate on the pending amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Truesdell said he proposed this amendment as a friend to the bill. His constituents were warmly in favor of a Drainage law. The amendment proposed by him only changed the power of forming a drainage district from the County Courts to the County Boards. His notion was that a court could not be vested with this authority. He would rather have this amendment defeated than to have the bill fail.

The amendment was voted upon and lost.

Mr. Snigg presented a resolution, by unanimous consent, calling upon the Attorney-General for an opinion upon the constitutionality of the law enabling towns, cities, and villages to construct sidewalks by special assessment.

The House adjourned this morning while the first section of the Drainage law was under discussion.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. Morrison to-day introduced a bill to consolidate the Supreme Court at Springfield. This is an exact duplicate of the Senate bill, which has been heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE.

FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATIONS.

To-day Mr. Morrison's bill relating to practice in courts of record was reported back by the Judiciary Committee with a favorable recommendation. This bill provides that all official bonds shall be signed and sworn to by the officers and their sureties, and sets forth the form for such bonds.

A bill fixing penalties for displacing switches or signs on railroads, removing signal-lights, tearing up or obstructing tracks, or doing anything with intent to injure passengers, was also reported back, with the recommendation that it pass; also a bill providing that deeds and other instruments in writing made by Masters in Chancery, United States Commissioners, Assignees, etc., prior to Oct. 9, 1871, the records of which have been destroyed by fire, shall be received as evidence without further proof.

The measure fixing the rate of interest at 8 per cent, amended so as to make it apply to future contracts, was reported back favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following measures were also reported back with the recommendation that they pass, and were placed in the order of second reading:

A substitute for Mr. Weber's bill enabling cities and villages to contract together for water supply and sewerage.

Mr. Wightman's bill providing for the examination and approval of the State surveys.

Mr. Wheeler's bill prohibiting the sale of liquors and gaming in the grounds of any agricultural or horticultural society.

Mr. Eberhardt's bill prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment.

Mr. Eberhardt's bill giving priority to claims for wages in cases of voluntary assignments.

Mr. Crooker's bill, compelling all insurance companies of other States or countries doing any other than a life business to deposit with the State Auditor $150,000.

Mr. Trusdell's bill in relation to determining losses under fire-insurance policies.

Mr. Sherman's bill, amending the act for the incorporation of cities and villages, so as to limit the application to Sec. 3 of the act governing fire and marine insurance companies.

The Militia Committee's bill, authorizing the Adjutant-General to sell unserviceable arms and equipments belonging to the State.

Mr. Daly's bill to refund the moneys levied and collected under the Drainage act.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill fixing the methods for collection of taxes by the City Councils and Boards of Trustees.

By Mr. Sherman, a bill amending an act in relation to the inspection of oils; providing that it shall not apply to oils in course of transportation into or through the State, or while the same are contained in iron or fire-proof tanks; also that it shall not be necessary to mark any cask or barrel with the Inspector's mark unless it is to be sold.

By Mr. Millbeck, providing that, when any workman or servant is injured in doing what is required by his business through the negligence of his employer, or any other of his employes, he shall be entitled to recover damages for such injury.

Mr. Collins introduced a bill amending the law relating to toll-roads. This requires at least fourteen feet in width of toll-roads to be so planked, graveled, or macadamized as to make a good smooth road.

By Mr. Ranney, providing that County Trustees shall be ineligible for re-election for two years after their terms expire.

By Mr. Robinson, of Jackson, amending the law in relation to animals running at large.

Mr. Tice presented a memorial praying for a law to establish the office of State Veterinarian, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

BISBEE.

The Committee on Penitentiaries this afternoon grappled with Mr. Bisbee's bill appropriating $50,000 for a working capital for the Joliet Penitentiary, and, after some discussion, decided to recommend that the measure do not pass. This aroused Mr. Bisbee's ire, who threatened dire vengeance on the whole Southern Penitentiary scheme if he was not allowed an opportunity to say something in regard to the matter, whereupon Mr. Burt, the Chairman, decided to hold the matter over for another meeting of the Committee.

Robert Rae, of Chicago, is here to-day for the purpose of appearing before the Committee on Rivers and Canals to advocate the draft claim introduced by Mr. Bisbee in the beginning of the session. Mr. Bisbee is, therefore, relieved of all further responsibility in regard to these troublesome canals.

The House Committee on Penitentiaries, of which Mr. Burt is Chairman, have resolved to report in favor of the completion of the Southern Penitentiary buildings at Chester. The Commissioners are now here looking after the interests of the prison, and lobbying for the appropriation.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

to-day resolved to recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the employment of official stenographers in courts.

The Judiciary Committee of the House assembled in one of the parlors of the Leland Hotel last evening for the purpose of hearing arguments in the Rapeleye-Wallace case, which has attracted so much attention in Chicago. The facts in this case were detailed in a series of affidavits presented by Mr. Small, on behalf of Mrs. Rapeleye and other heirs of Mr. Wallace, deceased. Mrs. Rapeleye, whose adoption is sought to be legalized, was married at the proper age, and has a daughter of some 18 years, who stands as her representative here. Mr. Harvey B. Hurd is here in behalf of Mrs. Wallace, the divorced wife of Wallace, who is endeavoring to defeat the claims of Mrs. Rapeleye, and put forward those of her son, a lad of 12 years of age. It is conceded that Mrs. Rapeleye is the child of Mr. Wallace, born out of wedlock, and adopted by Mr. and the first Mrs. Wallace in her infancy. Mr. Wallace was married three times. The third wife was divorced, and has since became the enemy of the Wallace family, as they claim. The children of Mr. Wallace are willing to divide the property with the adopted daughter. An informality in the forms of adoption renders this proposed legislation necessary. The former Mrs. Wallace and the two young ladies are here to-night to listen to the argument. The case was presented to the Senate Committee this afternoon.

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Murry, of the House, has had quite a contest over his Chicago bill for the benefit of policemen and firemen in the Committee room. Action on the bill has been deferred until Wednesday next, for the purpose of hearing from Chicago. That the people may be fully advised as to its provisions, the full text is herewith submitted:

A BILL for an act entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages." Approved April 10, 1872; in force July 1, 1872.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that Sec. 2 of Art. 4 of the above mentioned act—which says, "At the general election held in 1877, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, and a City Treasurer shall be elected in each city. *Provided*, that no person shall be elected to the office of City Treasurer for two terms in succession"—be so amended as to read: "At the general election held in 1877, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, a City Treasurer, and a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, to consist of three members, shall be elected in each city. *Provided*, that biennially after the first general election held after the passage of this act only one Commissioner be elected, and that the remaining two hold over after the manner hereafter provided. *Provided*, that no person shall be elected to the office of City Treasurer for two terms in succession."

SEC. 2. That Sec. 1 of Art. 6, which says, "There shall be elected in all cities organized under this act the following officers, viz.: A Mayor, a City Council, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, and a City Treasurer," be so amended as to read: "There shall be elected in all cities organized under this act the following officers, viz.: A Mayor, a City Council, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, a City Treasurer, a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, to consist of three members."

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. The term of office of said Board of Police and Fire Commissioners shall be six years; *provided*, that after the first general election held after the passage of this act the Board upon organizing shall draw lots, and the Commissioner receiving the first choice shall be selected for the longest term, six years; the one receiving the second choice shall be selected for the next longest term, four years; and the one receiving the third choice shall be selected for the shortest term, two years.

SEC. 2. Biennially after the first general election one Commissioner shall be elected by the people, to take the place of the outgoing member of the Board.

SEC. 3. The members of said Board shall receive as compensation for their services such sum as the City Council shall provide by ordinance.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, subject to all general ordinances of such city, to assume and exercise the entire control of the Police and Fire Departments of the city, and they shall possess full power and authority over the property and equipments of said Departments.

SEC. 2. They shall sit as a Court in all cases where police or firemen are charged with any offense by the Superintendent of Police, Fire-Marshal, or upon charges preferred by a citizen or citizens, and shall, after a careful examination of the case, pass upon the fitness or unfitness of said officer so charged, and shall have power to dismiss said policeman or fireman from the force of either Department. *Provided*, that the right of appeal to the Circuit Court of such county wherein such city is located be given to such policeman or fireman.

SEC. 3. All recommendations for appointments on the force of either Department shall be made by the chief officer of said Department subject to confirmation or rejection by the said Board.

SEC. 4. All purchases of property or equipments for either Department shall be made under direction of the said Board, upon the recommendation of the chief officer of either Department.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The above amendments to the acts heretofore mentioned shall be only applicable to cities having 100,000 population and over.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following preamble and joint resolutions were introduced by Representative James E. Murray, of Cook, and passed the House and Senate unanimously:

WHEREAS, It is with feelings of deep regret that we learn of the death of an eminent Catholic prelate, and the representative of a large portion of the people of this State; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that in his death our Catholic fellow-citizens have lost an able and dignified executive, and a divine who was beloved by people of all denominations for his sanctity, piety, and true Christian charity;

Be it resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the Catholic people of Chicago, and to the family of the late Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley, in their hour of affliction; and

Be it resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy forwarded to the family of deceased.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

held a protracted and rather stormy session this evening on the question of the rates charged for yardage of stock at the Chicago Yards. The bill fixing the rates was postponed until to-morrow night, when it will be further discussed. There is a growing feeling in the community, which is reflected in the Assembly, that something ought to be done to remedy the alleged evils, and the pending bill will probably receive some support.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REVENUE

held a protracted session this morning for the purpose of considering a plan for devising a Revenue law. There was a good deal of talk, and the feeling appears to be growing in favor of some such plan as that proposed in Senator Hamilton's resolution, providing for a Revenue Commission. It seems to be conceded that the present General Assembly cannot succeed in constructing a Revenue law, and that this work will devolve at last upon a commission. An adjourned session in January next may be set down as almost certain. The feeling now is in favor of a Commission of four from the Senate and five from the House. The conference was adjourned until to-morrow night, when a report will be prepared, doubtless recommending to the Assembly the above plan.

SUNDRIES.

A snare has been set for the unwary feet of Gov. Cullom, and will be sprung in the Senate soon, to the great discomfort, it is feared, of the Executive. The Governor is allowed a fund of $3,500 annually for certain expenses, which he is compelled to account for, and to show vouchers for. An expenditure of over $2,000 has been discovered in the Auditor's report under the comprehensive head of "sundries," which is going to be inquired into with some minuteness. There are certain Senators on the Republican side of the House whose curiosity has been aroused, and a careful, though secret, scrutiny will be given of this item. Notwithstanding the caution observed, the foregoing facts have leaked out, and are creating a world of talk in informed circles.

The Committee on Retrenchment have resolved to report against the bill reducing the salaries of the State officers 20 per cent.

TAXING TIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—Your recent argument in favor of a change of time in the collection of taxes would, it seems to me, be materially strengthened by the presentation of the fact that such change would be in the interest, at least not opposed to the interests, of the wheat-growing section of the State, now constantly enlarging northward. This crop is now largely threshed "out of the shock," necessarily as soon after harvest as possible. Where wheat is "the money crop," as it is from the O. & M., if not from the T. H. & St. L. R. R. south, it would be advantageous to have tax pay-time come sooner after threshing-time than it now does. As to assessments, the time of making these is of greatly less importance than is the time of making collections.

J. ZIMMERMAN, Wabash County.

DR. RAUCH.

VALETTE'S TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—Col. Henry S. Valette, of Chicago, appeared before Senator Hamilton's Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects last evening, in the interests of certain opponents of Dr. Rauch, of Chicago, who has been renominated to the Senate by his Excellency, Gov. Cullom, as a member of the State Board of Health. The evidence produced by Col. Valette was rather damaging to the professional character and standing of Dr. Rauch. For instance, Mr. Charles Mills, of Chicago, residing at 302 West Lake street, who is an honest young man, and almost the sole support of his widowed mother, delivered evidence before the Committee which was rather calculated to prejudice the minds of Senators unfavorably against him. The examination ran about as follows:

Q.—How long have you known Dr. Rauch? A.—Since May, 1877.

Q.—Where was Dr. Rauch's office during the time you have known him? A.—Up-stairs over the drug-store where I was employed as a clerk, at No. 202 State street.

Q.—How frequently did you see him during that time? A.—A great many times during the day, when he was in the city, and in the evening.

Q.—What would be

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES

he would be in the drug-store? A.—From 7 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night some eight or ten times.

Q.—How early in the morning? A.—I have known him to come down there as early as half-past 6. [Laughter.]

Q.—For what did he come there? A.—He never bought anything but a few prescriptions, and whisky, and cigars.

Q.—Whisky, for what? A.—For his own use, to drink right there.

Q.—Now state to the Committee the average number of times he came there per day. A.—About ten times a day.

Q.—Was it charged up to him, or did he pay? A.—Sometimes he would pay, and sometimes we charged it.

Q.—Will you state the size of the average drink he took? A.—About two ounces, I should judge from what was in the glass.

Q.—Is that a heavy drink? A.—If a man drinks a good deal, it is not an exceedingly large dose; at the same time it is a good deal of whisky.

Q.—Will you state to the Committee what his appearance was when you saw him during this time? A.—A good many times he looked as though he was intoxicated.

Q.—What portion of the time? A.—Well, he would keep drinking. He would commence in the morning, and in the afternoon he would look as though he was intoxicated.

FROM HIS MOTIONS

you could see he was not sober.

Q.—What portion of the time did it average that he was intoxicated from morning until night? A.—Well, he would have all the whisky he could stand until about 12 o'clock; then he would not be worth anything the balance of the day.

Q.—What was his appearance when intoxicated? A.—His eyes would turn up to a certain extent, and he would hold on to the counter when he would come into the store to guide him. He would not say anything to indicate he was under the influence of liquor.

Q.—Do you know of his drinking during that time at any other place? A.—I have seen him drink at other places. I have seen him go in a saloon on Adams street during the day.

Q.—During the same time he was drinking at the drug-store? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you state to the Committee whether you have heard anybody speak of his habit in that regard? A.—I have.

Q.—Will you state who? A.—I have

HEARD SEVERAL PHYSICIANS REMARK

about his drinking too much.

Q.—Give their names? A.—Dr. Beeker, Dr. Charles Pague, and several others. I know it was the general topic in the neighborhood. Dr. E. C. Rogers, corner of State and Jackson streets, was another.

Q.—Did you ever hear Dr. Ellis say anything about it? A.—I have heard him make some remarks, but I cannot state in what form.

Q.—Have you ever heard others than these? A.—Yes; business men around there.

Q.—Where did the Doctor spend his evenings? A.—I met him around this street a good deal and at different hotels, and he would lounge round the store and stand in the front doorway.

Q.—Will you state what he did there? A.—He would stand there about 6 o'clock when the working girls were going home from the store,—women of any kind, it didn't make any difference to him,—he would

STARE AT THEM AND WINK AT THEM;

and that was remarked about.

Q.—Do you know the character of any of these women? A.—I can only say what I heard and what I should judge from appearances.

Q.—What were they? A.—I should judge they were women of ill-repute; they were prostitutes.

Q.—Did the Doctor ever walk with them on the street? A.—I never saw him walk on the street with them. I have seen him stand at the door and talk with them.

Q.—Do you know about the Doctor using profane language? A.—He used profane language occasionally.

Q.—Under what cirumstances do you know? A.—For instance, when he would come back from an examination in the State he would say: "I went down to see a lot of d——d fools to-day, and they got left on the examination." Some remarks of that kind. [Laughter in the committee-room.]

By Senator Hamilton—Did you ever have any trouble with Dr. Rauch? A.—I

NEVER HAD A BIT OF TROUBLE.

I always waited upon him when he came in, and when we met in the street he was very pleasant, and wanted me to take a drink.

Q.—Did you ever see him so drunk that strangers would notice it? A.—I never saw him so drunk that he would have to lie down, or that he would really attract the attention of a person unless they spoke to him. If they spoke to him and looked him in the eye

THEY COULD VERY EASILY SEE

that he was intoxicated.

Q.—You were not personally acquainted with the character of these women, only by repute? A.—Only what I heard, and judged from their actions and appearance.

Q.—You never knew what the subject of conversation was? A.—No, sir.

Q.—State street in Chicago is a place where a good many women of all classes pass daily, is it not? A.—Yes; but people might judge what kind of women they are when they come by the store at 11 o'clock at night and pick up a man.

ONE GOOD WORD AT LAST FOR RAUCH.

Dr. Rauch's friends here claim that the charges preferred against him are the result of his faithful execution of the law against quacks, and that he was prevented from appearing before the Committee to which these charges were referred on account of sickness, contracted at Cairo during the yellow-fever season. He had put his case in the hands of a friend, who would have appeared in his behalf had he not been misinformed as to the time of meeting.

A CHANCE FOR CINCHONA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The morning papers, in their report of the Legislative proceedings, say that Col. H. L. Vallette, of Chicago, has appeared before the Senate Committee with charges and affidavits against the President of the State Medical Board to prove that he is an inebriate or habitual drinker of intoxicating liquids. The report states that "Mr. Charles Mills testified that he was a druggist's clerk at No. 202 State street, and, as such, for nearly a year sold the Doctor about a pint and a half of whisky daily, which he drank," etc.

Assuming that this charge may be substantially true, the very first thing for Dr. Rauch to do is to quit drinking and reform. Perhaps he has often tried to break off the pernicious habit, and has exercised his will power to the utmost, but in vain. Thousands of men are in just that fix. They want to stop drinking whisky and cannot. The thirst for liquor is too strong for the will-power to overcome. The alcoholic appetite cannot be mastered by them when it develops into the disease called dipsomania, which, by the way, is as much a disease as any other mania. What, then, is Dr. Rauch to do? Let him try the new remedy prescribed with such remarkable success by Dr. D'Unger, of this city. Many medical men are skeptical as to the curative powers of Cinchona rubra for dipsomania, and have scoffed and hooted at it. But if it emancipated Dr. Rauch from his bondage to alcohol they would be convinced of its virtue. Great physicians in all ages have tried experiments on themselves, and in this way demonstrated the truth of theories and brought great medical discoveries to light. Dr. Rauch is an able, clear-headed man,—unfortunately under the influence of a diseased appetite which he cannot cure by any remedy heretofore employed by the fraternity,—but he is not the only physician in Chicago afflicted in the same way. I can name scores,—some of them much more addicted to strong drink than he is. Now let Dr. Rauch try Dr. D'Unger's specific, if it rids him of the appetite for liquor his future usefulness will be assured, his standing restored, and the efficacy of Cinchona ruba as a cure for dipsomania established in this city.

ONE OF HIS FRIENDS.

TENNESSEE.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Gov. Marks today vetoed the bill amending the Insurance laws, which aroused a great deal of interest lately. The message says: "An analysis of the proposed law will show that it is not only in conflict with public policy, but it will operate, if it becomes a law, to place the assured at the mercy of insurance companies, as it is the interest of the insured not to value the property insured at the full value. It happens that the great bulk of the property insured is valued in the contract of insurance far below the actual value. Under the existing law, where there is a partial loss of the property insured by fire, the assured is entitled to recover the full value of the property destroyed, but, if the bill in question is made a law, the recovery of the assured will be limited to the value fixed in the policy. Public policy imperatively demands that all temptation to incendiarism should be excluded from insurance laws. Under the proposed bill, it is obvious that, if the real property is overvalued in a policy, by mistake or design, the owner would no longer have an interest in its preservation, but, on the contrary, would be interested in its destruction. No legislation can be wholesome which affords a strong temptation to fraud or negligence. If the bill were confined in application to isolated real property, it would not be so objectionable, as the whole loss would fall upon the company taking the improper risk; but, where there are owners of contiguous or adjacent property, it would be manifest injustice to them to hold out to the owner so overinsured a temptation so strong. To prevent incendiarism the laws ought to discourage overinsurance. This may be done by providing that, where property is overvalued and destroyed, the actual and insured value shall be paid into the Treasury of the company where the loss occurs, for the benefit of the schools or some other public purpose, and, by revoking the license of insurance agents who permit property to be overvalued, such legislation would remove all incentive to overvalue property upon the part of both parties to the contract of insurance, and all temptation to destroy it."

The veto was sustained by a vote of 32 yeas to 34 nays.

RESOLUTION TO PAY FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR DEFEATED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19.—In the House to-day a resolution to settle the State debt at 50 cents and 4 per cent interest, was rejected by a vote of fifty-two to twelve. Many did not favor the resolution, because it was not a proposition from the bondholders; others because it required the proposition to be submitted to the people; and still others who did not favor a settlement at that rate. The large majority voted against the proposition because they think none should be adopted until the report is submitted by the Committee appointed to investigate the State debt. No State credit men are on the Committee, and it is understood its report will be in favor of invalidating a large number of the bonds.

EUGENE KELLY,

representative of the Bondholders' Committee, in a communication addressed to the *American*, says: "I regret to say that so many of your most prominent politicians who profess to be State credit men, did not at your State Convention sustain by their votes the sincerity of their professions. I leave your city with the conviction that the present Legislature will do nothing to redeem the honor of your State, or to show to the world that the Democratic party is opposed to repudiation. However, I rejoice to learn that there are still in old Tennessee a very large party of honorable, high-toned Democrats, in favor that justice shall be done her creditors, and that their hearts still burn with the fire of old Jackson in discouraging everything that can tend to dishonor the fair name of their State or corrupt the morals of those hereafter who will have the honor of the State in their keeping."

The Bondholders' Committee's proposition of 60 cents, with 6 per cent interest, has only been placed in their keeping for acceptance or rejection by the Legislature during its session.

Kelly has returned to New York.

ARKANSAS.

SENATE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—In the Senate the special order, the House bill in effect to dispossess counties of all powers as bodies politic and corporate capability of suing and being sued, and repealing all laws regulating proceedings in suits by and against counties, was passed by a vote of 23 to 7.

Senator White moved to reconsider the vote, and that the bill lie on the table. Carried.

Senator Gault offered a constitutional amendment to the effect that no citizen shall vote until he has paid the poll-tax of the year the election is held in to the Collector.

Senator Terry introduced a bill providing for the issue of bonds to raise means to carry on the State Government. Read twice and referred.

IN THE HOUSE,

a bill appropriating $60,000 to pay the legislative expenses of this session was read twice, and made the special order for Wednesday.

Furbish and Dawson, two colored Representatives, testified before the Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee yesterday to the effect that L. H. Roots had advised them that funds to the amount of $2,000 had been provided, of which they could avail themselves if so disposed. They said Henry Cooper, Senator Dorsey, Register Gibbs, and others advised them to vote for Johnson for Senator, and expressed a preference for him.

After the examination closed for the day, Representative Braley, of the Committee, offered the following:

Resolved, That the House be informed that Mr. Furbish states that he had been offered $2,000 by one Logan H. Roots for his vote for Col. Johnson for United States Senator, and assumes that the Committee has no right to inquire into the details, the member, after declining to answer questions generally, giving indirect and evasive answers and seemingly trying to give the Committee as little information as possible.

The resolution was not adopted. In the affirmative, Braley; negative, Fishback and Davidson.

Logan H. Roots and Henry Cooper are summoned to appear before the session to-night.

INDIANA.

LEGISLATIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—But little has been done in the Legislature to-day. The Senate passed a bill to allow cities of less than 7,000 inhabitants to surrender their charters. An effort to lay aside the regular order to take up the Apportionment bill failed. The House has been considering the General Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. No changes of importance were made, as reported from the Committee. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was reduced to $2,000.

THE STATE-HOUSE.

Owing to a misunderstanding, the Committee charged with the State-House investigation were without a quorum until 9 o'clock this evening. At this time it was discovered that the attorneys for the prosecution were absent, and an adjournment was had until 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the absence of an explanation on the part of Chairman Willard, it looks very much as if he intended there should be no meeting. It was freely charged that he is disposed to delay the investigation with the hope of defeating an appropriation or tax levy for the further construction of the building. The prosecution have rested their case, and the Commissioners were expected to begin the introduction of their evidence to-night. It was a severe disappointment, and, in order to hasten the investigation, the Committee agreed to hold day sessions. Messrs. Tully, Lehman, Dalton, and Herod, of the Committee, were present. Mr. Overmeyer was before the Committee on Claims, Maj. Gordon is out of the city, and Chairman Willard was engaged with the Committee on Fees and Salaries. Willard claims that he announced a postponement of the meeting to-night, because he was informed a quorum would not be present.

MINNESOTA.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20.—The Senate this morning passed bills authorizing the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Company to build a railroad from the eastern boundary of the State to Minneapolis; authorizing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to build a railroad from St. Paul to Minneapolis; authorizing the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company to build a branch railroad to the south shore of Lake Minnetonka, and reorganizing the Insane Asylum.

In Committee of the Whole this afternoon appropriations amounting to $21,500 for the Reform School were recommended.

Page's bill, appropriating internal improvement lands for roads and bridges, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The proposed appropriations for that Insane Asylums were reduced $1,200 per year.

THE HOUSE

passed Senate bills proposing a constitutional limitation of State taxation to five-tenths of 1 per cent of assessed valuation; authorizing Noble County to issue bonds; authorizing the City of St. Paul to subdivide and lease Como Park.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones' proposed constitutional amendment creating County Courts was recommended for indefinite postponement.

A bill abolishing the office of Railroad Commissioner was recommended for passage, and the recommendation was adopted by ayes 58, noes 44.

WISCONSIN.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 20.—The biennial session resolution came up on its passage this morning, and was discussed by Senators Richardson and Burrows. The latter Senator made an elaborate and eloquent argument against the passage of the resolutions. It was finally laid over till to-morrow.

The bill restoring and continuing the officers to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was passed.

In the Assembly, bills appropriating $2,000 to the State and $1,000 to the Northern Agricultural Society passed.

MICHIGAN.

BILLS PASSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 20.—In the House the following bills passed to-day: To incorporate the Village of White Cloud; relating to the salaries of county officers.

The House joint resolution to relieve the Chicago & Port Huron Railroad from paying the penalty on specific tax due the State also passed.

CANADA.

The Quebec Cabinet Scandal—An Undress Ball—Indians in the Northwest—Canadian Trade with France and Spain—Gen. Smyth on the Militia System—Huron & Ontario Ship Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Mousseau moved for copies of the petition addressed to the Governor in council by Messrs. Chapleau, Church, and Angers, praying for the dismissal of the Hon. Mr. Letellier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The motion was agreed to. When the English members are placed in possession of the papers a sharp debate may be looked for, as the feeling is very strong in the matter.

The grand State ball of last night is the one topic of conversation in fashionable circles today. Some of the ladies would have presented a more refined appearance had opera cloaks been provided for their shoulders and arms. A large number who would have done credit to low-necked dresses had the moral courage to appear to be old fashioned by wearing their high necks and long sleeves. On the whole it was fortunately rather the exception to have the neck and chest covered simply with a gold chain.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Feb. 20.—Influenza of a fatal type has broken out in the Almshouse here. All the inmates have been attacked, and already five deaths have taken place. This morning there were four corpses waiting interment. Those who have succumbed to the disease so far were old persons.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—There are rumors of an unpleasant nature regarding the management of the lottery of the Sacred Heart, under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. The Manager, Mr. Cachu, says he will be able to announce next week when the lottery will be held.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—Mr. Stuart D. Mulkins, of the Saskatchewan *Herald*, has arrived here from Battleford, Northwest Territory. He holds the opinion that there will be trouble with the Indians in that country yet, it only being a question of time. Buffalo are becoming scarce, and, as these animals are the principal source of livelihood for the red men, the natives feel the pinch of want at times, and, when they do, they drop into the settlements and demand food. Another cause of complaint by the Indians is the presence of the Sioux, led by Sitting-Bull, within the border, who are killing off the buffalo by the hundred, and driving them further back into the wilds. The Crees and Blackfeet feel inclined to unite and drive the Sioux back into the States again,—feeling that the strangers have no right to come in upon their farm.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Amor de Cosmos presented a petition from 1,500 workingmen of British Columbia, praying for protection against Chinese labor.

A member gave notice of inquiry whether the Government have recommended the pardon of Louis Riel, and, if not, whether they purpose doing so.

The statement made by the Premier in the House, that he had received a letter from a member of the French Government, setting forth that Government's willingness to extend to Canada the terms given to "the most favored nation," provided in return the duties were reduced on light French wines, gives much satisfaction. The Premier also stated that Spain was willing to enter into a treaty with Canada for the promotion of trade not only between Canada and the Spanish West-Indies, but also between Canada and Spain herself. He expressed the belief that the negotiations between Canada and Spain would lead to a better understanding on commercial matters between Spain and Great Britain.

In the annual report of the state of the militia appears a long report from Sir E. S. Smyth, Lieutenant-General, in which that distinguished officer refers to military expenditure as a sort of insurance; and, in proof of his assertion, he claims that the militia, during the past year, saved two of the principal cities of the Dominion (Quebec and Montreal) from most serious consequences from the Orange and Green difficulties. He draws an argument in favor of his proposal to establish three battalions of infantry, of 500 men each. He makes three suggestions as to means by which such a force could be maintained; and announces that, during last summer, the Mackenzie Government directed him to take all necessary precautions to protect the frontier from threatened Fenian or Communistic riots. Arms and ammunition were served out to all the corps of militia along the whole line of frontier from Shebrooke to Lake Huron, extending 500 miles. The militia-grant last year was $931,956, from which deduct $306,356 for the Northwest Mounted Police and $50,000 for the Royal Military College, and somewhat more than $500,000 is left for militia purposes proper and the supply of warlike stores. Making all necessary deductions there only remained $155,000 for expenses attendant on drill and training. He contends that this sum is quite inadequate to keep 42,000 volunteers in a proper state of training and effectiveness. He recommends that, if it be possible to supplement the Parliamentary grant, the Government should revert to the system of brigade-camps, as in 1875 and previous years. Two large divisional camps might be formed at Niagara and La Prairie, composed of four regiments of cavalry, six field-batteries of artillery, and one corps of engineers,—comprising a total of 6,000 men, the annual cost of which would be $270,000. The question of defending the Pacific and Atlantic coasts is considered at some length, and, in this connection, he proposes that a number of members of the Engineer Corps should receive training in torpedo-practice. He expresses the hope that ere long young men who pass successfully through the Royal Military College at Kingston will be offered commissions in the regular army. In conclusion, he recommends the conversion of all smooth-bore guns into rifled ordnance, and to complete the supply of Snider rifles in the country to 100,000, with 300 rounds of ball-cartridge per rifle. At present there are only 21,000 rifles in store, and 40,000 in the hands of the militia, with not more than 150 rounds of ammunition per rifle. He recommends the reduction of seven garrison-batteries in Ontario, there being no guns for them to man, and an increase of the artillery in Quebec and Kingston, where there are important works of defense and a large armament; and that a special tax be levied to provide funds for military establishments.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—A number of brewers in this city have almost suspended operations, consequent upon a well-founded rumor that the present Government will make a reduction of 2 per cent in the excise-duty on malt.

A newspaper, to be entitled the *Police Gazette*, will be published here shortly.

J. McClanaghan is suing the Committee of the Hanlan-Courtney boat-race for damages for injury to his property at Lachine. The case is proceeding in the Superior Court.

The writ of attachment against the Dominion Loan & Mortgage Company will be contested.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Feb. 20.—The Protection-fever has spread to the stone-cutters of this city, who want the City Council to prohibit the entry into the city of any cut stone, in order that contractors may be forced to employ city labor to cut all the stone required here.

Changes are being made in the management of the Quebec agency of the Merchants' Bank, on account of the condition of affairs as disclosed by the Demers forgery. The resignation of Mr. Wells, Cashier, has been accepted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—In the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Widdifield, Member for North York, moved that the petition of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal Company be referred to the Standing Committee on Printing, with instructions to order the printing of it; also, that the quorum of the Select Committee to which the petition was referred consist of five members. The motion was carried.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Five bodies were stolen last night from the dead-house of the St. Eustache, Quebec.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 20.—The State Prohibition Convention met here to-day, about 100 persons being present. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Sharp, of Delaware; State Auditor, Michael Fanning, of Norwalk; Treasurer, Elias Blair, of Crawford; Supreme Judge, J. H. Hardy, of Cleveland; Attorney-General, S. B. Foster, of Logan County; Member of the Board of Public Works, James H. Horton, of Miami County.

The platform adopted favors the law giving the laborer for corporations a first lien for his wages; for reserving public lands for homesteads; the suppression of gambling in stocks; prohibition of the labor of children under 14 in mines and factories; universal suffrage; the issue of small interest-bearing bonds; compulsory education; reduction of official salaries; and local option.

CHANDLER TO DALZELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—Representative Dalzell, of the Ohio Legislature, has received the following letter from Senator-elect Chandler:

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th is at hand. Please accept my thanks for your congratulations and expressions of friendship. My candidate for the Presidency will be the candidate of the Republican party, whoever he may be. Whether it be Grant, Blaine, Sherman, or some one else, but I prefer a candidate who has a national reputation, and whose fidelity to the principles of the Republican party can not be questioned. Above all, we must have a candidate who can be elected because possessed of qualities that the people can heartily indorse. Very truly yours,

Z. CHANDLER.

THE CHINESE.

Meeting of Interested Middlemen in New York—Fogg Blows His Horn—Disastrous Nature of This Legislation "Just as We Were Getting the Chinese Started Over Here."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The merchants in this city engaged in the China trade propose to call a mass-meeting to pass resolutions urging the President to veto the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, should it finally pass the House in the amended form in which it came from the Senate. Private letters have also been sent to President Hayes and Secretary Evarts by some influential citizens, urging them to save the interests as well as the honor of the nation by checking this demagogical legislation. A *Times* reporter yesterday conversed with a large number of gentlemen engaged in the China trade, who are, from their business associations, conversant with the phases of the Chinese immigration question. The gentlemen were of one mind in regard to the proposed law. All looked upon it as an unwarranted insult on the part of the United States to the Chinese Empire, and an insult all the more inexcusable from the fact that, in passing the law, this country is undoing what a few years ago it forced China to do unwillingly. The Burlingame treaty, they argue, was not the result of any diplomatic necessity of the Chinese Empire. It sprang from a persistency on the part of the United States which amounted almost to coercion. China wanted nothing to do with foreigners, but the foreigners forced her to fall into line with civilized nations, and now that she has done so, the United States of America is the first to disregard its treaty obligations, and to treat her with a discourtesy which, with some nations, would be made a justifiable pretext for declaring war against the Republic. William H. Fogg, of the China & Japan Trading Company, characterized the law as "a perfect outrage." "I am," said Fogg, "an owner of real estate in China. I believe myself the owner of more real estate in China than any other man in the United States to-day. I am glad my buildings are in the English Concession, and not under the American flag. If they were not protected by rights granted to the English Government, I should expect to be turned out. If this bill becomes a law, the Chinese Government would be perfectly justified in retaliating upon us, and the effect ultimately will be very detrimental to the United States. Our interests will be seriously jeopardized, and when the proper time comes, China will show her hand. It is too bad that, just as we were getting under way in our relations to the Chinese Empire, this great blow should fall. We were just beginning to reap the benefits of the treaty. Our domestic goods were beginning to find a ready and profitable market in China. They have just sent us a Minister, and now comes this blunder on our part." The general expression was, that the only hope for American commerce with China lies in the Presidential veto.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20.—The Senate protests unanimously against the law restricting Chinese immigration.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—The State Board of Agriculture has decided upon a new departure, and will offer liberal premiums at the next State Fair to induce an exhibition of dairy products. Premiums will be offered for factory cheese, farm-dairy cheese, and sweepstakes cheese; for creamery butter, dairy butter, and sweepstakes butter; and a grand sweepstakes, open to all, for the best display of dairy products, both butter and cheese.

License to organize was issued to-day to the American Berkshire Association of Springfield; capital $10,000. Corporators, Charles F. Mills, H. L. Sanford, and Phil M. Springer.

TRICHINA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRIDLY, Ill., Feb. 20.—The family of a German farmer named Refert Redenius, living in Pike Township, Livingston County, near this place, are all ill from trichinosis. On the 14th inst. one daughter, aged 19, died suddenly in spasms, and two sons, aged 24 and 13, were taken ill. Later others were affected. The pork had been examined by experts and found to be teeming with animalculæ. The Redenius family had partaken quite freely of raw pork-sausage.

RUSSIA'S WHITE TERROR.

Bloody Attacks of the Police upon Defenseless Students---Silence or Death.

Massacre in the Palace Yard of the Czarevitch---Petitioners Coldly Butchered.

Statement of the Unhappy Parents of Murdered and Transported Children.

New York Herald, Feb. 19.

During December last the *Herald* gave information to its readers, in the shape of brief telegraphic dispatches from St. Petersburg, of serious revolutionary troubles among the Russian students. Some universities and many high-schools were closed, and the Government of the Czar did its utmost to repress occasional manifestations with the greatest rigor and violence. The parents of these students have acutely felt the terrible persecutions, imprisonment, and even murders to which their children have been subjected. The Russian press being gagged, and in order to present a faithful account of the terrible sufferings of their sons and daughters to the civilized world, the document printed below was drawn up by a secret committee of parents in St. Petersburg, and brought to the United States by a trustworthy agent. It has been placed in our hands for publication by a gentleman connected with the Russian revolutionary movement, and who for prudent reasons is obliged to have his name suppressed. For the same reason this deeply interesting document is signed simply, "The Parents of the Unfortunate Students, Residents of St. Petersburg," and who, if their names were affixed, would have to suffer for their temerity in daring the Russian autocrat's terrible power amid the horrors of Siberia. The appeal, pathetic in its simplicity, speaks for itself. We have endeavored as far as possible to preserve the original quaintness of the composition in the translation:

A STRONG APPEAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20, 1879.—The entire civilized world has been informed by telegraph of a petition presented by the students of the several high-schools of St. Petersburg to the Czarevitch, as well as of the serious troubles which ensued and of the shameful treatment to which the authors of this petition have been subjected by the St. Petersburg police authorities. But short telegraphic messages cannot convey all the truth to the public. Free speech is denied to us in our own country. A spirit of reaction and brutal despotism prevails throughout all Europe which gives us but little hope of exciting public sympathy for our cause on our continent. We, the parents of those unhappy young men, tortured and butchered by the agents of a barbarous and unscrupulous Government, have therefore resolved to address this appeal to the great American nation, in the fond hope that, for humanity's sake, every paper published in that happy land of freedom will, by copying the present document, give to the facts exposed therein the widest possible circulation. Early in the beginning of 1878 the Minister of State, Valboey, proposed in the Imperial High Council to limit the admission of the children of the poor in colleges devoted to the superior branches of instruction. This advice was accepted by his Imperial Majesty. In consequence the Presidents of the technological, agricultural, mining, engineering, and other colleges were secretly informed that they would be obliged to restrain as much as possible the admission of new students in their respective colleges, but mainly to hinder the entrance of poor students, and even to refuse them admission altogether. This measure was undertaken by the Government on the ground that there are to-day in Russia many learned and intelligent men who are regarded by the Imperial authorities as the principal source of all revolutionary ideas in the Empire. No objection was raised to the order on the part of the College authorities.

NO EDUCATION FOR THE POOR.

The will of his Imperial Majesty was strictly executed. The admission of new students was only made as a matter of form, and almost all poor candidates were rejected. It will be naturally understood that students, as well as their parents and relatives, were very indignant and offended at a measure of this character. Simultaneously the Government enforced many new, very repressive, and obnoxious measures against students throughout Russia. Their tendency was similar to those lately inaugurated by the German Government, and under the same pretext,—that of crushing out Socialism, to eradicate all possible opposition to the Government. His Imperial Majesty has his own private police and gendarmerie, commonly known as the "Third Section." This, the principal body of police, and its chief, have much more power and are more dreaded than his Majesty himself. In order to overwhelm the powerful stream of the anti-despotic or so-called revolutionary ideas, the officers and agent of the Third Section are allowed by his Imperial Majesty to act at their own pleasure among the 87,000,000 inhabitants of the vast Russian Empire. The Third Section has become the supreme master of the Empire and the most cruel tyrant of his Imperial Majesty's unfortunate subjects. There are, therefore, in Russia at the present moment as many autocrats as there are members of the Third Section and of the gendarmerie. After having received orders from his Imperial Majesty to eradicate all revolutionary ideas as well as the revolutionists themselves, the Third Section found itself placed in an embarrassing position, because few know who or where the revolutionists are. The Third Section, therefore, decided to act at random and by every means possible to stamp out such ideas and their disseminators.

RANDOM ARRESTS.

The agents of the Third Section, being powerfully aided by the military force and the civil authorities, began by first suspecting and then arresting everybody they chose. Without legal process or judicial form, they incarcerated many in prison. Some they transported to Siberia, with hard labor in his Imperial Majesty's private gold and silver mines. A great many persons, after having been arrested and imprisoned, disappeared altogether. None can tell where they are, what has become of them. The parents and relatives of many who had thus disappeared applied in vain to the officers of the Third Section respecting their lost friends. Instead of answering them, the agents of the Third Section threatened the parents and relatives themselves with imprisonment on account of their sympathy with those guilty of high treason, and for having the audacity to wish to penetrate into Imperial affairs. The persecutions of the Government were mainly directed against the youth in the superior schools. The students have been regarded as actual, yet undetected criminals. They have been suspected of Socialism, Communism, Nihilism, and revolutionary ideas,—in fact, of all possible isms. For these supposed crimes, which existed only in the imagination of the agents of the Third Section, they were subjected to outrageous treatment,—rather worse, even, than actual political offenders, who are generally very badly treated among his Imperial Majesty's very obedient subjects. The character of these persecutions is obvious from the trial of Vera Sassoolitch, who shot Gen. Trepov, and who was found not guilty. Even one of our timid juries did this on account of the outrages and violence enacted upon her and other political criminals by the Third Section. His Imperial Majesty, after the assassination of the head of the Third Section, gave to Gen. Mesenzow an ukase in which instructions were given to have no mercy extended to criminals, to augment the police force, to locate the Cossack cavalry on every street, to increase the number of members of the Third Section and gendarmerie, and to augment all activity for the detection of the revolutionists. The will of his Majesty was executed. Every street in all large cities were filled with well-armed Cossacks, gendarmes, and police.

SEVEN HUNDRED CONVICTIONS A MONTH.

The detectives (mouchards) of the Third Section became more insulting and overbearing than ever. The number of those arrested and transported into Siberia without legal trial, as is usually the method of the Russian Government, was increased to about 700 persons monthly. The greater portion of the youth then being educated were rejected from their respective schools. The college and school authorities found themselves utterly powerless to protect the students, and even the professors were suspected by the Government on account of their learning and scientific capacity. Having no protection from any quarter, and finding themselves persecuted and most unjustly treated, the students decided to defend themselves against the outrages of the agents of the Third Section and of the Government itself. This self-defense commenced at the University of Kiev, the Capital of Ookrina ("Small Russia"). Some of the students of the University had "disappeared" suddenly. Others had been arrested and imprisoned on the suspicion of being guilty of some of the many "isms." The boarding-houses of a great many more were searched during their absence by the gendarmerie. The students assembled and decided to see the Attorney-General, or Procureur, in order to ask explanations from him concerning the disappearance and arrest of their fellow-students, and also to learn by what legal authority gendarmes were allowed to enter their rooms and examine their property. Instead of answering their requests, the Procureur advised them to leave him, and to ask no further questions of the authorities, which, he said, they had no right whatever to do. They then petitioned the Rector of the University, Prof. Mattveyeff, upon the same subject. He also declined to answer them, advising them to go about their business. The students left him. It was rumored before long that the Procureur had been attacked and badly hurt, as also the Rector of the University, who was soon after forced to give up his Rectorship. The Colonel of the Kiev gendarmerie was not long after assassinated by unknown persons. The local authorities telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions. The Government, in response, instructed the Kiev authorities to conceal all these facts from the public. It strictly prohibited the press, also, from publishing any information respecting the difficulties. All persons suspected of complicity were either transported to Siberia or exiled to northern cities without trial by "administrative order," as it is termed in Russia. Notwithstanding these precautions the whole story was soon privately known in all the large cities of Russia.

BLOODY ATTACK ON THE STUDENTS.

As those sentenced to transportation to Siberia and the northern towns had to pass on their journey through Moscow, the students and numbers of the citizens of Moscow determined to make hearty demonstrations of sympathy to the unfortunate students of Kiev. Mr. Catcov, the editor of the principal newspaper published in Moscow, had learned particulars respecting the intended demonstration, and wrote many violent articles against the supposed revolutionists, and particularly the students still at large. He represented them as the enemies of the people, of the State, of religion, of the family, and of the Government. When the proposed demonstration took place, the Moscow gendarmerie and a large number of butchers and clerks employed in stores rushed upon the procession with arms in their hands. There was considerable bloodshed in consequence. A great many persons were killed, wounded, and badly disfigured. A number of students were arrested and imprisoned. Many were also added to the Kiev students who were being transported to far off Siberia. Mr. Catcov praised in his newspaper the bloodshed patriotically caused by the gendarmerie and butchers. He described in emphatic terms how those participating in the procession were unarmed and unprepared, and how they were disturbed, beaten, and trodden under the feet of the soldiers' horses. Meanwhile the Third Section was not idle. New victims filled the prison cells day by day. Agents of the Third Section, disguised as private individuals were sent to every vicinity and part of Moscow. They told the ignorant and rural population that there was a great plot existing in Russia against the Czar and the Church; that the students were the chief conspirators in the plot, and that they were so very hateful on account of their immoral qualities; that they allured men, women, and children into their houses and there eat them after having stewed and roasted them in iron vessels; and that they poisoned the wells and rivers and set fire to the buildings and villages. These and other absurd stories, narrated to the discredit of the students, are now circulated among the ignorant and superstitious people, not only of the villages but of the cities. These stories are invented by the Government officials in order to keep the people from listening to revolutionary agitators, who might otherwise have obtained the confidence of the people. They have made the propagandists appear a very dangerous and untruthful people in the eyes of the masses.

SURVEILLANCE BY DAY AND NIGHT.

The gendarmerie were instructed to secretly watch over the students day and night. They have been allowed to enter the houses of private citizens where students were boarding and examine, from time to time, their private papers, books, and trunks. The same supervision is also prescribed by the Third Section over the rooms of the female students in their absence. These are the female students who distinguished themselves so much during the late war with Turkey. This is the reward of the Czar's absolute autocracy to these self-sacrificing heroines. The names and faces of the students became hateful on account of their supposed wickedness, their dreadful principles and habits. The street boys stoned and pelted them. The populace struck and knocked them down and set their dogs on them. As the constant visits of the agents of the Third Section were very troublesome and offensive to their landlords and landladies, many of the students were refused admittance to boarding-houses. Many of the poorer students were refused permission to give lessons in private families, which, in a majority of instances, were their only means of support. All organization was strictly prohibited. They were not even allowed to have a library in common and funds for their mutual relief. All who sympathized with the students were and are regarded by the Third Section as dangerous individuals, and are placed under special control of the gendarmerie. This is the manner in which the will of his Imperial Majesty has been executed throughout his vast dominions to eradicate all isms and ists. The universities and all school authorities were ordered to treat the students as if they were little children by controlling their studies and pastimes in the most thorough manner. The students are also treated as if they were most important criminals. It is evident that such a state of things could not exist any length of time. The youths at school have in consequence protested against these outrages in Kazan, Odessa, and Charkow. They assembled and petitioned the respective college authorities to protect them. The result of and answer to their petitions were invariably the same,—arrest, imprisonment, and transportation, without trial, either to Siberia or far distant cities. The press was also not allowed to publish a line about these abuses of the Government.

SAD RESULTS OF PETITIONING THE CZAREVITCH.

To these perpetual persecutions, to these illegal and cruel punishments for even unalleged crimes, must be added the great poverty of the Russian students, their dispersal to all parts of the Empire, the sneers of rough and insolent individuals, and the honesty and self-respect of the young men. From all this it can be readily understood that the students were actually forced to do something to change their most insupportable lives. This is the reason why they decided to petition the Czarevitch. They came with their petition into the yard of the Czarevitch's palace, but he was absent. Gen. Zoorov, of his Imperial Majesty's suite, and the successor of Trepov, appeared before them. After having listened to them, he took the petition and promised to give it to the Czarevitch. He told them they should have the answer of his Imperial Highness the day following, and gave them, at the same time, his parole d'honneur that nobody should be arrested for presenting the petition. The students trusted Zoorov, and quietly returned to their respective homes. They were wrong, however, to believe Zoorov an honest man. Upon the same day 200 students were arrested. It was, indeed, a bad omen for the young men. The next day the students assembled in the yard of the Medico-Surgical College awaiting Gen. Zoorov with the reply of the Czarevitch to their petition. They were more than a thousand in number. After they had assembled they saw that the streets and piazza adjacent to the college were crowded with Cossacks, infantry, and gendarmerie. They were completely equipped with their usual weapons—namely, pikes, swords, bayonets, and nagaikas (thick, short leather whips). Some were on foot and others on horseback. They were informed at the same time that the Neva bridge, behind the college, would cut off their retreat. They became uneasy. It was a second bad omen. After a time Gen. Zoorov presented himself before them with the insolent manner common to all Russian Generals. He loudly and "barefacedly" declared the following resolutions to the students: (a) That their petition was illegal, and, of course, could not be presented; (b) that they had no right to assemble together for any purposes whatever, and that as offenders of this prohibition they would be severely punished; (c) that those arrested the evening before would be tried, and that the students had no right to make any inquiries about them whatever. In conclusion, Gen. Zoorov ordered them to return to their respective abodes. The students replied that their life, by reason of daily abuses, outrages, and persecutions, had become insupportable, and they had resolved to petition the interference of the Czarevitch, and that this resolution could not be changed until they had received an answer from his Imperial Highness himself.

ANOTHER BLOODY ONTLAUGHT.

Gen. Zoorov was well aware what their answer would be beforehand. He became terribly enraged, and furiously exclaimed: "Ah! you dare to answer thus! I will show you my power! You are every one of you criminals, rascals, and rioters! You are only worth being hanged!" Immediately after he had made use of these exclamations he gave orders to the gendarmerie and Cossacks to arrest all without distinction. The brutal executors of this unlawful order violently and furiously rushed upon the unarmed and entirely defenseless young men. They treated them in the most outrageous manner. The students tried to defend themselves. Zoorov then cried out, "Do not pity them. Beat, pick, hash these wretches." Excited by this order of Zoorov, the Cossacks and gendarmerie with redoubled rage commenced to use their weapons. They whipped, picked, and pierced with their lances upon all sides at random. The nagaikas, pikes, and swords did their service admirably. A great number of students were left for dead upon the ground, some escaped, and others concealed themselves in the private rooms of the college officers. The greater portion rushed up into the college library and barricaded themselves in. The Cossacks and gendarmes then endeavored to force the door of the library hall. Those who had escaped therein told the besiegers they wished to see Gen. Zoorov before surrendering. The chief of the Russian bashi-bazouks appeared. The students reproached him for his perjury, and told him that he had broken all his promises and his *parole d'honneur*. Instead of any answer to them the chief bashi-bazouk Zoorov ordered the door to be broken in. As soon as the door fell in still more dreadful carnage and butchery commenced. It was like one of those scenes of violence, cruelty, barbarity, and outrage described in novels of the medieval period. These young men were violently knocked down, beaten, stabbed, disfigured, and then almost motionless were transported to the nearest *manege*, which is a large hall for training horses. About 250 were crowded and locked up in this place. Three hundred more were imprisoned in the horrible secret cells of the Peter-Paul fortress, in front of his Majesty's winter palace. Some 250 more were taken to the Military Hospital. It is not possible to give a full account of all the wounded students. As far as we could obtain the information, about 200 students were pierced through the shoulder, breast, or abdomen during this dreadful carnage. Many of them had their noses or ears cut off by swords. How many of the remainder of the 1,000 students or more were injured we cannot tell. Very few escaped uninjured.

A PICTURE OF "RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION."

Now, please consider the state of these honest, unfortunate, and cultured young men. It is winter time. Our climate is cruel and cold. The Manege Hall is large and unprovided with heating apparatus. There is no furniture or beds in this hall. A quantity of straw is laid down on the ground for them to sleep on. That is all. No pillows and no coverings are given them. The students are not permitted to communicate with the outer world. They are obliged to wear the same clothes day and night. They have no chance of washing, and no money. The Government gives them ten copeeks (4½ cents) each only per day. Our rouble is worth now 225 French centimes, or 45 cents. They are nearly all very ill. Some have died, others have received the seeds of consumption. Their parents, relatives, and friends are forbidden to communicate with them. The state of the very unfortunate young men in the secret cells of the Peter-Paul fortress is a hundred times worse than those who are suffering in the Manege Hall. It is said that by virtue of the recent ukase the students will be tried and sentenced by martial law for their resistance to the authorities. Even this is possible in Russia.

MUZZLED EDITORS.

On the day after this dreadful butchery all the editors and managers of newspapers and magazines were "invited" to the Third Section Palace, where they received a special order neither to mention nor to speak a word about the troubles with the students. This order has been strictly executed. Not a word has been said by our press. Even the students' petition to the Czarevitch has not been mentioned. The authorities of the Medico-Surgical College assembled in council, within the walls of the college, to discuss and protest against the violence of Zoorov with his Cossacks and gendarmes, but the Third Section ordered them to be silent and disperse. But all the measures of the Third Section to conceal the truth and deceive the public were powerless to efface these terrible misdeeds, because they were done in plain day and were witnessed by many hundreds. The Cossacks and gendarmes moreover insolently boasted of their exploits when drinking in inns and saloons. Rumors concerning the bloodshed and carnage were spread throughout St. Petersburg. The most unfavorable public opinion was created on account of Gen. Zoorov's butchery. The most timid citizens even became indignant and excited. In order to calm the public mind the Government used its ordinary methods of barefaced "lies, falsehood, and the most intentional violation of the truth."

GOVERNMENT FALSEHOOD AND DECEIT.

On the day following, in December, the official paper, the *Messenger of the Government*, appeared a brief official communication. There was not a word in this of the circumstances concerning the petition to the Czarevitch, the promises of Zoorov, etc. This report only stated as follows:

"Yesterday the students, to the number of 800, crowded the sidewalks. They impeded circulation. They were, of course, invited by the local police to get off the sidewalks; but they roughly and in an uncivil manner answered the police that they proposed to continue standing there. Gen. Zoorov, of his Imperial Majesty's suite, ordered half a squadron of Cossacks to disperse them. The students went away without any resistance. One hundred and forty-eight persons were arrested for disorderly conduct. The rumors spread throughout the city that many, during the time the arrests were being made, were knocked down, beaten, and so on, are without foundation. These rumors are contradicted by the declarations of Profs. Sklitasovsky and Bogdanovsky (two officially hired liars!), who, by order of the authorities, examined the students arrested. After a most careful examination they failed to find any trace of violence. They only learned that two students, when running off, fell down on the ice and somewhat injured their legs—one on the knee and the other one near the os cœlis.

DOES THE EMPEROR KNOW THE TRUTH?

This is the entire official communication to the public concerning the most outrageous and dreadful butchery ever perpetrated on unfortunate young men. We believe that the Emperor never knows the full truth about the numerous misdeeds of the executors of his orders. We believe also that he does not know, and will perhaps never know, about the circumstances we have described. He can only know what is told him by the Third Section and his courtiers. Remember, we have no representatives, no responsible Ministers, and no other responsible persons. All our authorities act in the name of his Imperial Majesty, and he is de facto and de jure the Autocrat and Emperor of the Great, Small, and White Russias, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., etc. This is the Czar's official title. He is the actual head of the Græco-Russian Church. He unites in his person alone the sole legislative, executive, and judicial powers. He, and he alone, is responsible for all laws enacted, for all measures undertaken, and for all misdeeds done by his officers. Yes! only he, the Autocrat and Emperor, is responsible for all the branches and acts of the Government. There is nothing but silence in Russia. There are 31 per cent illiterate people, and they are reduced to the position of domestic animals, living as they do in the most profound ignorance, in the utmost poverty and starvation. There are more than 1,000,000 soldiers, and the whole Empire is in a perpetual state of siege.

THE PICTURE REVERSED.

There are a large number of splendid palaces, with magnificent gardens, for the imperial family and the Emperor's numerous mistresses. There are the theatres, opera-houses, and many other beautiful things for the enjoyment of the imperial family. There is a State treasury which yields annually 10,000,000 roubles to the Imperial family for their ordinary expenses. In addition to this there are his Majesty's private silver and gold mines in Siberia, and there are many so-called Imperial domains and peasantry. These three sources of revenue yield to His Majesty yearly about 80,000,000 of roubles. His Majesty, moreover, has the autocratic and beautiful right to spend the public money as he pleases, without account or responsibility, and as much as the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey do and always have done. And now his Imperial Majesty's very profound mind and tender heart are fully occupied in contrivances for the best way of relieving the woes, griefs, sufferings, and miseries of the subjects of another Imperial Majesty, his brother ex-officio, the Sultan of Turkey, and what kind of constitution is the most desirable for the Bulgarian people. At the same time his Majesty is very busy with Count Shoovalov (the great Russian spy, as he is called by the English) in order to learn how to check the influence and insolence of proud England, the only rival of the Russian Government in Asia. It is obvious that these and other like political problems are very difficult, and exhaust all the intellectual faculties of his Majesty in resolving them. Being exhausted by such labors he naturally needs rest, and, his Majesty's wife being an old lady, he passes the hours of his leisure in the company of young and beautiful women. These are chosen for the purpose by the Minister of the Imperial Court, Count Adlerberg, among the women of so-called high life. Russia, to be sure, ought only to enjoy herself looking on at the pleasures of her great autocrat and master with her beautiful daughters. This for the reason that after a while Russia receives the real fruits of his Majesty's pastimes, first in the shape of beautiful children, and then in due time these children become, as is usually the case, the most important public officers, as Ministers, Ambassadors, Governors, Generals, courtiers, and chiefly the most active members of the Third Section. Certainly this is all right, but such an order of things has fully changed the place and balance of the autocratic power. Dealing with Turkey, Afghanistan, and handsome women, his Majesty has no time at all to pay any attention to the affairs of his own Empire and of his subjects. He has, therefore, de facto, given up all his autocratic, irresponsible powers to the Third Section.

NOBLE WORK OF THE THIRD SECTION.

The Third Section (an assemblage of men like Count Shoovalov, Zoorov, Trepov, Mesentzow, etc.,—the men *sans foi ni loi*) fully understands its position. It very well appreciates the value of irresponsible, autocratic power. It has undertaken and enforced a series of splendid measures for the welfare of the whole Empire and glory of their sovereign master. Among these measures the most prominent are:

1. To silence all honest and patriotic men by imprisonments and transportation into Siberia without legal trial, "administratively," as it is termed, and represent them as the most dangerous enemies of the Czardom.
2. To chain the press and all printing so tightly by the censors as to make it "quite deaf, mute, and disfigured."
3. To increase the force of gendarmerie and police by adding to them Cossacks and soldiers; giving them power to enter any private, suspected house, to search as they please, and thus to maintain a perpetual state of siege in the whole country.
4. To increase the taxation of manual labor and property of our already exhausted peasantry and laboring people.
5. To take the public bullion from the Treasury and to spend it in an autocratic manner,—that is, as much as they please, without account or responsibility.
6. To keep the Emperor always in ignorance of the true state of things in his enormous Empire by misrepresenting to him the true causes of perpetual troubles among the students and peasantry, and misleading him so as to force him to enact the most absurd, disastrous, and painful laws and measures to the country.

By these and other similar measures the Third Section has made the "white terror" in Russia, which is much more dreadful than any red one.

We do not know how long such a state of things will continue, but we feel acutely that a dreadful crisis of the absolute and irresponsible power and too barbarous despotism is approaching. Then we hope to have, instead of Czardom, the freedom which we have long deserved by our sufferings.

THE PARENTS OF THE UNFORTUNATE STUDENTS,
RESIDENTS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

No More War Wanted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—I am reading about the Chinese question with deep interest, and wish to say to the clergy, and especially the Eastern, to beware not to plunge the United States into a second war. They have made us go to war for the negro, but we will not willingly do so for the Chinaman. Respectfully,

JOHN MEYER, Division street.

From the Earth to the Sun.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Would you please to state the distance that astronomers reckon that the earth is from the sun to decide a bet, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

It is not wise to make a bet upon the subject, as astronomers are not generally inclined to suppose that the distance is certainly known to within a few hundred thousand miles. The mean distance is believed to be not far from 92,400,000 miles,—as a result of the most recent determinations. Add to that 1,500,000 miles, and you have the distance in the beginning of July. Subtract 1,500,000 from 92,400,000, and you have the distance in miles at the beginning of the year.

The Supreme Court—Let It Be Consolidated.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Illinois is the one State we believe whose highest Judicial tribunal wanders over its territorial jurisdiction in pursuit of a place to sit. If it were not for the facilities of travel furnished by the railroads, the novel spectacle would be presented of the seven Judges of this Court marching in single file on horseback through the mud and slush of our prairies from Ottawa to Springfield, from Springfield to Mount Vernon, and from Mount Vernon back to Ottawa five or six times a year, and for what? The reasons are grave and weighty no doubt. A couple of little insignificant towns have no other attractions and no other business than that furnished by the annual sessions of the Supreme Court. Their taverns must be supported by strangers who are forced to attend the terms of the Court to transact their business. It is time to stop this kind of nonsense. It was wise enough, perhaps, when the State was in its infancy, settlements widely scattered, and the means of travel limited, to compel the Court to accommodate its suitors by this method of holding its sessions, but that is a thing of the past, and what we need and demand is that the Court shall be organized and transact its business in a manner consistent with the requirements of the present. This can be done in one way only. The Court should sit at the Capital of the State. Its Judges should reside there. It should be in continuous session, always open for business. Its jurisdiction should be coextensive with the State. Above all, the Judges of this Court should be paid by the State a salary commensurate with the dignity and importance of the office,—at least $10,000 or $12,000 per year. The men who are fitted to sit upon the Supreme Bench of this commonwealth and pass in final judgment upon the rights and liberties of all of its citizens should not be beggars for the means to get bread for their families. And this should be its course of business: Appeals and writs of error to be allowed at any time, in the proper cases, entered upon the docket of the Court, and the record removed as soon as possible. Twenty cases are placed upon the call, the clerk notifying attorneys of the time of hearing. The Court invites, rather than discourages, oral arguments. All the Judges hear the whole case. When the twenty cases are called, the Court adjourns to consider and decide them. The decision is made upon consideration by all the Judges in their consultation chamber, and hence it is an intelligent decision, and a decision by the whole Court. The Court then reassembles, and twenty more cases are placed upon the call, and disposed of in the same manner, and so on to the end. There is no sense in any court taking under advisement more cases than it can conveniently dispose of in a few days. This is a practice too common even among our local Judges. Suitors want decisions terminations of litigation, and not everlasting consideration which amounts to nothing.

I understand that there is a bill now before the Legislature for the purpose of consolidating this Court, and locating it at Springfield. Be good enough to urge it upon the members from this county that they take an active part and press this most salutary measure to a conclusion.

GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 20.—The Reform Club State Convention adjourned this evening after three days' session. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, A. B. Campbell, re-elected; First Vice-President, F. B. Hargreaves; Second Vice-President, J. H. Wilson; Secretary, R. W. Crampton, re-elected; Treasurer, E. B. Mason; State workers, A. B. Campbell, H. A. Calkins, F. B. Hargreaves, George Woodford.

Peoria was chosen as the place of holding the next Convention, beginning Oct. 3 next.

A long string of resolutions were adopted, the most peculiar of which is one requesting all churches to abolish the use of wine in communion services.

The business session broke up after a pleasant soiree reunion. This evening an audience again filled the Opera-House, and listened to very interesting and eloquent speeches by a number of leading delegates. All things considered, the delegates depart well satisfied with the result of their work.

A district convention of the Women's Temperance Christian Association will be held to-morrow, with an interesting programme.

ELECTIONS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Republicans very unexpectedly won the municipal election in this city to-day, electing Irving G. Vann Mayor by a majority of 922. Seven Republican Aldermen are also chosen, and one Democratic. The next Common Council will stand seven to ten in favor of the Republicans. The Greenback party, which in this city polled 3,000 votes last fall, and entirely wiped out the Democratic organization, was hardly heard of to-day. The vote of to-day shows that nearly all the workmen and Greenbackers have gone back into the Democratic ranks.

Oswego (N. Y.) Times.

With one or two exceptions, the counties which hold their town meetings in February have all resulted in Republican gains of Supervisors, the Democrats, and especially the Greenbackers, losing ground. In every county, so far, where there has been any of the Greenback element there has been a decided reduction in their strength, in some counties it being nearly eradicated. For instance, Schuyler County last year elected three Greenbackers, this year it elects one. Steuben last year elected nine Greenbackers; this year it elects four. This year the Republicans have elected a majority of the Supervisors of Seneca County for the first time in twenty years, the Democrats having elected only four and the Greenbackers nothing.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The municipal election in this city to-day passed off quietly. William McMullin, Democratic candidate in the Fourth Ward for Select Council, received a large majority. The "Fathers' ticket" for School Directors, which was an independent movement against the regular Republican nominees, was badly beaten. The Disston Republican ticket, in opposition to the regular Republican ticket for Councilmen, was elected. The Republicans have gained generally.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 18.—The municipal elections have resulted in a complete Republican victory in this place. They elect six out of seven new Councilmen, and their Chief Burgess and Borough Treasurer. The results are unprecedented.

THE RAILROADS.

IOWA RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 18.—Now that the Chicago, Clinton & Western has reached Iowa City, an effort is being made to raise a tax of $25,000 in Johnson County to extend it to Riverside. From Washington, the county-seat of Washington County, is an old road-bed prepared nearly half the distance, which could be easily utilized. Should this be done, there is little question the road will be extended southward to Mt. Pleasant. The Keokuk & St. Louis Road is to be extended to the north line of Lee County. This done, it will not be long before the gap will be closed to Mt. Pleasant, and a southern route opened to St. Louis. It would be surprising if the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern turned up as an important factor in this new movement.

There is also good prospect for another southern connection with St. Louis from this city. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has a branch from this city to Indianola, in Warren County. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has a branch from Indianola to Chariton, on the main line. The indications are that a branch will be built from Chariton to Moulton, where connection will be made with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern direct to St. Louis.

On Saturday last the people of Humboldt County voted to donate the swamp lands of that county to the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgley Railroad, to secure an extension of that road through that county. I may be mistaken, but there is good ground for the belief that the county has no lawful right to make such disposal of these lands.

A few weeks ago the Audubon branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road was opened to Audubon. A town has been laid out, and Daisy Audubon McKinzie was the first child born therein. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has deeded to her one of the best lots in the embryo city, as a gentle reminder of the memorable event.

The Iowa Division of the Illinois Central has adopted the mileage-pay system for train-men, and has also dismissed some of its conductors, promoting others to their places. HAWKEYE.

CHICAGO RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Railway Association, consisting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads centering in this city, held their regular monthly meeting yesterday at their office in Ashland Block. The entire forenoon was spent in comparing and readjusting the sheet rates.

During the afternoon the question of regulating the excursion rates over land-grant roads was discussed. At the late meeting of the Central and Western Associations of General Ticket and Passenger Agents, it was decided not to sell excursion-tickets over land-grant roads; but, in spite of this, the agreement has been violated by several of the Southwestern roads, and in consequence the competition had become stronger than ever. After a long discussion of this matter, it was found that the Chicago roads could do nothing in the matter, and it was decided to lay it before the general meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, which will be held in New York next month, and have the difficulties settled then if possible.

The scheme to limit the second-class tickets to the East the same as is now done with the first-class tickets also came up for consideration. It was stated that scalpers and others were taking advantage of the present low rates, and were buying up second-class tickets to sell them at an advance when the railroads restored the rates again. It was agreed to limit second-class tickets hereafter, which will prevent speculators from using them after the limited time has expired. The regular rate of second-class tickets was advanced from $16 to $17.

No action whatever was taken in regard to the East-bound passenger-rate difficulties.

MICHIGAN SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 20.—A company has been organized to construct a railroad from Coleman, a station on the Western Division of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, to Mount Pleasant, Isabella County. The road will be fourteen miles long, three feet gauge, is expected to cost about $75,000, and will be completed by Sept. 1. The Directors elected are Jesse Hoyt, New York; H. C. Potter, W. L. Webber, S. C. Keeler, East Saginaw; J. A. Fancher, J. L. Granger, and D. H. Nelson, of Isabella. Articles of incorporation have been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the work is to commence at once.

RAILROAD GOUGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 20.—The Barnett Township people are waxing hot over the imprisonment of N. M. Barnett, Supervisor of that township. An effort is now being made to raise his fine by voluntary subscriptions. We believe that the voters have made a tender of $10,000 to the Illinois Midland Company if they will remove their road entirely from the township. The road has never filled its part of the contract to them, and they do not propose to give the bonds up.

EXCESSIVE CHARGES.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution, 22 to 2, directing the Attorney-General of the State to proceed against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company by quo warranto for alleged violations of its charter in the matter of excessive charges.

ITEMS.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk Railroad has succeeded in securing funds for building an extension of their line from Detroit to Toledo, and that a corps of engineers will be placed on the route at once to make the necessary survey

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad has fitted up one of its finest passenger coaches to convey the remains of Bishop Foley to Baltimore. The seats were all taken out of the car and in its centre a catafalque was erected, upon which the coffined remains will be placed. The car will be attached to a special train, which will leave at the close of the funeral ceremonies.

There seems to be some misunderstanding regarding the dispatch recently sent here by General Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, that on and after to-day all goods from American points destined for points in the Dominion will be subject to duty. It appears that the Canadian Parliament has taken no action as yet regarding the proposed Protective tariff. It is believed here that the notice in question has been sent in order to stimulate shipments to Canada.

The Buffalo *Courier* states that the Lake Shore has for the last few days brought to East Buffalo 400 cars daily, 300 of which were given to the New York Central and 100 to the Erie. If the New York Central and Erie could receive them the Lake Shore would bring in 1,000 daily. The principal bulk of this freight is grain and provisions. The New York Central is delivering to the Lake Shore 500 cars daily, these cars principally loaded with merchandise. The Erie is delivering about 100 cars daily. The yards at East Buffalo are filled with cars, and between that point and "the Forks" cars are placed on two tracks as close as they can be the entire distance.

JUDICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Feb. 20.—A meeting of the Chairmen of the several County Committees was held here to-day to consider the propriety of calling a Republican District Convention in this (the Sixteenth) Judicial District, to nominate three candidates for Circuit Judges. The meeting adjourned till April 2, in order to learn the wishes of the Republican voters. There will probably be a convention.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor adjourned this afternoon after electing the following officers: J. H. Hauser, Fond du Lac, Grand Dictator; W. E. Howe, La Crosse, Grand Vice-Dictator; G. W. Scanlon, Racine, Grand Assistant Dictator; J. M. Sanderson, Janesville, Grand Chaplain; H. H. Brazier, Milwaukee, Grand Reporter; J. O. Thayer, Sheboygan, Grand Treasurer; D. C. Howard, Milwaukee, Grand Guide; G. R. Millice, Clinton, Grand Guardian; J. E. Burton, Geneva Lake, Grand Sentinel; Francis Stirn, Manitowoc, Grand Trustee; Representative to the Supreme Lodge, Anson C. Allen, Milwaukee; Alternate, Elihu Coleman, Fond du Lac.

SPORTING.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A large audience filled the Folly Theatre last evening, to witness the walking of La Chappelle, and the minor attraction afforded by contests between amateurs and professionals at quarters and miles. The only noticeable event of the latter kind was between Stanton and Hurlich, one mile, the former giving his opponent one lap start, twenty-eight circuits of the track being required to complete the mile. Stanton is the young man from Indianapolis who won a race for amateurs at the Folly last week, while Hurlich is a Chicagoan, both being young men of 20 or thereabouts. From the start it was evident that Stanton had the foot of the other man, and on the second lap easily spurted by him. In three more laps he had gained the distance given away at the start, and thencefoward had an easy thing, wining by half a lap in 5:34; and Olmstead then walked a quarter against time, the fomer doing the distance in 1:46, and Olmstead in 1:52; the latter having two trials, the time in each being the same. Time was incorrectly announced by the judges as 1:41, but as their system of time-keeping involves some very complicated mathematical calculations, not much dependence is to be placed upon it. After this race was over a couple of remarkably dizzy pedestrians skated away until a mile had been gone over, one of them winning.

During all these side shows the little Frenchwoman kept steadily at her business of walking a quarter every fifteen minutes, and although it was a solemn enough business for her, and aching limbs and joints are not particularly conducive to a flow of spirits, she could not help smiling at some of the many ludicrous incidents that occurred during the evening. But it was a weary kind of smile, and passed away quickly enough as a particularly sharp twinge of pain brought the Madame back to a realizing sense of what was transpiring. The audience was larger than on Wednesday evening, all the "rounders" being on hand, and several scores who had not previously put in an appearance. The little woman was tired enough, and went along for the most part with her eyes fixed on the feet that had carried her so well during the journey. They were encased in canvas slippers, and a limp was plainly apparent at every step. There was no doubt that she was paying dearly for the reputation acquired by the performance, and it is not at all probable that she will be anxious to repeat the experiment of seeing whether she can equal Anderson.

She was not accompanied by anybody last night, as company does not seem to rest her any, and it is doubtful if the exertion of talking to a companion is not hurtful. The thing that most attracted her attention was a colossal foot belonging to a man who had planted himself in a seat near the track and allowed his pedal extremities to project over the rail. Every time the little woman came to this boat-like appendage she would smile in a sad and weary way, but by the time a dozen steps had been taken her face would assume the fixed, "gritty" look that has characterized her ever since the walk began.

That she will finish her task in better shape than Anderson did there is scarcely a doubt, and it is doubtless this fact that keeps her up, for that she is suffering terribly the most inexperienced eye can detect. It is some consolation to know that, although such exhibitions are productive of no good, Chicago has an exponent of this particular style of sport who is the best of them all.

But even the endurance of La Chappelle has a limit, and at present she is having some terribly trying experience in the way of withstanding the desire for sleep. It is plain sailing enough until the audience has departed and the early hours of the morning begin. Then the trouble commences. Without the encouraging applause which she loves so well, or the strains of music to attract her ear, the temptation to yield to drowsiness is an almost irresistible one, and has to be carefully guarded against by her attendants. When the bell taps as a signal that she must again go upon the track, a vast amount of shaking is necessary before she can be made to arise from the bed upon which she wearily throws herself at the end of each quarter, and once upon the track, it is necessary that some one shall constantly accompany her, to prevent the falling against the rail that would inevitably ensue were the poor woman left to her own resources in the way of keeping awake. As a matter of fact the greater portion of some of the quarters is done while she is in a state of somnolency, and, although this may seem incredible, it is only a repetition of Madame Anderson's experience during her Brooklyn walk.

At 4 o'clock last night LaChappelle had completed 2,509 quarters.

To-night there will be a mile race for fat men, in which there are already several entries, one of them weighing 375 pounds.

To-morrow afternoon will occur the school-girls' race.

To-morrow will be the last day of LaChappelle's work, and at 1 o'clock at night she will have finished 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours. Already the demand for seats is large, and there is no doubt that the theatre will be packed. Those wishing reserved seats can obtain them at any time to-day at the box-office.

THE INTERNATIONAL WALKING-MATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—There appears to be a round of troubles to be settled before the coming international walking-match can be begun. The friends of O'Leary will not permit him to sign articles of agreement as prepared and sent over by Sir John Astley, of London, and signed by Rowell, the Englishman who is to walk against O'Leary, the objection being that they are defective in not making provision for the distribution of the gate-money, and only admit two entries, that is, Rowell and O'Leary, whereas Harriman and Ennis have not only put up a forfeit of £100 each, but have been entered and receipt of the money acknowledged by the London *Sporting Life*. All arrangements, therefore, as to the match will be deferred until the arrival of Rowell from England, early next week. The difficulty of obtaining a suitable building in which to walk remains unsettled. The managers have offered Mr. Vanderbilt 15 per cent of the gross receipts for the use of Gilmore's Garden for one week, and the proposition is under advisement, Mr. Vanderbilt promising to give his decision this evening. Should Gilmore's Garden not be obtained, it is intended to hold the match in Chicago. The mammoth Exposition Building at Chicago, which will hold 30,000 people, can be had for 15 per cent of the receipts, and as Chicago is O'Leary's home, it is urged that that is the proper place to hold the match. When asked about his English antagonist, Rowell, O'Leary said he never met him yet, although he was regarded as the best walker in England. He expressed his determination to treat him with the utmost kindness, and those who refuse to be courteous to Rowell because of brutality of English roughs to him (O'Leary) when in England will be no friends of his.

LATER—To-night Daniel O'Leary and his agent, James E. Kelly, met, by appointment, William H. Vanderbilt, owner of Gilmore's Garden, and arranged satisfactory terms for the rent of that building for the contest. Vanderbilt accepted 15 per cent of the gate-money. What remains now is the naming of a date for the walk to begin. Sir John Astley has allowed that the date may be either March 10 or 17. O'Leary will not decide until the arrival of Rowell, which will be either Monday or Tuesday next. He will then, in the presence of both Harriman and Ennis, fix the date. Mr. Walton, of the St. James Hotel, offers to wager $5,000 against $10,000, or any portion of this sum from $50 up, that Harriman defeats O'Leary in this contest.

BASE-BALL.

UTICA, Feb. 20.—The International Base-Ball Association closed its session to-day. The name was changed to National. The action of the Association giving the Uticas the championship was reconsidered, and the report of the Judiciary Committee adopted giving the pennant to the Buffalos; Stars second, Uticas third. L. J. Powers, of Springfield, was elected President; C. J. Everet, of Utica, Vice-President; J. A. Williams, of Columbus, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RIFLE.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—A shooting-match is now in progress between the Cincinnati Rifle Club and a Colorado Club. The shooting is being done by each club at their respective localities, and the result is reported by telegraph.

Financial Condition of Southern States.

Nashville (Tenn.) American.

The following table shows the indebtedness of the Southern States, the assessed value of property, and the rate of taxation:

	Bonded debt.	Total assessment property.	Tax rate per $1,000.
Virginia	$51,934,294	$316,686,872	$ 5.00
N. Carolina	28,419,045	148,564,557	3.80
S. Carolina	11,982,909	123,132,638	7.00
Georgia	10,444,500	226,221,718	5.00
Alabama	11,207,200	117,480,580	7.00
Florida	5,273,100	30,898,247	9.00
Texas	5,126,974	316,000,000	5.00
Tennessee	24,328,000	223,303,000	1.00
Arkansas	14,511,148	94,095,000	10.00
Louisiana	12,136,166	177,000,000	11.00

Of all these, except Georgia and Texas, Tennessee is in the most prosperous condition. War and reconstruction did her less damage than any others except Texas. Of all these States she is every way in the best position to be a leading State; and nothing but utter blindness and lack of statesmanship can prevent her taking the lead in agriculture, manufactures, and mining.

THE HONDURAS VISITORS.

They Are Given a Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nichols, of No. 1071 Indiana avenue, last evening gave a sort of impromptu reception to the Honduras delegation now visiting this city. Among those present were the Hon. Gov. Jose Maria Aguirre, the Hon. Carlos Alvarado, the Hon. William C. Burchard, the Misses Nichols, the Rev. Dr. J. Monro Gibson, Ira W. Buell, A. T. Boone, George A. Miner, of Boston; Prof. Ira W. Allen, the Hon. William Bross. The Hon. William C. Burchard, who now hails from Honduras, is an American—a New Yorker—by birth. He first saw the light in the little village of Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. He graduated at the Madison University, and was the classmate of Mr. Buell. He was one of the "Argonauts of '49," and stopped in "Frisco" for five years. He then went to Honduras to collect some bills, and then concluded to stay there. He married the then President's daughter, and acted as Secretary of State and Consul of the United States during President Lincoln's Administration. He was elected Governor five years ago, and resigned after being re-elected again for another term last May. The Republic of Honduras is blessed with a cheap Government and a good one. The President of the Republic and Secretary of State do all the business. The President gets a salary of $6,000 a year and the Secretary of State $4,800. There is no Cabinet. They devote their salary to the cause of education, being gentlemen of wealth. The Republic has a population of about 800,000, and is divided into nine provinces, each presided over by a Governor. The Congress consists of nine Senators, who make all the laws. There is no jury system there. There are Courts of Arbitration, common-law courts, co-ordinate with our Superior Court, Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court. Justice is cheap there, as lawyers are scarce and compelled to be honest, which is a good thing for Honduras.

The gentlemen in whose honor the reception was given last evening have a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land. The climate of Honduras is pleasant, ranging from 60 to 88 degrees the year round. The native disease is the regular Posey County shakes, which wears out when it is tired of shaking a person. Upon the land-grant owned by these gentlemen may be found mahogany in unlimited quantities, logwood, fustic, brazilwood, indigo, India-rubber, sarsaparilla, quina,—a substitute for quinine,—coffee, cocoa, etc. The best cocoa in the world is raised in Honduras. The main port, recently opened, is Yriona, located in the east portion of the Republic, west of Cape Camaron. The idea is to open this country to the United States trade. The travel from New Orleans only takes three days, and hitherto all the produce has been sent to Europe. Boston now sends goods to Honduras, and the idea is to open trade with Chicago. There are vast mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., in the Republic. Gov. Aguirre said that while he was Secretary of State the silver mines of Te Jusigalpa produced 300,000 marks of bullion annually, that it was shipped to England alone, equal in value to $3,000,000, and the mining was done in the rough way, and the ore merely baked, and in this way produced over six marks to the ton. Fifty dollars per ton in this way is too low a yield to allow the mines to be worked. The placer diggings yield from three to five ounces of gold per day per man. There are vast copper and quicksilver deposits, which will be developed in time. What the country needs is Chicago energy and enterprise, railroads, bridges, etc., and steamer connection with the United States. President De Soto is a liberal man, who is fostering and encouraging emigration.

The party spent a very pleasant evening, and were hospitably entertained by the host and his family. To-morrow the party will look through our institutions, including the Jail, County Hospital, station-houses, schools, etc.

ELOPEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 20.—An elopement in respectable life occurred at Washington, twenty miles east of this city, yesterday. The eloping parties are Mr. J. C. La Velle, Deputy County Auditor, and Miss Mattie, daughter of Mr. E. W. Thompson, a prominent merchant of that place. It is understood that the latter opposed and forbade the marriage because La Velle is a Catholic. They left for Louisville, Ky., and were married this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Triumphant Return of the Brilliant New York Criterion Comedy Company,
F. F. MACKEY .... Sole Director of Stage.
J. GOSCHE .... Manager.
Unbounded Success of
WHIMS.
An Uproarious Hit. The whole audience taken with convulsions every night. But nothing serious occurs. Even a temperance lecturer can't draw a sober breath while witnessing "Whims."
Saturday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, Grand Gala Matinee of WHIMS.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Box Office always open.
Monday, Feb. 24—J. K. EMMET as FRITZ.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS
ADA CAVENDISH,
Who will appear as
JANE SHORE.
And, after the performance, will, by special request, recite the
CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.
Matinee to-morrow—JANE SHORE—Farewell appearance of Miss Cavendish.
Saturday Night—Benefit of ROLAND REED. Double Bill—UNDER THE GASLIGHT, and the farce, DOVES AND PIGEONS.
Monday—Rice's Surprise Party and Willie Edouin in BABES IN THE WOOD.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY....... Manager and Proprietor.
LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF
MR. JOHN A. STEVENS,
In his own beautiful romantic idyl, entitled
UNKNOWN!
A PLAY OF DEEP INTEREST, supported by his own New York Company.
The play produced with Mr. Strong's fine Scenery.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Monday—Henderson's Standard Co.—Almost a Life.

M'CORMICK HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SECOND GRAND
SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Public Rehearsal, Friday Morning, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
MR. ADOLPH ROSENBECKER,
Will be assisted by the celebrated Tenor,
MR. GEORGE WERRENRATH,
From New York, and our favorite Pianist,
MR. EMIL LIEBLING.
Admission to Concert, 50c; reserved seats, 25c extra. Admission to Public Rehearsal, 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Root & Sons' Music Store, 156 State-st., on and after Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1879.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
LINA TETTENBORN
In the Great Success
TINA, the Milkvender of Germantown.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
Frank Norton, Clara Howard, Susie Parker, M. W. Fiske. Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, 2:30.
Watson and Ellis, Mrs. R. A. Brennan and Capt. George Liable, Senator Frank Bell, Tommy Turner, and Luin Francis in Olio, and Mr. W. J. Thompson in his great Sensational Drama, LEOPOLD; or, FOR A LIFE. Prices—50, 35, 25 and 15c.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
Saturday, Feb. 22.
TENNESSEEANS!!
Tickets and Reserved Seats at Lyon & Healy's, and at West Side Library. Secure your seats at once.

AUTOMATIC DOORS.
THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.
Van Osdel's Automatic Doors for Closing Elevator Openings.
This much needed and important invention is now in practical operation. Sixty elevator openings in this city have these doors attached; they give perfect satisfaction to parties using them. They are always closed except when the elevator is passing. No person can fall through the elevator-way at any time. The elevator cannot fall a greater distance than the hight of one story. They prevent fire from passing from one story to another. They are noiseless in their operation, require but little force of the elevator in opening them. No inclosed shaft is required where these doors are used. They are durable, and require but little attention to keep them in adjustment. I am prepared to attach these doors to elevator openings at short notice.
Address JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
41 South Clark-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. A. J. Ray, Janesville, is at the Tremont.

E. W. Hurlbert, of the Kalamazoo *Gazette*, is at the Sherman.

Col. T. D. May, Philadelphia, is among the guests of the Pacific.

The Hon. W. S. Brooke, Joliet, Ill., is registered at the Sherman.

The Hon. George S. Foster, St. Louis, is one of the arrivals at the Tremont.

The Hon. M. P. Hill, United States Senator from Colorado, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. George O. Cole, Portland, Me., is one of the guests of the Palmer.

The Rt.-Rev. Joseph Derenger, Bishop of Minnesota, is a guest of the Sherman.

W. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, and Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, are among the guests of the Palmer.

J. W. Carey, General Ticket Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is sojourning at the Sherman.

Senator Farley, of California, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington, registering at the Palmer.

J. C. Richards writes to THE TRIBUNE that the indictment found against him the day before yesterday is "the same old thing rehashed over, and not a new case."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 18 above zero; 10 a. m., 19; 12 m., 20; 3 p. m., 19; 7 p. m., 17. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.84; 7 p. m., 29.96.

The lease of the Singer Building was placed on record yesterday morning, the parties being Edward Clark, of New York, President of the Singer Company, to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. It is dated Feb. 11, and runs to the first day of May, 1884, the rent being $50,000 per annum, together with all taxes and assessments.

The German members of the Bricklayers' Union met at No. 54 Lake street last evening, and, after the transaction of some routine business, agreed that on and after April 1 they would demand $2.50 per day for work. There is no longer any trouble among the bricklayers of the city, all being at work, and getting $2 per day.

Mr. Samuel P. Skinner, one of the most popular hotel men in the country, and who was for many years connected with the prominent hotels of Chicago, and for the past six years has filled the position of cashier at the famous Stockton Hotel, Cape May, N. J., will arrive from the Egmont Hotel, Fernandina, Fla., about the 1st of March to accept the position of cashier of the Tremont House, in this city, under the administration of Col. John A. Rice.

The managers of the art school of the Academy of Design are arranging a department of instruction in decorative design, intending to open a class March 1 for a course of three months. Mr. French's lectures this evening and Friday of next week are intended to promote the formation of this class, and are to be devoted to showing the relation between the Academic art traditional in the Academy and the Industrial art it is proposed to introduce. The lectures are public, free to subscribers and students, and will be illustrated with crayon sketches, engravings, and other objects of art.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Post-Office and postal stations will close on Saturday, the 22d (Washington's Birthday), at 10 o'clock a. m., for the day. The afternoon and evening mails will close at 10 a. m. Two deliveries and one collection will be made in the business portion of central office district, and one delivery and one collection outside. The money-order division and Cashier's office will be closed the entire day.

The Board of Trade and the banks will also be closed.

MILITARY MASQUERADING.

Company C of the First Regiment showed its enterprise and daring last evening by giving at the armory a novel and amusing entertainment in the form of a bal masque. There was a very large attendance of participants and spectators, comprising among the number some of the best society of the city, and no end of military notables in high standing. The first part of the programme was as follows, affording a fund of amusement:

Annual parade of mummies, centurions, penguins, and horned gnus,—all really alive and promised to appear in all the paraphernalia of modern carnival. Corporal Blank Smithokoff, with lightning drilled Zeibecks; Barabbas, the Abyssinian mystery, with his famous Numidian drum-corpse; Gog and Magog,—in the grand carnival of Vincennes (Ind.); Pommeranian peasants on their way to the State Fair at Kalamazoo; group of Tyrolean flax-beaters crossing the river at Omaha; the charge of the Spitzenbergen reserves at the storming of Braidwood; the pastimes of the peasants of Southern Herzegovina; Turkish slave at Bolerod; a Nubian native with a trained ostrich; emigrants buying second-hand clothes at Copenhagen; a village beauty of Oceanica; Montenegro hunters stampeding the gopher; women of Stamboul husking broom-corn.

During this portion of the exercises the "Zeibecks" came out upon dress parade. There were four companies, each having four men and a Captain, arrayed in all the conceivable costumes that imagination could invent. A "drum corpse" of eight members, with a Drum-Major, enlivened the occasion by beating an unearthly discord upon toy drums, each wearing a cigar-box and a pocket-handkerchief upon his back for a knapsack and blanket. After 11 o'clock the company unmasked, and participants and spectators joined in the dance, which was kept up until about 1 o'clock. The large exhibition hall of the armory was crowded, and the affair was a social and financial success to the crack military company of the West.

BAPTIST UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Baptist Social Union was held in the clubrooms of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. The principal business of the session was the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, N. T. Gassette; Vice-Presidents, C. N. Holden, W. T. Sherer, A. Leish; Treasurer, W. W. Shaw; Secretary, R. T. Pettengill. Directors, Cyrus Bentley, B. F. Randall, E. W. Case, W. B. Brayton, M. E. Holton, E. N. Blake, and J. S. Dickerson. After some minor routine matters had been disposed of a pleasant social session was indulged in, at the close of which the ladies and gentlemen, about sixty, adjourned to the dining-room. The banquet, served in the usual good style of the Tremont, engaged the attention of the members for several hours. Brief speeches were made by N. T. Gassette, Dr. Blackall, the Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Goodspeed, Dr. Morgan Bradley, and others. The meeting adjourned after the most successful session in the history of the Union, the experiment of admitting ladies proving entirely satisfactory.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer's cash receipts yesterday were $1,382.35.

The Comptroller's contribution to the Treasury yesterday was $686.04.

Six cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department yesterday, and one case of diphtheria.

About $8,000 was paid in yesterday on special assessments. The license receipts did not amount to $50.

South-Town-Collector Ayres turned over to the Treasurer $1,752.64 in scrip, and Casselman, from the West Town, handed in $10,361.49.

Commissioner Chesbrough's attention was called yesterday to an order passed by the Council some months ago in reference to the occupation of a certain portion of the Lake Front. That order was particularly pointed at the occupation of some offices in the Exposition Building by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the temporary occupation of the Inter-State building by Field, Leiter & Co. The majority of the Judiciary Committee, to whom the matter was referred, recommended the vacation of the premises by Field, Leiter & Co. by May 1, 1878, and the railroad to quit within six months after the passage of the order, leaving the Exposition Association to remain undisturbed. Last June the Mayor was desired, by the same Committee, through an order passed by the Council, to notify the Exposition managers that said occupancy was a violation of their agreement, and requiring him, as head of the Department of Public Works, to remove all the tracks of the Company on the park, unless the Railroad Company removed them within six months. The six months of grace expired on the 10th of December last, but from carelessness or some other cause the order has never been enforced. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will receive formal notice to-day to move on.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Hospital Committee has ordered a telephone put in at the County Hospital.

The Grand Jury had a light day yesterday, and did little beside returning six minor indictments into Court. They finished up all the cases ready for them, however, and for once cannot be said to have neglected their duty.

Collector Ayres, of the Town of South Chicago, reports collecting $70,000 on yesterday, among them from Field, Leiter & Co., $58,972; Potter Palmer, $3,248; C. P. Kellogg & Co., $4,640. Many other large amounts are promised to be paid in a day or so.

Hugh H. Sweetzer, of Jefferson, who was at one time a sub-contractor for furnishing meat at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum, was arrested yesterday for debt at the instance of John Wickermann. The charge is that he owes $60, and he proposes to cancel the obligation by an appeal to the Insolvent act. He gave bail for his appearance a week hence, when he will attempt to schedule himself out of the clutches of the Sheriff.

Inquiries for the new bonds by persons desiring to purchase continue to be made every day, but the bonds are not forthcoming, and it is now said that they will not be until the middle of the coming week, owing to the delay of the printer. The Finance Committee, however, has agreed to allow the interest on them to date from the time the application for their purchase was made, and on the strength of this the Treasurer has taken in considerable money.

The Committee on Public Charities are loud in their praise of the storekeeper and new engineer at the Insane Asylum. They say that the former is saving the people considerable money, and doing his entire duty, and that the county was very fortunate in securing the services of the latter. They found, on their visit there Wednesday, that the steam-pipes leading from the engine-room to the Asylum were leaking badly under ground, having rusted out in some places, and they think that new pipes will have to be supplied at an early day.

The residents of La Grange, or some of them, will never forget the Clark murder, nor yet St. Peter, who was charged with being implicated in the bloody deed. Some weeks ago St. Peter procured a license to marry Miss Benoit, it will be remembered, and yesterday some of the curious of that village called upon the County Clerk to know whether the license had been returned or not, and finding that it had not been, expressed the opinion that it never would be, and that it had been gotten originally as a blind. One of them said that since the trial St. Peter had called upon Mrs. Clark several times, etc. The return of the license, however, will settle all disputes, and St. Peter ought to at least do this much to allay the suspicions of his La Grange friends.

The Committee on Public Charities were around yesterday looking up new quarters for the County Agent's office. They looked at the Gates' Building, Washington street, near Canal, and offered $65 a month for it for three years, but the owner wanted $85, and, beside, did not care to make a lease for a term of years, and no agreement was reached. They also looked at a building on Jackson street, which suited, but they could not find the owner; and then again the owner of the building now occupied offered to alter and fix it up, but no conclusion was reached. There is scarcely a doubt, however, that the office will be removed, and that in a few days, as it is not believed that the present quarters can be made to serve the Agent's wants.

The janitors of the building are at loggerheads, and it is about a few spittoons. One is a reformer, and the other is not, and one is industrious, and the other the reverse. The latter has charge of the upper rooms of the building, and a few days ago he removed the dirty spittoons to the lower floor for his associate to wash, and caused a requisition to be sent to the Board for new ones, which was filled. When the new ones arrived they fell into the hands of the industrious janitor, and he has distributed them on his floor, and the other fellow is wrathy, because he sees no way of getting around washing the old spittoons which he discarded, and there is trouble ahead. It has been suggested in this connection that the dispute should be laid before the Board Monday, and be made the subject of discussion. Members have spoken by the hour upon less grave questions, and some of them will be found equal to the task in this case.

A CHANCE FOR REFORM.

The Hospital Committee has its hands full just now, and if half the reports afloat be true it should not long defer calling the attention of the public to the outrages being perpetrated at the institution under its direction and control. The County Hospital is practically in the hands of a Medical Board, and this Board is little else than the faculty of a certain medical college, and coupling these facts with the reports current, something ought to be done. It is said that the institution now contains about thirty venereal patients, who have been run in for the benefit of the pupils of the college in question, and, furthermore, that the custom prevails among the physicians there to crowd in women, who are on the eve of confinement, even to lock them up, simply that they may be made instruments in the education of the college students. One case of the latter nature came to the Warden's notice, it is reported, a few days ago, where a woman from Ohio was rushed in during his absence to remain three months, but she was speedily dismissed by him. Another case is reported—to illustrate the abuses being practiced there for the benefit of the college in question—where one of the lying-in-patients, who had not yet been delivered, was taken from her ward by one of the members of the "Medical Board," and stripped naked, for the benefit of a class of this College, and subjected to a public examination which was simply revolting. Another case, fully illustrating how the institution is being controlled by the "Board," is told, wherein a nurse insisted upon certain convalescent patients being discharged, a few days ago, and the doctors would not discharge them until forced to by the Warden, because their presence was desired there for the benefit of the college-students. Other cases might be cited, but these are sufficient to show that the County Hospital is not what it ought to be even now, though under the new management it has been improved in every detail about 500 per cent; and it never can be what it ought to be as long as it is run by a Medical Board, and this Board by a college. The Board has to pass upon the admissibility of patients, and the records show that they have been very lax in their duties, and careless of the people's interest in the matter. Patients have been admitted from other States, and patients who are not fit subjects for treatment at any charitable institution. The whole subject needs a thorough investigation, and the Hospital Committee should move in the matter. The Warden should be given more power and the Medical Board less, and, if the reports current prove true, no time should be spared to entirely separate the institution from the direct or indirect control of outside persons or interests. Thousands upon thousands of dollars would be thus saved to the county every year.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

There was nothing doing in the Custom-House.

Chief Deputy Stillwell, of the Marshal's office, was confined at home by a slight illness.

Commissioner Hoyne did not have a case to adjudicate upon yesterday, and looked correspondingly happy.

Yesterday's sale of 4-per-cent bonds amounted to $6,600. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury were $163,000.

The tart young man in District-Attorney Bangs' office stated that there was no news to be had in that important part of the Federal machinery.

The total receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $16,661.70. Of this, spirits furnished $12,794.40; cigars and tobacco, $2,797.20; and beer, $897.25.

CRIMINAL.

They stood before Justice Pollak yesterday; he with a beaming smile and no front teeth; she with a camel's neck and a Roman nose, and, with clasped hands, swore eternal fidelity and allegiance to each other. "And now," said the Court, with a benign smile, "may you and your family all live long and prosper." A Constable who sat thoughtfully by ejaculated fervently: "And may God have mercy on your souls." He had been there.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning three young men were seen to drive off with a team and back owned by Thomas Doyle, of No. 40 Newberry avenue, and which had been left standing in front of McMillan's restaurant, on Madison street, near Halsted. Doyle and his informant started in pursuit with another rig, and, overtaking the thieves, halted them at the muzzle of a revolver, made them get inside the carriage, and then drove them to the West Madison-Street Station and had them locked up. They gave the names of Thomas Grace, John Morgan, and William Groggin, and were held by Justice Morrison in $500 each to the Criminal Court.

Wednesday night a desperate robbery was perpetrated at the grocery of John L. Thurn, No. 611 Archer avenue. One clerk was in the store, and another was outside busy arranging some barrels on the sidewalk, and the latter hearing some noise within started to enter. One of three men who were holding up his fellow-clerk fired a shot at him through the glass door, and ordered him back. The thieves took the money-drawer and ran out, the clerk pursuing them until they turned into an alley, and, warning him not to follow, fired three shots at him. The drawer contained one $10 bill, seven $5 bills, two $2 bills, and about $50 in silver. The empty drawer and a few pennies were found in the alley. The thieves were disguised with silk handkerchiefs muffled about their countenances, and were described as follows: One about 20 years of age, medium height, thin face, and long nose. The other two were younger and smaller, and wore short coats and soft felt hats.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

G. M. Smith, Bangor.	E. C. Perkins, Boston.
L. D. Tuttle, St. Jo. Mo.	S. D. Barkalow, Omaha.
C. T. Wilder, Lancaster.	J. Holmes, St. Louis.
A. J. Barnard, Buffalo.	W. C. Grier, Detroit.
M. L. Grant, Minnesota.	T. B. Campbell, St. Paul.

PALMER HOUSE.

J. H. King, Iowa.	D. J. Hennessy, Dubuque.
C. E. Aldrich, Boston.	J. E. Coolidge, Omaha.
R. Mason, Jr., Boston.	Seth E. Thomas, N. Y.
Paul Wichman, Hamburg	G. P. Titus, N. Y.
S. P. Teasdell, Salt Lake.	W. A. Steele, Joliet.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

D. E. Dyer, Boston.	S. C. Wheeler, Ft. Sm'h, K
F. W. Gorham, G'd R'ds.	J. F. Mitchell, Negaunee.
A. M. K. Stonie, Phila.	C. W. Fuller, Cleveland.
C. Davis, Muskegon.	F. H. Mann, Boston.
D. McMartin, DesMoines.	F. O. Cummings, Balt.

TREMONT HOUSE.

P. Allen, Jr., Mineral Pt.	G. M. Robinson, Sterling.
C. E. Jennings, N. Y.	J. W. Lovell, Boston.
S. D. Michaud, Buffalo.	C. W. Adamson, N. Y.
W. M. Shepard, Winona.	T. J. Wright, Winona.
Rev. J. Maloney, Lodi.	Rev. J. H. Vincent, N. Y.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

THOMAS ELLIS TRIES IT ON DAVID O'NEIL.

A desperate attempt at murder was made at 6:45 last evening by a former engineer on the Northwestern Railroad, named Thomas Ellis. The location was the yard of the Company, or more precisely, along the tracks under the Erie-street viaduct. The yardmaster, David O'Neil, was busily engaged in attending to the switching and making up of trains, and a number of other employes of the road were in the immediate vicinity. O'Neil noticed Ellis, but was so busy at the moment that he passed him without speaking, and, just as he had passed, Ellis whipped out a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession. O'Neil turned to grapple with him, but fell with the pain of a shot that had taken effect in his back. Conductor Frank Osgood was within a few feet of the assassin, and just as he was preparing to fire a third time he ran forward and wrenched the weapon from Ellis, who, with an oath, and a blow at Osgood's head, then took to his heels. The bystanders could not at the moment comprehend what had occurred, and the assassin was a half-dozen rods away before any of them thought of pursuing him. Ellis ran in a northwesterly direction out of the yard, and went out upon Halsted street. The chase was, of course, a fruitless one, and was soon given up.

O'Neil was carried to his home, No. 208 North Desplaines street, and was there attended by several physicians, chief of whom was Dr. Isham. It was found that one bullet had penetrated the lung, having entered a few inches below the right shoulder blade,—a wound that is said to be of a very dangerous character. The patient in a stout, rugged man, however, and may be able to pull through. The result depends almost entirely upon the inflammation that will set in; the hemorrhage is very slight, and it appears that clotted blood has stopped up all further hemorrhage. All efforts to find the bullet by probing proved unsuccessful.

The cause of the attempted assassination is a mystery. Not a word was passed between them. O'Neil says he had not seen him for four months, and that no harsh words had ever passed between them. Both men were born and brought up together in the same neighborhood, and have been employed on the road for years. Ellis was engineer on a switch-engine, and O'Neil allows that in his position he was frequently obliged to stir up the engineers. No feud ever resulted from these petty quarrelings. It was reported that Ellis had been discharged through O'Neil's influence some four months ago, but this O'Neil and Train-Dispatcher McCabe deny. Ellis resigned his place of his own free will. It is probable, however, that Ellis entertained harsh feelings for some such cause.

The detectives and police went to work diligently, and found that in the early part of the evening Ellis had frequently doubled on his tracks, and had taken his meal as usual at his boarding-house, opposite the fire engine-house, on Chicago avenue. From his actions the detectives at once surmised that he had been preparing for the shooting, and had set up the pins to prove an alibi in case he was suspected for the assassination, and surely enough when he was arrested last night he denied all knowledge of the affair, and hinted that he could readily prove his whereabouts. His scheme will hardly work, however, for O'Neil himself is positive it was he who fired the shot, and so are Conductor Osgood, Edward McGue, flagman, Peter Nolan, switchman, and several others who were actual witnesses of the shooting.

The wounded man is about 38 years of age, and lives with his mother and family. The would-be assassin is about the same age, of medium height, stout build, black hair, mustache, and small goatee, and of a swarthy, sinister expression. At a late hour last night O'Neil was progressing fairly, and the physicians entertained hopes for recovery.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A largely-attended meeting of the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward was held Wednesday evening at Benz Hall, on West Lake street, near Robey. Mr. Daggett occupied the chair. Eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. J. A. Roche, Charles Baltz, L. W. Perce, W. Bishop, B. G. Gill, Ald. Seaton, B. J. Davis, and R. C. Meyers, warmly indorsing the course of Ald. Thompson for the careful manner in which he has looked after the interests of the city. His vote was always found on the side of economy. The different speakers knew it was fashionable to pitch into the Aldermen for not getting this, that, and the other; but when there is no money in the Treasury, and none can be borrowed, how are things to be obtained? The gentlemen well knew that more sewerage and other improvements was urgently needed, but the people must get along without them until the city is in a better financial condition. It would never do to pile up more debt. Additional debt meant additional taxation, and every one knows that at the present time taxes are sufficiently elevated,—in fact, so much so that almost everybody is complaining. The speakers urged the importance of electing the straight Republican ticket. Republican government means an honest administration, with a reduction in expenditures and a lightening of the burdens of taxation. Democratic rule means corruption, criminal recklessness, municipal debauchery, and, in the long run, city bankruptcy. At the conclusion of the speeches, the meeting adjourned.

FAILED TO MEET.

In answer to a call, several members of the Republican Central Committee of West Chicago met at Justice Matson's office last evening to organize the Committee for the spring campaign. For want of a quorum nothing was was done, and the meeting was declared adjourned for one week.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists of the Tenth Ward met in a cellar at No. 130 West Lake street last evening and perfected a ward organization. The usual number of speeches of the usual character were made.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Ward Auxiliary Republican Club held a meeting last evening at No. 433 Western avenue, at which the attendance was good. Vice-President A. B. Baldwin occupied the chair in the absence of the President, and J. A. Montgomery acted as Secretary. The Executive Committee of the Club reported that they had been refused the use of Bethany Chapel, No. 426 Western avenue, for their meetings, and they had obtained the place where the meeting was then in progress. A letter from J. D. Everetts, announcing himself as a candidate for Alderman subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primary election, was read, and Ald. Seaton questioned the propriety of some statements in it in reference to the improvements in the ward, and endeavored to show that the Twelfth Ward had received as much improvement in the way of sewerage, etc., as any of the wards in the city. Action on the letter was deferred until a future meeting.

Mr. H. E. Mollau, who was on a committee appointed two years ago by the Republican Club to secure an engine-house and lot for the southwestern end of the ward, reported that $9,500 had been appropriated for that purpose in 1877, but the lot had never been bought and the house, of course, never built. The Comptroller had informed him that the money was there, but might possibly be turned in with unexpended balances. The Club appointed Messrs. Mollau, Russell, and Nickerson a committee to confer with the Aldermen who represent the ward, with a view toward having the appropriation put to the use for which it had been intended.

Mr. W. H. Nickerson reported that an appropriation of $1,000 had been made for Campbell Park in 1876, but it had not been used. Ald. Seaton stated that he had endeavored to obtain an appropriation of $300 for Campbell Park, but the Council adjourned pending a discussion of the matter. A Committee of six—Messrs. Mollan, Hull, Buckley, Hazlett, Nickerson, and Wright—were appointed to see what had become of the money that had already been appropriated, and report at the next meeting.

City-Attorney Tuthill and LeGrand W. Perce, candidates for the office now held by the former, addressed the meeting, and the Club subsequently adjourned to meet again Tuesday evening at the same place.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at No. 149 Chicago avenue, Mr. Joseph Santa in the chair. Mr. Sam Appleton, candidate for City Attorney, being among those present, was called upon for a speech, and he complied with the request.

Mr. M. A. Farwell, candidate for City Treasurer, also made a few remarks on the necessity of placing the best men in the party in nomination for city officers by the Republican party. Ald. Janssens then took the floor. He said he had come to the meeting to defend himself against the charges of several persons that he had not acted for the best interests of the party. He could not see why such charges should be made. He had always been a good Republican, and always would be. They should take into consideration that he is representing a ward that is largely Democratic, and he could therefore not ignore altogether the demands of the Democrats. If any one had any questions to ask he would willingly answer them.

Mr. Robert Knight wanted to know why several bridge-tenders of Democratic proclivities were recommended for positions by the Alderman, when many Republicans could have been found willing to take the positions, and why he had secured a position for a man living in the Fifteenth Ward in the County Clerk's office, when it was his duty to secure the position for a man from his own ward.

Mr. Janssens replied that the two bridge-tenders who were removed were Irishmen, and he had to recommend Irishmen in their places. He could not have secured the appointment for Republicans, and for this reason the places were given to Democrats. As regards the position he secured for a man in the County Clerk's office not living in his own ward, the only excuse he had to make was that he was not aware at the time that the man did not live in his ward. After the man had been appointed he could not ask the County Clerk to discharge him.

Several other matters of the same sort were brought up, when Mr. Peterson rose and said that the Club should not inquire as to what Mr. Janssens had done, but whether he was an available candidate for re-election. The question was whether he was morally and intellectually qualified for the position or not. They should simply discuss the question who was best fitted for the position.

Ald. Janssens said that he had tried to do his duty towards the taxpayers. If the people of the ward were not satisfied with him, or did not want him again, he was perfectly willing to step down and out.

The Chairman thought the question of nominating an Alderman should be left for a future time, and, in the meanwhile, the various candidates could announce themselves. The meeting coincided with the Chairman.

Mr. W. T. Underwood, Michael Petrie, and Peter Bushwah, all candidates for the position of City Clerk, then entertained the meeting with eloquent and patriotic speeches, after which an adjournment was had.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of Democrats of the Sixteenth Ward was held last evening at No. 279 Blackhawk street, for the purpose of devising a plan to make a joint nomination among the Democrats and Republicans of an Alderman to represent the ward. Col. Arno Voss was chosen to preside, and the views of the assembled few were expressed in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears to be indispensably necessary that, if we intend to have the manifold interests of the ward properly attended to, we should send our best man to the Common Council; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of our citizens that this object could be more easily attained, if the Democrats and Republicans of the ward would unite in the nomination of a candidate for Alderman of this ward; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to meet a similar committee to be appointed by the Republicans of the ward, and make with them the necessary arrangements for such a nomination, said Committee to report to us at another meeting to be held at this place one week from date; and be it further

Resolved, That we deem it but just and right that our Republican friends should concede to us the nomination of a Democrat for Alderman, inasmuch as the ward is now represented by one Democrat and one Republican; the term of the former expires, and such a nomination will preserve the political equilibrium intact.

Messrs. James Ennis, Joseph Klein, John Drantzourg, John Stack, and Matthias Pitts were appointed on the Committee of Conference, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE FIAT CHAPS.

The City Central Committee of the defunct Greenback party gathered itself together last night in one of the rooms attached to Maskell Hall for the purpose of devising a plan of compromise between the different sections of the aforesaid defunct party. As usual with all such love-feasts a protracted wrangle ensued, each speaker, while advocating conciliation and harmony, doing his level best to carry discord into the camp. The natural result was that no conclusion was arrived at, and the "actual money" and "conditional-payment" parties are as far apart as ever.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night (the first of the campaign) at No. 355½ Blue Island avenue, Mr. E. H. Thorp in the chair. After the tranaction of some routine business, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Seventh Ward, in regular meeting assembled, recognizing in A. M. Wright a man of good judgment, honesty of purpose and financial ability, fully competent to extricate the city from the deplorable financial condition into which it has been plunged during the past few years, cordially indorse him as our candidate for Mayor of the City of Chicago, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election next April.

A prolonged discussion followed as to the relative merits of the club and primary systems of selecting delegates. No definite action was taken over the matter.

MATRIMONIAL.

STEWART—PULLMAN.

A large and very stylish wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pullman, No. 258 Ashland avenue, at which the marriage of their daughter Nellie and Mr. Graeme Stewart, of this city, was celebrated. The parlors were beautifully decorated with flowers and smilax, and the carpets were covered with canvas. Music was furnished by Hand's orchestra.

The ceremony took place promptly at 5 o'clock, the Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore, uncle of the bride, officiating. White satin ribbons were stretched across the front parlor, reserving an open space for the bridal party. An entry was then made at the front door, as follows: First came the ushers, Messrs. George C. Little, George N. Stiles, J. C. Whitney, and James Price; the Rev. R. H. Pullman; Mr. M. M. S. Marsh and Miss Belle Smith, Mr. A. Courtney Campbell and Miss Nellie Morton, the groomsmen and bridesmaids; the groom and Mrs. Pullman; the bride with her father. The ceremony was performed according to the simple but impressive creed of the Universalist Church.

After the ceremony, congratulations were offered, and shortly afterward the company repaired to an upper room, where refreshments were served by Kinsely. At about half-past 8, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart bade adieu to their friends and started for the Fort Wayne Depot, where they took train at 9 o'clock for the East, intending to visit Washington, Baltimore, Providence, and New York, and will be absent about two weeks. They will be at home on Thursdays in March at No. 258 Ashland avenue.

THE TOILETS

worn last evening were elegant in the extreme. The bride was attired in an elegant costume consisting of a dress of white gros-grain silk, elaborately trimmed with satin, pearl fringe, and point applique, a petticoat of white satin elaborately pleated; court train, the entire front of a combination of pearl fringe and knife-pleatings, artistically designed; ornaments, diamonds, and a wreath of orange flowers and pearls.

The bridesmaids were attired very nearly alike, in white silk, trimmed with Spanish lace and pearls and draped with silk grenadine.

Mrs. Pullman wore a dress of mauve silk, trimmed with satin of the same shade, and point-lace.

Miss Altie Pullman, sister of the bride, wore a light blue silk princesse, trimmed with blue silk grenadine, a petticoat of valenciennes lace and satin; ornaments of pearl.

Mrs. R. W. Rathborne, sister of the bride, wore an elegant wedding toilet, trimmed with point-applique lace and orange flowers; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. William Stewart, mother of the groom, was attired in a plum-colored silk, trimmed with satin and lace.

Miss Stewart, sister of the groom, wore a toilet of lemon-colored silk, trimmed with satin; pearl ornaments.

Miss Daisy Stewart wore a pink silk, trimmed with brocade; pearl ornaments.

THE PRESENTS

were numerous and elegant, comprising an elaborate silver water-service, from Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Allen, of Aurora; pair of Egyptian vases, Mr. and Mrs. William Dyke, Aurora; a double silver vegetable tureen, Mr. and Mrs. George West, Providence, R. I.; standing card receiver of ebony and gold, Miss Nannie Stewart; a gilt decorated horseshoe, Miss Hattie Eldridge; an elegant easel, Miss Daisy Stewart; a silver dessert set of three pieces in a case, George C. Little, J. C. Whiting, and George N. Stiles; poems of Whittier, Longfellow, and Lowell, James S. Rice; "Mabel Martin," Miss Mary Price; volume of Tennyson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pullman; ice-cream set of thirteen pieces in case, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Marsh and M. M. S. Marsh; a handsome clock, W. H. O'Brien; silver soup turreen, H. S. Billings, Hornellsville; solid silver salver and bed-room tea-set, J. M. Brown; an elegant after-dinner set of Japanese china, fifty pieces, Mrs. William Stewart; set solid silver napkin-rings, Masters Pritchard and Willie Stewart; silver pie scoop, Master Logan Stewart; porcelain painting in velvet frame, Mrs. R. W. Rathburne, Jr.; set solid silver butter and salt dishes and silver berry-spoon, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Allen, New York; bronze, silver and crystal fruit epergne and bouquet-holder, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hymen and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Berg; dozen silver teaspoons, butter-knife, and sugar-spoon, A. F. Graham, San Francisco; solid silver fish-knife, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt; pair Japanese vases, Miss Belle Smith; wall-piece of majolica-ware, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Symonds; solid silver gold-lined fruit-spoon, Mrs. Janet Graham; majolica fruit-dish, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lyon; solid silver fruit-spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sawyer; hand-made lace fur-bracket, Mrs. O. W. Horton, Grand Rapids; pair mittens, Mrs. E. A. Gooch, Grand Rapids; hand-made lace, Miss Emma Hill, Grand Rapids; gilt hand-painted horse-shoe, Miss Swazey; "Ancient Mariner," Frank J. Magin; pair elegant hand-painted vases, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Garrettson, Muscatine; jewel-casket, hand-painted, E. Jennings; silk pin cushion, embroidered with chenille, Miss Fitch; silver, porcelain-lined pudding turreen, John K. Bennett; silver fish knife and fork, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Gray; pearl and satin hand-painted fan, Dr. and Mrs. William Fluhrer, New York; a most elegant present was bestowed by Mr. Stewart's friends in business. It consisted of three large cases filled with silver, comprising twenty-eight pearl-handled knives, twenty-four silver forks, twenty-four teaspoons, and twelve table-spoons. Accompanying this handsome present was a testimonial, bearing the names of J. W. Doane, F. W. Anderson, Thomson & Taylor, George Whaaton, P. J. Beveridge, J. K. Armsby, J. R. Adams, H. F. Brown, John Raper, William Burt, George Lally, H. C. Barnard, C. D. Lathrop, S. Libby, William M. Hoyt, H. J. Lawdy, W. F. McLaughlin, W. S. Knight, F. W. Beede, Gen. Waite, W. Howland, W. H. Calvin, Simon Reid, O. W. Barrett, Abe Reamer, Jr., John N. Leslie, L. A. Haseltine, Henry A. Hersey, A. A. Pratt, Sprague, Warner & Co., Sam A. Raymond, S. G. Spaulding, H. C. Cower, H. S. Fitch, Samuel Baker, E. A. Schover, W. F. Kellogg, F. Fischer, Charles Sawyer, J. B. Inderrieden & Brother, Winslow Wright, Charles W. Merriam, and J. S. Collins; solid silver gold-lined, berry-dish and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman; silver knife and fork, from the Sunday-school class of Miss Pullman; case, with butter-knife, pickle and fish-fork, George Ernst; set silver fruit-knives, nut-picks and crackers, Mr. and Aaron Shubert; silver gold-lined berry spoon, Frank M. Gillman; ebony and gold cabinet, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Chalmers; ebony and gilt easel, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Holden; dozen desert-spoons, William McCreddie; oil painting, Mrs. Marion Mulligan; "A Spring Sunday," W. A. Angell and L. D. Powers; antique vases, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Neemes; basket flowers, Nellie and May Lester; silver jewel chariot, A. F. Stevenson; Le Salon and L'Antichambre, Mr. and Mrs. A. Longstreet; elegant engraving, R. W. Cox and Miss Cox; lace wrapper, Mrs. Frisbie; crayon picture of bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith, Peoria, Ill.; mechanical organette, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cobb, Wilmington, Del.; lace pillowshams, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cobb; handsome album, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Cheney; set teaspoons, Miss Helen E. Egan; basket flowers, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Aldrich; winter scene, Mrs. C. A. Morton; summer scene, Mr. Courtney Campbell; set each sterling silver table, tea and sauce-spoons, and ladle, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Snow, Ramapo, N. Y.; plaque, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Atwood; pie-knife, Scott R. Hibbard; bouquet-holder, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Long; toilet-set, F. B. Graham; case books, J. M. Dandy; vase, Mr. and Mrs. Long; necklace, Mrs. Stanford; plaque, Mrs. Aldrich.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were the Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore; Mrs. Charles Smith, of Peoria; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. William Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Aldrich, Mrs. William Stewart, mother of groom; Miss Graham, aunt of the groom; the Misses Stewart, Masters Stewart, Judge and Mrs Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Cheney, Mrs. George G. Parker, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ryder and Miss Ryder, Mrs. E. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Reamer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Flack, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg and the Misses Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Cooke, Mrs. Col. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. George Eldredge and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hoyt, Miss Harmon, Miss Sturges, Miss Badger, Mr. James P. Smith, Mr. W. A. Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Berg, the Rev. and Mrs. Sweazey, the Misses Sweazey, Miss Cox, Mr. Ransaeller Cox, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Egan and Miss Egan, Mr. and Mrs. George Lyon, Mrs. Dr. Bevans and the Misses Bevans, Mr. and Mrs. Noble B. Judah, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Miss Emma Philpot, Miss Potter of England, Mr. B. H. Campbell, Jr., Miss Emily Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Severns, Miss Swann, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rathborne, Jr., Miss Lina Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ward and Miss Kittie Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sayres, Mr. Henry Cobb, Mr. Charles Hough, Miss Annie Morton, Miss Rathbun, Miss Bassett, of Laporte, Mr. W. I. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. James Hair, Miss Maggie Owens, Mr. Logan Stewart, Miss Minnie T. Haines, Mr. Aaron T. French, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Trego and Miss Trego, Mrs. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Holden, Jr., Miss Gracie Harmon, Miss Gracie Sturges, Mr. James Price, the Hon. Hiram Barber, Mr. and Miss Ross, Mrs. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Allen, Aurora; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William McCreddie, Mr. Alf Porter, Mr. George Morrison, Mr. John M. Dandy, the Messrs. Tobey, Mr. James Soper, Mr. John Brine, Mr. Samuel Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Underwood, Judge and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Bebee, Mrs. John C. Haines, the Misses Hobson, Mr. W. H. Coburn, and others.

WALSH—GILLESPIE.

Mr. Richard Walsh, of the wholesale house of W. J. Quan & Co., was united in marriage last evening with Miss Mamie Gillespie, second daughter of Mr. Arthur Gillespie, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Neil, at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the young couple. The bride was elegantly attired, and, as the ladies would say, "looked very sweet." Mr. and Mrs. Walsh took the 9 o'clock train for St. Louis, where they will remain for about a week, and then return and be "at home" to their friends.

PENTECOST.

REVIVAL SERVICES LAST EVENING.

The revival services at the First Congregational Church last night were attended by more people than any previous services of the week. The exercises were begun with the singing of the hymn which begins: "I will guide thee with Mine eye." Dr. Goodwin then read the requests for prayers and Prof. Hopkins invoked the divine blessing. "Whom have I, Lord, in Heaven but Thee!" was then sung by the congregation, and Mr. Stebbins followed with a very beautiful hymn: "One by one they're gathering home." Mr. Pentecost announced that the services of to-night would close the week, and that the Sunday-night services would close the series of meetings at the First Church. Mr. Stebbins then sang, "I will sing of my Redeemer," the choir singing the chorus.

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then read Mark, v., 36: "Be not afraid, only believe." If it were not for faith, said the speaker, the country, commercially, politically, and socially would be a total wreck. Nothing conceivable was more dark and terrible than the blotting out of faith from our relations to God. The world was full of fear. People when sick were afraid—afraid when discouraged and troubled. The antidote for that fear was belief. Persons should believe in God, that He was the Creator and Providence; that He was the furnisher of our daily bread. The world should also remember that God would punish sin, and that He had also, as a result of his love, devised a way by which He could insure the salvation of sinners. The world's hope of salvation should be founded in the belief that it was not obtained by the winking at sin, but through a perfect process devised by God. All persons should accept God's views of the subject. This made sin a very serious subject. A great mistake was made by people who believed simply from personal observation. Instead of upon this personality, persons should base their belief upon the testimony of God's word,—not from vague human speculations. All should believe that they were sinners, because God said that all had sinned. All should believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. Strange as it might seem, there were large numbers of men who nightly said that they believed that Jesus Christ lived, but that He was only a Jew,—that he lived, died, and was buried, and was simply a Jew. All should believe the testimony of God. If that was true, we were saved if we accepted Christ. The Bible should be believed because it gave a complete and perfect analysis of our lives, and so perfectly supplied those things which so exactly met our needs. Nobody who did not accept Christ had any hope. Many trials had been made, but nothing had as yet been found that would fill the place occupied by God's promise of salvation. What could supersede the promise of immortality?

The facts of history set forth in the Bible were just as authentic as any facts connected with the history of the Roman Empire. Many had tried to disprove the historical statements of the New Testament, but they had failed and had been obliged to acknowledge their inability. The speaker closed with an admonition to believe and fear not, and read a part of the twentieth verse of the twentieth chapter of the Second Book of Chronicles: "Believe in the Lord your God, so shall ye be established; believe His prophets, so shall ye prosper."

After the close of the service, the usual number of persons remained for counsel and admonition.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

A petition is being circulated asking the Board of Trustees to call an election to decide whether the form of Government shall be changed to a village organization or continue under the present town charter. The friends of the village organization claim that the expense of running the town under that form will be materially less. The petition will be presented to the Board at their meeting to-day, and the election will probably be called at an early day, as the question should be decided before the spring election comes off.

At a meeting of the Englewood Library Association it was decided to discontinue, and present the library to the public schools of Englewood, together with the balance of funds in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to $40. The library consists of several hundred volumes of well-selected books, many of them being histories and well adopted to assist the schools. A room is being fitted up in the High-School Building to receive the books.

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Feb. 17.—Some of the refiners have published the following advertisement in some of the Western as well as the Eastern papers:

We hereby inform the public that our refined sugars consist SOLELY of the product of raw sugars refined. Neither glucose, muriate of tin, muriatic acid, nor any other substance whatever is mixed with them. Our sugars and sirups are absolutely unadultered.

The reader will observe that this advertisement is in the present tense,—that now, at the present time, they claim that these adulterants are not used. The advertisers do not deny that they had previously made use of them. We can put no other construction on their language than an admission that they had done so.

We are not, however, compelled to depend on negative evidence. We have the positive admission of Mr. Havemeyer that tin had been used by himself. When he appeared before the Congressional Investigating Committee he says, "About five years ago we used tin," evidently meaning to imply that he did not now. But I affirm that he not only used it five years ago, but continued to use it till the commencement of the late excitement on the subject, of which there is abundant proof. Furthermore, I believe that it is still used, perhaps in lesser quantities, and with greater care to conceal it from the chemist's eye. When the reporter called on Havemeyer Brothers they "declined to state whether they used glucose or other foreign substances in their sugars." Silence gives consent, and, inasmuch as they could not deny the fact, the only inference that can be drawn is that they did adulterate.

But is it true, as stated in the above advertisement, that all adulteration and use of chemicals has been given up? Are none of them now to be found in the refinery? Have they all been returned to the druggists' shelves? Are our sugars now as free from chemicals as they were forty years ago? I deny it. It is not possible for them to abandon all these adulterants and sell sugar at present prices without speedily being made bankrupts, unless they defraud the Government, on the score of duties, out of many more millions than they heretofore have done.

But let us consider these adulterants seriatim. I do not believe that they use tin as freely and carelessly as they have done. Probably no more than they can neutralize so as to conceal it from the eye of the chemist. But the fact that the chemist cannot find it does not prove that it has not been there, and if it has been, its pernicious effects will be manifested in the impaired health of the consumer, though the chemist should pronounce it pure.

But how is it with glucose? Has that been abandoned? Certainly not for conscience sake, for the history of the doings of many of the refiners for the last few years proves that conscience is a scarce commodity in those quarters. But have they found it for their pecuniary interests to do so? Not if they can conceal it from the skill of the scientist, and I think they can, for it has lately been discovered that glucose can be polarized by the use of dextrine so as to make it appear like cane-sugar. That being the case, we may most reasonably expect that glucose has not in fact become a thing of the past. But I have some positive proof of its present use. A correspondent writing me lately said that in conversation with one of the employes in a refinery, he admitted that it was still used. In proof of the detrimental effects of most of it let me quote from a correspondent of the New York *Methodist*. He says:

There is one other fact in connection with the manufacture of starch syrup, or glucose, that the unsuspecting consumer should know, and it is this: There is a large amount of sulphuric acid put on the market by manufacturers of chemicals at a low price, because of its impurity. This is the kind purchased by starch-sirup manufacturers, which enables them in turn to sell a very cheap adulterant. But there is yet another and more startling fact to mention, namely: that a large percentage of arsenic is frequently held in combination by the crude sulphur from which the aforesaid cheap acid is made, and which is not eliminated in the process of manufacture. Hence the poisonous effects that must inevitably follow the consumption of starch-sirup thus manufactured. To demonstrate the truth of this assertion, we have to say that an eminent physician of this city (New York) informed us that within a few months he had been called in attendance upon three cases having all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Upon investigation, it was found they had all been eating freely of glucosed table sirup.

Such being the character and effect of much of the glucose that is made, it must be apparent to every person that there is danger attending anything adulterated with it. As the sirups contain a much larger proportion of it than the sugars, the use of the former is attended with far greater danger than the latter. Therefore, everyone who regards the health of his family will wholly eschew the entire class of commercial sirups, for he can have no assurance of the purity of any of them. If he is fond of sirup, let it be a domestic product made from New Orleans plantation sugar if he can obtain it, which is very doubtful. If not, make it of the hard cut or crushed loaf-sugar, as these are much less objectionable than any of the soft coffee or granulated sugars. This makes a clear, transparent, and delicious sirup.

If our sugars, and especially our sirups, are poisoned by so much adulteration, what shall be said of the candies which are manufactured by the ton in every city, and found in almost every household? Nearly all of them are adulterated with glucose, and some are almost wholly made of that article. Many of them are made with terra alba, and nearly all of them poisoned with fancy colorings. If the sugar is destructive of health and life, how much more so the candies! Notwithstanding all that has been written and published concerning them, parents continue to buy and give them to their children almost as freely as if they were a life-panacea, instead of being a life-destroyer, as they are. When we consider the amount of adulteration in almost every branch of our alimentary supplies, it seems as though a reckless infatuation had taken possession of the minds of the people, and that they had become indifferent to their own health and that of their families.

But there is a class of chemicals used by the sugar-refiners, to which the Eastern papers and agitators of sugar adulterations make no allusion, and they are just as injurious to health and life as are the tin and glucose, and some of them more so. The reason for this silence is because this class of chemicals can be neutralized so that analysis cannot detect them. They measure the question wholly by chemistry, not considering that the human organization is a more sure and certain test of their unwholesome character than any chemical analysis. As chemistry fails to detect the poisonous character of swill-milk, in like manner it also fails to detect poisons destructive of human life.

The acetate of lead, bisulphite of lime, and other chemicals are to-day used by the refiners just as freely as they have been heretofore. They neutralize them just enough to conceal them from the chemist, but not enough to prevent their proving injurious to the consumer. They act as a slow poison on the adult, gradually undermining his constitutional powers, and making many a chronic invalid. But they are an active poison to infants, hastening many of them to a premature grave. L. ROSSITER.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer House.

Rochefort's Epithets.

Henri Rochefort in an article in *La Marseillaise*, calls Gambetta "a harlequin," "an Italian buffon," "a traitor," "a fatted satrap," "a vain crossbreed," and other elegant epithets. As for M. Jules Ferry, he is a mere "restaurant-waiter," while MM. Proust and Germain Casse are "toadies and base flatterers."

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

McGARRY—DEAL—Monday, Feb. 17, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father T. F. Calligani, William E. McGarry, of New Orleans, and Miss Josie Deal, of Chicago.

☞ St. Louis and New Orleans papers please copy.

EAMES—PORTER—In this city, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Frederick Sherrill Eames and Isabella Penton, daughter of Hiobard Porter.

HILL—AULT—Feb. 18, at the residence of O. P. Dickinson, 420 West Washington-st., by the Rev. L. P. Mercer, Homer M. Hill, of Erie, Pa., and C. Nellie Ault.

DEATHS.

PATTERSON—Wednesday, 19th inst., of inflammation of the brain, Arthur, son of Ira and Mary Patterson, aged 4 years 9 months and 22 days.

Funeral at 1 o'clock to-day from the residence, 237 Marshfield-av.

JOLLY—Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 4 a. m., at 142 Sangamon-st., Charles F., son of Mrs. I. S. Jolly and brother of Mrs. C. A. Dew.

Remains taken to Oswego, Ill., for interment.

BRYDON—Wednesday, Feb. 19, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Brydon, of Alliance, O., aged 65 years.

HAAKE—Thursday evening, Feb. 20, at half-past 5 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, at the age of 21 years 8 months and three days, Mary L. C. Haake, nee Kaefer, dear beloved wife of George Haake.

She was too good to remain on earth,
God claimed her as His own.

Funeral notice hereafter.

KEIFE—Feb. 20, 1879, at the residence of her brothers, 15 Washtenaw-av., of consumption, Miss Mary Keife, aged 29 years, native of County Meath, Ireland.

Funeral Saturday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock by carriages to Calvary.

WILLE—Monday, Feb. 17, at 289 Division-st., Jessie, second daughter of Louis and Annie Wille, of diphtheria, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Also of diphtheria, Wednesday, Feb. 19, Antonia, eldest daughter of same, aged 8 years and 4 months.

WHITNEY—At his residence, 78 North Carpenter-st., of pulmonary consumption, Allen B. Whitney, aged 45 years. Capt. Whitney served during the War of the Rebellion as Captain of Company B, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was a brave soldier and good officer.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A PRIVATE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF battles and other scenes of the late War will be given under the auspices of the First Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard, at its armory, on Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., Saturday evening.

AN IMPORTANT MASS-MEETING OF GERMAN citizens will be held in the North Side Turner Hall this evening, to protest against the abolition of German, music, and drawing in the public schools.

THE FOURTH PRECINCT OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at Leonard's Hall, 898 West Madison-st., to transact business of importance and listen to addresses by the Hon. R. S. Tuthill, Col. R. W. Ricaby, Col. L. W. Perce, and others.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN Home Union will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 108 Indiana-av. Mrs. J. F. Willing will address the meeting.

THE 12 O'CLOCK PRAYER-MEETING IN LOWER Farwell Hall will be conducted to-day by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

THERE WILL BE A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. to-night. The main features will be musical, consisting of solos, instrumental and vocal, duets and quartettes, with some readings and recitations. A report of work done last month will also be given by the General Secretary. The Association will be happy to supply tickets to any who wish to attend.

W. M. R. FRENCH, SECRETARY OF THE Academy of Design, will deliver an illustrated lecture upon "The Relations of Ideal Art to Decorative Art" at the Academy this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Subscribers and pupils free.

AUCTION SALES.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

Friday Morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock.

New Parlor Suits,
New Chamber Sets,

A full line Carpets, Stoves,
New and Second-Hand Furniture and
General Household Goods,
Clocks, Chromos, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents.
173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE.
FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SHOW CASES, CHROMOS, ETC.
Saturday, Feb. 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MEDICAL.

HUNT'S REMEDY is not a new compound. HUNT'S REMEDY has been before the public 30 years, and used by all classes by the advice of physicians. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds of well-known citizens. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy, Gravel, and all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Sold by all Druggists.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HAIR GOODS.

WIGS FOR GENTS AT $10. Warranted to fit and wear well. Ladies, *Beware* of "Saratoga Waves" without the Patent Trade-Mark, they will not wear one-half as long. THOMPSON, 210 Wabash av.

FLOWER PERFUMES.

FLOWER PERFUMES. The BEST triple Extracts by the oz., 35c.; Pints, $3.00. Trial bottle, 10c. A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO., Druggists, State and Adams-sts.

CANDY.

CANDY. CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

☞ Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces griping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, etc.

THE COURTS.

The Bragg-Geddes Emma Mine Suit Dismissed for Want of Equity.

A Large Dry-Goods House Sues to Obtain an Abatement of Taxation.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

Judge Moore yesterday dismissed, for want of equity, the bill of F. A. Bragg vs. William Geddes and others. The suit was brought in 1875 to recover the value of a one-sixth interest in the famous Emma Mine, and also a like interest in the profits for three years. The whole amount claimed was, in nominal numbers, $3,000,000. The cause of action occurred in 1871, and the Judge held that Bragg had been guilty of laches in waiting four years after his right to sue had arisen. He said there are several interesting points involved in the suit, but the case could be decided on the one question of negligence, and he would not consider the others. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court.

BOEHM & HARTMAN.

H. H. Shufeldt & Co. made another attack yesterday on the bankrupt firm of Adolph Boehm and Louis Hartman, in the shape of another suit in attachment to recover about $555 due on two over-due notes. It seems that the plaintiffs have been selling liquors to Boehm & Hartman from time to time, taking notes at sixty days for each bill of goods sold. The same charges are made of fraud, misrepresentation, and preferential conveyance as were made some weeks ago when the same plaintiffs began two other suits against the same debtors. As there are still other notes soon to become due, in favor of the same firm, it is probable Boehm & Hartman will have a plenty of litigation on hand before long.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Griswold & Co., of New York, began a suit yesterday against the Oriental Powder-Mills to recover $6,000.

Ella H. Peak, D. W. Kelly, and Henry A. Osborn, executors of the will of M. D. Peak, brought suit for $6,000 against the Universal Life-Insurance Company.

A. E. Hayden, of Massachusetts, commenced a suit against Archie W. Hopkins to recover $12,000.

Horace R. Kelly sued Rudolph Wolfson and Theodore Wollstein for $2,000.

BANKRUPTCY.

A discharge was issued to Schenck Havens.

In the case of Rebecca H. and Marcus B. Myers, an order was issued against Morris Myers for an attachment for contempt in refusing to pay over moneys in his hands as Provisional Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Stettauer Bros. & Co. filed a bill yesterday against Enos Ayres and S. H. McCrea to restrain the collection of thirteen-twentieths of their personal-property tax for 1878. They state that their stock of goods was assessed by the Deputy Assessor at $70,000, to which they assented, but that afterwards, without their knowledge, it was raised by some one in the Assessor's office to $200,000, and now they are called on to pay a tax of $9,279.90. They are willing to pay the tax on $70,000, but claim that the amount over and above that is illegal, the increase in their assessment having been made without notice to them.

The Union National Bank filed a bill against the heirs of the late W. F. Coolbaugh to get the title to Lot 36 in Stone's Subdivision of the N. ½ and S. E. ¼ of Block 3 in Johnston & Lee's Subdivision of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14. This was bought in by Coolbaugh as Trustee for the bank at a Trustee's sale, it having been mortgaged to the bank to secure the indebtedness of F. N. Hamlin. Coolbaugh never had any interest in the land, but acted for the bank, and the latter now asks to have the legal title conveyed to it.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary E. Kellogg sued Frank C. Stone for $1,000.

The National Park Bank of New York brought suit in ejectment against Alice, Mary, Nellie, John, Peter, Thomas, Jennie William, Joseph, James, Rose, and Daniel Kearns, laying damages at $2,000.

John Maloney filed a petition for habeas corpus, setting out that he is confined in the police-station under a charge of being a fugitive from justice, but that the warrant is insufficient, and that no bond has been filed according to law. He therefore asks to be set at liberty.

COUNTY COURT.

The Chicago Jockey Club commenced a suit against the *Evening Journal* to recover $1,854.75. The declaration filed sets out that the Club in September last procured from the *Journal* printing of the value of $773, and paid therefore the sum of $2,627.75. The difference between the two sums is the amount claimed by the Club, and it seems that when the money was paid over it was on a contract for that amount of printing, which it does not want.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A. C. Fulton was acquitted of robbery.

Fred Simon was tried for an assault and acquitted.

John Ryan was tried for larceny, found guilty and under age, and was given two weeks in the County-Jail.

John Martin was acquitted of the charge of larceny.

Frank Gormley was tried for driving away a horse, found guilty, and was given thirty days in the County Jail.

Edward Walsh pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Christian Sheridan and R. G. Day were on trial for robbery.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—199 to 241, inclusive. No. 198, Warren vs. Stoddart, and consolidated cases on trial and good for the morning.

JUDGE GARY—232, 249, 262 and 264 to 290, inclusive. No. 230½, Page vs. Sexton, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No call of calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—6, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27. No. 5,671, Goudy vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—2 to 15, inclusive. No. 1, Strong Furniture Company vs. Neuberger, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—56 to 80, inclusive, except 59, 62, and 69. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,874, Noble vs. Waidner.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 121, 926, 994, 1,009 and 1,010.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 1,106, 1,197, 1,204, 1,206, 1,208, 1,210, 1,211, 1,214, 1,219, 1,220, 1,224, and 1,225.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE JAMESON—Samuel Myers et al. vs. Gustave A. Korn, $2,103.51.—W. G. Moore vs. E. L. H. Gardiner, $71.60.—Simon Reid et al. vs. Louis and Herman C. Degener, $1,875.—Charles Milburn, Jr., vs. Spofford C. Field, $603.88.—Franz Falk vs. Joseph Beer and Elias Bach, $223.36.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—John Wheeler vs. August Meyer, James Mason, and William Dennison; verdict, $184.17, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Stephen F. Gale vs. Nathaniel Norton; verdict, $1,178.44, and motion for new trial.—Petronelle G. Lee, use, etc., vs. Paul Anderson, $395.35.—E. D. Sawyer et al. vs. P. A. Eakin, $350.—W. H. Schimpfermann & Son vs. James Couch, $775.97.—T. P. Lawrence et al. vs. W. G. Toomer, $2,334.33.

AN IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY SUIT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 20.—The Chicago Lumbering Company of Michigan, owners of the brig Express, recovered a decree at Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday against the steamer John A. Dix for the full value of the brig and cargo, alleged to be $6,337.40. The libel alleges that the Express, bound from Chicago to Monistique, Mich., encountered thick, foggy weather about sunset on Thursday, April 18, 1878, which lasted until about 2 a. m. on Friday, when it cleared up a little and remained in that condition until about daylight, when the fog cleared away. About 3 o'clock on that morning the Express, being stanch, stout, and strong, fully manned, apparaled, equipped, and appointed, was sailing north by east, with the wind about south blowing a six-mile breeze, having a lookout properly stationed forward performing his duty, a man at the wheel and an officer on deck attending to the navigation of said vessel, with the usual signal-lights properly placed and brightly burning, and three blasts from the fog-horn sounding at regular intervals, when two whistles of a steam vessel were heard. Then the mast-head light of what proved to be the steamer John A. Dix came in view, and her red light soon became visible, showing that she was passing the Express in safety. In a moment afterward the steamer's green light alone was visible, and the second mate of the Express sung out to the steamer to put her wheel a-port, which she did not do, but did put it to the starboard, and with great force struck and ran into the Express, striking her on her port bow between the stem and cathead, cutting into the side and deck about three feet, causing her to leak and fill in about two hours, when she sunk head foremost in Lake Michigan, about twenty miles east of New Amsterdam, and became a total loss.

When the vessels collided, the Master of the Express hailed those on the steamer, and asked them to lay by until daylight, informing them that the Express was in a sinking condition; but the steamer, after waiting about ten minutes, disappeared, and left the Express and her crew to her fate.

The defense on behalf of the Dix was that the fog was dense; that the steamer was sailing S. W. ¾ S., going about nine miles an hour; that only two blasts of the Express fog-horn were first heard, and then three; that, supposing she was crossing the steamer's course, she starboarded, and would have cleared the Express if she had not ported her helm, and that no torch was exhibited by the schooner; and that, being in charge of the second mate, she had no officer on deck.

Judge Withey, before whom the case was argued by William H. Condon on behalf of the Express, and by G. C. Markham, of Milwaukee, on behalf of the Dix, decided that the Express held her course, sounded proper fog-signals, had proper officer on deck, and was not obliged to show a torch; that the Dix, going eight to nine miles an hour, was not moving at the moderate speed in a fog which the law required; that she did not stop and back, as also required by statute; that her mate changed her course before he saw the lights or sails of the Express, which was improper; and that by starboarding he crossed the path of the Express, and thereby caused the collision, which would not have occurred if the Dix had not put her helm to starboard.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tilden's Machinations in the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—On Tuesday next the regular February municipal elections will take place in Pennsylvania. This fact would excite no attention were it not for the circumstance that a certain gentleman, residing in New York City, in Gramercy Park, by the name of Samuel Jones Tilden, is interested in a certain ward fight. From the extensive domain of national politics Mr. Tilden has descended into the battles of a single ward or district of Philadelphia for a purpose. His efforts are mainly directed to save William McMullin, the notorious 'Squire, who is the right-hand man of S. J. Randall, the Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Immediately after the campaign had closed last November, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania had achieved such a magnificent victory, reports were circulated that attempts would be made to carry Pennsylvania for Tilden in the delegates to the National Convention. In this fight Samuel J. Randall was hard pushed by the Republicans, and he appealed to Tilden, who, the Democrats say, furnished $5,000, with which the Speaker of the House purchased tax-receipts enough to enable the Democrats to elect him. In return for this Randall is to carry the Philadelphia Delegates to the National Nominating Convention for Tilden, but he cannot deliver the goods. In order to do this he must retain the services of the notorious 'Squire McMullin, who is a candidate for the Select Council of Philadelphia, and the Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats are fighting him. Besides Randall, Tilden has few admirers in this city, and the Wallace wing of the party, which includes all the leaders except Randall, are fighting McMullin for the purpose of breaking down Randall, and at the same time defeating Tilden for the nomination for the Presidency.

McMullin and Albert Fletcher—the latter is the Superintendent of the Document-Rooms of the House—manage Randall's political business in this city. Fletcher was "shelved" at the first movement in the primary elections of the Democracy in January, and now those who oppose Tilden and Randall are working to defeat McMullin in the Fourth Ward, which is the hot-bed of Democracy and Randall's stronghold. Tilden reached out still further and took a hand in the Barr-Wallace fight, in the hope of breaking down the Senator. William L. Scott, of Erie, was enlisted in his favor, and Hendrick B. Wright, who desires to give every man in the country a mule and a farm, was enabled to regain his seat in Congress through the aid of Tilden's "bar'l." In return for all this they are to elect delegates to the National Convention for the resident of Gramercy Park. Tilden has reached out also in a vain endeavor to capture the Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia, hoping thereby to control the delegates to the State Convention in 1880 from here, which help to elect the delegates to the National Convention.

The Philadelphia Democrats, except Randall, are in favor of Thomas J. Bayard, of Delaware, for President in 1880, and they do not disguise the fact since Tilden has come to the front in city politics. The Bayard men are moving first to kill off McMullin, by which they will weaken Randall and keep him from carrying out his bargain. They have the City Committee in their hands, and George McGowan will be re-elected Chairman, which will be another nail in the Tilden coffin. The Barr-Wallace fight in the western part of the State has been smothered, and Samuel Jones Tilden, of Gramercy Park, New York, finds cold comfort in Philadelphia politics. It is amusing to hear Randall's men talk of Tilden. Albert Fletcher, for example, says: "Tilden, with his money, is the only man who could defeat Grant. We must have him, because he has the cash."

It is a well-known fact that Tilden has agents all through the State, whose business it is to talk him up as an injured man and to show that he is not politically dead yet. The fight opens in Pennsylvania now, because the City and County Committees have a hand in naming the delegates to the State Convention, which elects those to the National Convention. McMullin has proved useful to the Republicans many times in local politics, and for what he has done he may be elected by their aid. The matter is doubtful, however, and the result of the contest is looked forward to with great interest.

Municipal Elections.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Feb. 18.—The city election was held to-day. Mr. J. C. Sibley, the Republican nominee, was elected by 140 majority.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 18.—The city election to-day caused much local excitement, and resulted in the Republicans electing four of the six Councilmen to be elected, and five of the six School Directors, a considerable fight being made on the latter on the question of taxation of church property.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Feb. 18.—At our local election to-day the Democrat-Greenbacks elected their candidate for Burgess by two majority, and also their candidates for High Constable and Assessor. The total vote cast was but fifty-eight less than the November election, when they had a majority of forty over the Republicans.

READING, Pa., Feb. 18.—The Democrats and Nationals of this city combined, and, at the election to-day, C. T. Evans, the present Republican Mayor, was defeated by Henry A. Tyson by 1,182 majority. Col. John H. Arthur, for City Treasurer, Democrat, was elected over Dr. Israel Cleaner, Republican, by 1,395 majority. William A. Kunkle, Republican, has 186 majority over Joseph S. Haver, Democrat, for City Comptroller. Both branches of the Council are Democratic.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARCOLA, Ill., Feb. 19.—Whether THE TRIBUNE would accord me space to discuss the negro-suffrage question were I disposed to discuss it I think extremely problematical; but as an observer, in contradistinction to a politician, I ask for room for a few observations in respect to the "symposium" published, from advance sheets of the *North American Review*, in Monday's issue of your paper.

The question of negro suffrage, according to Mr. Blaine, and by admission of the other parties to the debate, has been removed, by what he terms "the argument ab impossibili" from the domain of practical politics; as a political fact it is settled; and from henceforth, except as its practical operation may affect the destiny of the race to whom, according to Mr. Garfield, it comes as "the best possible armament," can have only a speculative interest. If that be true, why discuss it? Mr. Blaine is immensely practical; he is immensely personal as well,—I mean this in no offensive sense, but as pushing his political fortunes. Why use that trenchant pen to impale a high Democratic dignitary and possibly Presidential leader in the discussion of a question which, by his own showing, has been settled beyond the possibility of alteration? But the pungency with which Mr. Blaine writes will not free him from the criticism of having written under the impulse of a direct personal political interest, rather than a disinterested observer, or even as a statesman. An inquiry as to who suggested this "symposium" over a settled question might furnish an unique commentary upon the political honesty of men who claim to lead the van of the great army that struggles for human freedom and progress.

If the negro-suffrage question is settled forever as an integral part of our political polity, why open it here, in this ostentatious manner, by men who assume to be, or whom their friends assume to be, representatives of the different phases of political thought in this country? Wherefore this discussion at all? Is it simply to give these gentlemen at this late day an opportunity to place in permanent form their views upon this question, to the enlightenment of their ill-informed countrymen, or is there more in this discussion than appears on the surface? I am inclined to the opinion that, with the originators of the "symposium," it was meant for anything else than a mere opportunity to place themselves prominently on record upon this question through the medium of an influential journal supposed to be non-partisan.

Is Mr. Blaine the suggester? It would seem so, since he opens and closes the debate; at least it would appear that he was not averse to the discussion. Mr. Blaine, in referring to the fact that Democratic indorsement of negro suffrage has come just as the Democrats seem to have captured the negro vote, hopes he will not be charged with cynicism: it might be retorted with equal relief from such charge, that Mr. Blaine's sudden interest in a settled problem is wonderfully coincident with his conviction that the capture of the negro vote by the Democrats means its irrevocable loss to the Republicans. This view will certainly detract not from the interest, but from the influence of the discussion on the public mind.

It seems to me that Mr. Blaine is not altogether logical. He assumes that the question of negro suffrage has been irrevocably settled. Being a recognized interpreter of Republican sentiment, and that claiming to reflect more nearly than any other the genius of our institutions, he can only base such an assumption on one proposition, namely, that negro suffrage has proved, and for all time to come will prove, to be salutary for the negro and best for the country. If not, if it has been neither wise nor profitable legislation, an alteration in respect to it may certainly be included among the possibilities that shall engage the attention of the future statesman. To argue otherwise would be to divest our form of government of its distinctive, what indeed we claim to be its highest and best, characteristic,—the right to alter what is bad and to improve what is good. But Mr. Blaine is too shrewd to commit himself to such a proposition. He assumes that the question of negro-suffrage, as far as it is a question of fact, is settled; and then he avers that it has been the one thing the negro needed to raise him to the supposed level of his white neighbor; that it has been entirely satisfactory as an educational method. Then why quarrel with it? If the constitutional enactments conferring the franchise upon the negro, and which he claims to have been a "stately progression" in the cause of truth, have been so satisfactory, why this extraordinary discussion to which we are now treated? Why disturb the good order of things by a discussion whose tendency must be to unsettle?

Mr. Blaine cannot complain if disinterested people conclude that he has found negro-suffrage, as it exists in the South under a Republican Administration, anything but satisfactory, or even endurable. The fact is that the Republican party, in conferring this great political right upon the negro, overreached itself. The stick which it cut from the primitive woods of the South, upon which it had so fondly hoped to lean when the tenure of its power should be loosened in the Northern States, has been raised in this the time of its extremity to crack its own crown. And Mr. Blaine is not logical when he shows bad temper over the outcome of a policy largely of his own desiring. It will not avail to claim that the negro is intimidated—that he is prevented from the proper exercise of this great function; the franchise, according to the Senator from Maine, is an educator,—has been in the hands of the negro an educator; it is too bad that it has educated him to vote in opposition to what this great champion of the race claims to be his highest interests! It is not the first time that history has recorded the spectacle of a politician being caught in his own trap.

But, aside from Mr. Blaine, aside from the question of his political triumph or otherwise, the problem of the practical incorporation of the negro as a living, permanent element into our political structure is among the grave questions of the future; but not altogether a hopeless one so far as its satisfactory solution is concerned. THE TRIBUNE strikes the key note and touches the bottom of the matter when it appeals, in behalf of negro suffrage, to the very "theory of our Government and to the nature of our institutions." A great war, however much it may have been waged simply for the perpetuation of the Union, freed the negro as a practical result. It would have been imperfect had it left him there; nay, it would have been a foul wrong and outrage if, in freeing the negro, it had placed no weapons in his hands to defend his new liberty. We were bound to give him the ballot. A provisional, or a territorial, or a military Government would not have always been possible under our theory of government, and the ballot was the most reasonable means of defense that was available for the negro in the untried situation into which the exigencies of war had thrust him. I advocated negro suffrage ten years ago in Michigan, as a Virginian, and did it because I claimed that, without the ballot, in giving the negro freedom we had done him a grievous ill instead of conferring upon him a blessing. It was the great political blunder of the Democratic party, whose capacity for blundering seems unlimited, to have opposed negro suffrage from the outset, and it has been its political misfortune to have been unable, or unwilling, to recognize its fitness and significance since it has been conferred; and if, at this late day, it is beginning to open its eyes to the real aspect of the situation, it deserves neither credit nor thanks.

But, aside from all party considerations merely, the matter must be considered in its outcome or still in abeyance. The negro is to settle it. Mr. Blaine's frantic appeals to his prejudice, and to the memory of his old wrongs, will not settle it. They may affect the coming election, but they can never settle the problem of negro suffrage upon any high grounds. That can only be settled by the negro himself; by his own energy, his thrift, his honesty, his intelligence, and his worth; and that it will be settled satisfactorily,—and by this I mean in the interest of the negro himself,—his advance in the last ten years gives us the best augury; and if it should be settled adversely to the ambition of such statesmen as Mr. Blaine, possibly the country would not materially suffer.

JOHN MORGAN MCKOWN.

MEXICAN JUNKETING TOUR.

No Increase of Trade, and Why.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The testimony of the more observing of the excursionists who have just returned from the Mexican junketing tour goes to show that, eagerly as we may desire closer commercial relations and larger trade with our next neighbors on the South, considerable time must elapse and a vast amount of missionary work must be done before our hopes in that regard are likely to be realized. The obstacles that lie in the way of our trade with Mexico may not be insurmountable, but they are many and great, and it must be said that no satisfactory way of avoiding or overcoming them has yet been discovered. Mexico is little better than an armed camp. Hostilities between opposing political organizations are liable to begin at any time, and when they do begin it is bad for both native and foreign traders. So long as this unsettled condition of affairs exists commerce will make slow headway. If every cargo of goods brought into the country must be guarded by an armed escort, transportation will be too costly and too dangerous to make Mexican trade particularly inviting to American merchants.

Aside from the risk of open robbery, the lack of decent roads and the enormous prices charged for transportation by wagon make it almost impossible to establish large and permanent trade relations with Mexico. Our merchants do not want to pay these charges before their goods are sold and paid for, and the Mexicans do not wish to take large risks for the sake of introducing American goods. Railroads are almost unknown except between the City of Mexico and a few places of prominence. The other means of communication are by mule-wagon, and, in a few cases, by water. Both of these methods are slow and costly. The high tariff levied on all goods imported is another stumbling-block in our way; but it must be maintained, since the Government has to depend on its customs duties for the bulk of its revenue. At present the national expenditures are from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 per year in excess of the revenues, and a reduction in the tariff would only make the deficit greater, at least for a time. The instability of the Government, the size of the national debt, and the general lack of faith in the credit of the nation, make it impossible for Mexico to borrow.

If it were not for her lack of credit we might hope that Mexico would open a way for closer commercial relations with the United States by building a railway north from her capital to connect with the great railway system of this country. This would solve the whole vexed question of Mexican trade at once, and it is the only thing that could. So long as the mule is the chief locomotive in Mexico, so long will the half-savage Mexican prefer robbery as a means of earning a livelihood to honest labor, and so long will the risk of loss be too great to permit a large trade with this country. The railway is the greatest civilizer the world has ever known. It is opposed to revolution and in favor of peaceful pursuits everywhere. If the Mexican States were bound together with bands of steel, as the United States are, we would hear less of threatened uprisings and more of commercial prosperity. Until some steps are taken to establish railway connections between this country and Mexico, Mexican trade will remain an unrealized dream. The existing conditions render any attempt at an exchange of products on a large scale impossible. Until some prospect for the building of an international railway exists our merchants had better give their attention to securing closer commercial relations with Texas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska. That country is nearer to our doors, richer in all that embellishes civilized life, and safer to deal with than Mexico.

A Cure for Hog-Cholera.

The Lewiston *Gazette*, published in Fulton County, Illinois, contains the following: "Every paper in the United States ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog-cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cobs, effectually scorch it, and then give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by E. E. Locke, at the time his distillery was burnt in this county, together with a large lot of store corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use, and was hauled out and greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried in a number of cases since, and never failed."

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.

The Rivalry Between the Two Leading Democratic Senators.

Gath in the Graphic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The competition between Thurman and Bayard is as fine as anything we have had. No such contest reigns in the Republican ranks, where Blaine and Conkling never debate against each other, and Edmunds seldom does more than debate.

Bayard represents more nearly than any Democrat the educating power of the facts of the last eighteen years. He believes that the good behavior, the respectability, the conservatism, the teachability of his party must be its only safe way to regain control. Thurman knows nothing about such subjects. An old war-horse of the party, successful in politics after the War, Thurman has tasted of the fruits of aggression, and his time—any man's time—is too brief to wait for the whole party to get up to Bayard's moral standard.

To put it briefly, Tom Bayard is too good for his party. He has no great city like New York, Baltimore, Charleston, or Cincinnati casting a stuffed ballot, which is needful to his political continuance. Thurman has to carry Ohio next October and the October following by the aid of such cities, and the United States Election laws have cut down his vote. He is a bold politician; it took as much boldness to make his Hamilton speech, reconciling himself to the Greenback side of his party in Ohio, as it took moral cowardice. He simply said, like Henry IV. abjuring the Protestant religion, "Absolution or I'll never be absolute!"

The Hamilton speech did Thurman moral harm but not political; it restored his party to him. They said: "Old man, we're beat, but we expected you to mingle your tears with us!" The hard-money Democrats of Ohio will support him on the ground that he told a lie, believing that he only surrendered for strategy. The soft-money Democrats are so glad of his countenance that their vanity is perfectly satisfied. He has gained Ohio, which he did not half have before, by one act of moral renunciation. He expected to make his next impression on the South, having been partly promised support in it, and before Tilden or Hendricks or Bayard could make the suggestion old Thurman got his caucus together, stormed at the Federal legislation against the South and Democratic cities, and when it adjourned he felt that one bold act consecrated two apostacies.

Bayard, however, addressed that caucus. It is always his advantage that he would rather be Bayard than President. His judgment cannot be mistaken if he consults his conscience and the steady interests of peace and patriotism. He opposed the instinct of revolution. "We are not yet legally in power! Why do we precipitate alarm? The country is larger than we are, and no hasty, bold act of ours can hold it."

Next morning, except the more drunken, braggadocia fellows, the Democrats said: "Bayard was right." Mr. Thurman found his sceptre barren in his hand.

It begins to appear that Mr. Thurman's talents are a little on the line of the unscrupulous. He has an occasional mysterious way of not voting on important occasions—as, for instance, on the New York Custom-House changes. Judge Thurman knew on Friday that the vote was to be taken on Monday, but on the intervening Saturday he slipped off to Ohio and was gone five days. Mr. Bayard, whom Mr. Conkling had treated with as great consideration as Thurman, held his ground, went to the President's assistance, and was the hero of that victory, good or evil.

A leader of men is one present on the greatest occasions and whose mind is never conquered by courtesy. It can now be recollected that a year or two ago, when Kellogg and Butler were paired into the Senate, Judge Thurman arose to administer to Mr. Bayard a stern rebuke. Mr. Thurman had arranged to take advantage of a temporary occupation of the floor by Mr. Bayard the day before and to make that unfinished possession the initial point for a piece of strategy,—namely, to have Eustis, or Butler, or somebody forced into the Senate then and there by the aid of two infirm Republicans. The Republican Senators appealed to Bayard, if his point or advantage of the day before entitled him to any such right. A merely shrewd rascal of a partisan would have answered "yes." Bayard said that he could not allow a partisan opportunity to press him from his conviction of honor; the floor had been yielded to him by a Republican for another purpose, and that courtesy must not be turned into a punishment.

On this Senator Thurman harangued Mr. Bayard soundly: "The Senator from Delaware cannot arrogate that he has more honor than myself, or any Senator on this floor!" But honor is in the act, not the arrogation nor rebuke. Bayard's act was the very knightliness of Parliamentary behavior. Mr. Thurman's rebuke was the repartee of one too nicely weighed in the moral scale and found light there. The subsequent events have confirmed both men in their standards. Bayard has grown like Sir Charles Grandison, by

"Summing the actions of the day
Each night before he slept."

Mr. Thurman has learned to recant without blushing, and to revolutionize without scruple, but there is a law in statesmen's as well as apothecaries' weight, that so many scruples compose a dram,—yet there may be a dram without a scruple.

There is one pure and upright man in the Democratic party whom it might present to the country, but it won't. The party don't want a man who might object to the "boys" stealing.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Various Schemes for Subsidies.

Washington Herald.

Col. Scott started in with this Congress by asking for a guarantee on main line and branches of $35,000 per mile in bonds or the 8,000,000 acres of lands with which to build his road to the Pacific. Huntington followed this by an effort to build the western half of it for the old land-grant and no bonds. At this the Scott party, at this session, reduced their demands for bonds to an average of $27,500 per mile on a single line, without eastern connections, and a proposition to turn back to the Government its own lands, provided the United States shall sell them and credit the proceeds on the bonds and interest payable out of the Treasury. Then came the Backbone Road of Louisiana, declaring that neither of the other parties have provided for a terminus on the Mississippi, and offered to build the road from New Orleans west to El Paso at $25,000 per mile, with the same proviso as to the lapsed land-grant as above. No sooner is this done than along comes Senator Johnston, of Virginia, with a proposition looking to the adoption of the foregoing offers giving to the road west of El Paso the land-grant, and to a system of roads east of El Paso a subsidy of $10,000 a mile, with connections to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis. This bill has been amended in committees by adding a branch to Vinita, looking toward St. Louis, and another from El Paso, looking toward Denver.

The last few days have been prolific of new combinations and new bills on this Southern Road to the Pacific. Senator Withers, of Virginia, has introduced another compromise bill correcting and amending that of his colleague, the main features being alike, and differing chiefly in the fact that it provides for an independent line across Arkansas to serve as a Memphis connection, also for the closing of the gap in the Shreveport line, but leaving the lower line across Louisiana to be completed by private capital. For the two forks from El Paso to Fort Worth, and from El Paso to San Antonio, a direct subsidy of $15,000 per mile, as well as to the Mississippi links, about 1,600 miles in the aggregate of aided road. And now comes a combination of New Orleans & Texas Railroad men with a still lower offer; Senator Kellogg has introduced a bill which, with the correspondence presented therewith and published in another part of this issue, substantially says: That no concern need be had about the New Orleans terminal connection, as that is taking care of itself, and within a year the road will be running continuously 560 miles west toward the Rio Grande. This last offer is, in substance, to build the 600 miles which will then remain between San Antonio and El Paso for an advance of $10,000 a mile, to be repaid in services. This is all the aid required—$6,000,000—and as it covers the entire southwestern frontier and gives a direct connection to the Pacific besides, is the best bid that has been made. The road west of El Paso is unaided by either lands or bonds. If Congress will but wait it may probably have a proposal to build the entire line without any aid whatever.

Schliemann's Exhumations.

Dr. Schliemann resumed last October the exhumation of the pre-historic cities which he found lying one above another at Hissarlik, and the lowermost but one of which he has identified with King Priam's Troy. After carrying on his operations for a couple of months they were cut short by winter, and in December he paid a flying visit to London to add to the collection bearing his name at the South Kensington Museum his third share of the fresh finds. Among them may be named a pig in ivory, to match those in terra cotta, and above all a dagger of meteoric steel, found in the Royal Trojan house, the very first iron turned by him in any pre-historic city either in the Troad or the Peloponnesus. According to the last letters received by the archæologist's friends in London since his return to his home at Athens, he will resume his work at Hissarlik on the 1st of March, and continue it until the 1st of June. He has obtained from the Turkish Government permission to sink shafts in the large conical tombs scattered over the Plain of Troy, and known to local tradition as those of the Homeric heroes, as well as in the village of Koum-Kale. "It is true," he says, "that the six heroic tumuli hitherto excavated have given no result whatever; but I attribute the failure merely to the inexperience of the excavators, and I feel confident that, if not more, I shall at least find in each tomb the key to its chronology; nay, I venture to promise this even for those tumuli which have already been excavated." As to Koum-Kale, it is his firm belief that it covers the ruins of the ancient city Achilleion, mentioned by Herodotus, Strabo, and Pliny.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

A Ghastly Reminiscence.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—*To the Editor of the New York Times:* Chancing to reread the article in your issue of Sunday, the 2d inst., under the title of "The Cry of Famine," I cannot refrain from attempting a brief statement of a scene I witnessed during the War:

Just previous to the fall of Vicksburg I went down the Mississippi River as far as New Madrid, visiting all the posts, camps, and hospitals along the way. While at Cairo a steamer came up from the South, loaded with Union refugees from Northern Alabama. No pen can do justice to the scene it presented. It has been my lot to witness much suffering and destitution, and, except on that occasion, I have always felt that if the pecuniary or medical aid that was needed was beyond my reach, I desired still to remain to extend my sympathy, which might soothe, encourage, or strengthen; but so overwhelming were the calamities of those sufferers that it was with difficulty I could refrain from raising my hands to heaven, and, with a scream of horror, rushing from the vessel.

Sick, dying, dead; flesh blistered by exposure to the sun; clothing bleached and torn from weeks of lying in the woods and swamps; families separated by death and still more cruel accidents and foes, which made their fate even worse than death. A woman lay upon the floor of the open deck in the last agonies of death from exposure. (Northern Alabama is a healthful locality, and only exposure caused the illness on this steamer.) Great beads of cold perspiration covered her face, and her sufferings seemed intense. Near her hovered her sister, the widow of a Southern Union soldier, beseeching her in heart-rending tones not to die and leave her alone with the children. At the feet of the dying woman sat a child of 10 years, and in her arms she held an infant, which was sucking a piece of raw fat pork, the only food except army bread the soldiers had to offer it. The dying woman's only words were, "My baby, my poor baby! Oh, if I could only see my husband before I die!" He was a soldier in the Union army, and in company of the husband of another sister who had died on that steamer two days before; and the surviving sister was thus to be left with eleven children—the three families—among utter strangers, a refugee from home, without a penny, and the oldest child was the little nurse of 10 years. In the cabin, women with hearts bursting with their own troubles were with gentle hands straightening the almost fleshless limbs of a sweet little child of 16 months, closing its hollow eyes and bandaging its skinny jaws. In reply to my query a broken-hearted woman turned her great blue eyes upon me, and tears streamed over her pallid cheeks, as she said: "It starved to death, Madam, for want of proper nourishment. Its mother died four days ago, and two days after her little son, 4 years old; and there stands the husband and father."

I turned and saw, leaning against the banisters beside the stairs, in an attitude of despair, a tall, dark-haired, and alarmingly pale man, in United States uniform. I said: "God help you, my brother." "Yes," said he, "he only can. I had a furlough to take my little family from Alabama to my mother, in Gibson, Ind. But I've nothing left to take but my household goods. I shall go, and then return to my post to fight for my country, and God help me that I may never shoot a Rebel from revengeful motives. I don't care how soon I follow my family, but I will die serving my country."

A woman sat nursing her four little children,—all sick and one dying. Beside her stood another woman in what had been elegant clothing. The husbands of both were Union soldiers, and one son of the latter was in Union ranks, and another—a lad of 12 years—was guide for a company of Ohio cavalry, and a child of 8 was with his mother. She said: "We two have been neighbors and true to the Union. I had a large plantation, well stocked, and a stone house, which, had it been wood, would have been burned long ago. We have done for the Union as long as any means were left us, and do not feel that we are paupers when we ask that it do for us now. Often have I had my stock killed, and we have gone with a carriage full of provisions we had cooked and taken it to the Union soldiers. Twice we walked on moonless nights—once seven, and again nine miles—through roads and swamps, halted often by Rebel pickets, but avoiding or outwitting them, and once wading three streams, one of them to our arm-pits, to notify the Union camp of intended Rebel attacks for which we knew they were not prepared."

None but the Infinite One can faithfully or fitly record the suffering and the heroism of Southern Unionists, and may Heaven forbid that our nation should ever forget or neglect to suitably remember them. Senator Hill's "poor Southern widow" may be in pitiable circumstances, but it is hoped her "meagre fare" is equivalent to "a cruse of oil" and "a measure of meal," as it seems she has yet taxable property for him to protect.

HARRIET N. K. GOFF.

THE SMALL BOY IN ENGLAND.

A Bullet Intended for a Zulu Striking in Nearer Home.

London News, Jan. 27.

A correspondent telegraphs that a most extraordinary shooting case, which is likely to have a fatal termination, happened yesterday at Portsmouth. On Monday morning four youngsters named McFarlan, and Williams, and Travers, two of the latter name being brothers, left their homes at Southport to attend school at Manchester. Their parents are most respectable people, one being in practice as a surgeon, and another being a retired engineer. As the boys, the oldest of whom is only 14, while the youngest is but 9 years old, did not return that evening, and as it was ascertained that they had managed to obtain possession of £10, the police were communicated with, but inquiries proving fruitless, handbills describing them were forwarded on Friday to all seaport towns. Their whereabouts were discovered through a most painful circumstance. Yesterday morning the Chief Constable of Portsmouth (Mr. James Jervis) was informed that a boy had been shot at a hotel, and had to be taken to the Borough Hospital. It transpired that the missing boys had been sleeping at the hotel since Tuesday, but taking their meals outside. Yesterday morning Tom Travers, who is only 9 years old, handed a loaded six-chambered revolver to McFarlan, who was in bed, and whether accidentally or otherwise does not appear, it went off, the bullet penetrating under Travers' left eye. On removal to the hospital the house surgeon pronounced the case a dangerous one, and three independent surgeons were at once called in, but they had not, up to the time of writing, succeeded in extracting the bullet. The police took the other youngsters to the station, and, on searching their pockets and the room they had occupied, found no fewer than four six-chambered revolvers and three pistols, all loaded, together with a bullet-mold and a quantity of cartridges and ammunition. The youngsters did not leave their home for any supposititious grievance, but because one of them had had a brother in Africa, and they wished to work out their passages to that part of the globe. How they contrived to elude the vigilance of the police and journey as far as Portsmouth, and upon arrival there to tell a sufficiently plausible story to the hotel proprietor to induce him to accept them as lodgers, is most remarkable. Mr. Jervis has telegraphed to Southport, and the parents of the boys are expected at Portsmouth to-day.

Commerce of England and France—Decreased Exports.

Boston Journal.

In our review of the commerce of England for 1878, we stated that for the last quarter of the year her foreign trade showed an unusual decrease in the demand from abroad for her manufactures, and that the future outlook was unpromising. The information for the past two months from England confirms this opinion. In France, upon the other hand, the last month of the year proved to be remarkably active in this direction, the export of manufactures for the month of December having exceeded the average of the year by 30,000,000 francs. The export trade was also active during the same period. We should not be surprised to see coming to the front in this direction more rapidly than in the past. She is undoubtedly in a more prosperous condition than other countries, as the remarkable manner in which she has passed through the recent world-wide financial depression abundantly illustrates. With our own country there can be but little doubt but that her commerce will largely increase. The very prosperity of France cannot but lead to this result, as it is evident that the hitherto staid and frugal population of France are beginning to appreciate their increasing prosperity by following the example of England and our own country. Population is now increasing, and will still further tend to increase in the cities and towns, at the expense of the country.

More luxurious habits are beginning to make their way among the people. This cannot but have its effect upon our future commerce with her. France, for instance, is likely to demand more of our breadstuffs than in the past, because in that country subdivision of lands has gone so far that large farms are very rare. But the increased demand will not perhaps be at the ratio of increase shown last year, which was owing to a partial failure of her crops.

Under existing circumstances it is becoming year by year a greater impossibility for French farmers to compete with our large prairie farms of the West. And France is rapidly arriving at that point when, like England, she will have to depend upon us for regular and large supplies of breadstuffs, as well as increasing quantities of provisions. The heavy taxes of France do not seem to have any retarding influence upon her prosperity. This is easily accounted for upon the supposition that they are paid to be returned again to her own citizens, instead of being expended to meet interest upon a debt held abroad.

England's revenue for 1878 was about $400,000,000. That of France was, as we learn from reports recently issued, $582,000,000, derived from direct taxes to the extent of $143,000,000, from a tax of 3 per cent upon interest and dividends, realizing $8,000,000, and from indirect taxes to the amount of $432,000,000. This taxation is about as severe as any that our own country had to endure during our late Rebellion.

CLAY'S DILEMMA.

An Inside Chapter of Henry Clay's Political Life.

Correspondence Cleveland Herald.

JEFFERSON, O., February, 1879.—Among the letters preserved by the Hon. J. A. Giddings of the correspondence of his father, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, there are none more interesting as bearing upon important political topics than the following regarding Henry Clay, most of which were written by the Ashland sage himself. Each of these letters was marked "confidential," and some "confidential and private," but their present owner thinks there can be no objection now to their publication. The first is from Giddings to Clay, and reads:

CLAY'S VIEWS REQUESTED.

JEFFERSON, O., July 6, 1844.—DEAR SIR: Our people of all political parties regard the great question to be whether the nation shall assume upon itself the support of slavery in the States; whether the people of the Free States shall be involved in the expense of its maintenance. These, you are aware, are pressed upon our attention in the official correspondence accompanying the Texas treaty, and we regard them important and even vital to our institutions. We are therefore rallying upon that issue. From your Texas letter and the analysis of Whig doctrines given in your speech at Raleigh, we regard you as opposed to such propositions. In the ninth article of the Whig journal, as given in your published remarks, you state: "The maintenance *exclusively* by the several States of their own local and peculiar institutions," to be a fundamental principle of the Whig party. On the 4th inst. the *National Intelligencer* arrived with your Raleigh speech as written out by yourself. In it we find no allusion to the above doctrine. This has led many to apprehend that we have mistaken your views on this all-important point. Indeed, the absence of all allusions to it in your speech as written by yourself has created great apprehensions in the minds of many of your friends. I regard it as important that we should be informed on the subject. Indeed, our people feel that they have the right to understand your sentiments in respect to this important question now pressed upon us by the opposite party. I would therefore most respectfully suggest that you cause your views on this point to be made public in such way as your judgment may dictate. The importance of such a step can only be appreciated by those who understand the deep feeling which now pervades the minds of a portion of the people of all the free States against all participation in the support of the institution of slavery. If I have myself mistaken your views on this point, I beg you will inform me at your earliest leisure. With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

THE OMISSION ACCIDENTAL.

ASHLAND, July 19, 1844.—MY DEAR SIR: . . . The omission in my Raleigh speech, as published, of the principle "that the maintenance exclusively by the several States of their own local and peculiar institutions," was altogether accidental and without any design. I adhere faithfully to that principle, which I have on various occasions announced. The declaration of that principle by me once is as good as a thousand times, for I hope all men will do me the justice to suppose that I intend faithfully to execute, as far as I can, every public pledge, or promise, or assurance I may make. The Raleigh speech, as corrected by me, was written out by the aid of notes taken by a stenographer at the time it was delivered, and there are other omissions of what I said in the delivery of it unintentionally made. Your own experience in the preparation for the press of speeches previously delivered will have suggested to you how impracticable it is to write them out exactly as they were delivered. I have great repugnance to appearing before the public without an urgent necessity. You will understand and appreciate my motives. But if a suitable occasion shall occur I will take pleasure in complying with your request again to announce the principle, the omission of which in the Raleigh speech has occasioned your request. I offer you cordial congratulations upon our success in Louisiana. I considered that State as certain for us in November as any State in the Union, and I am happy to add that the Whig cause will sustain no prejudice from the Texas question anywhere in the South or Southwest. I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

A SINGULAR POSITION.

ASHLAND, 11th Sept., 1844.—MY DEAR SIR: Your friendly letter of the 4th inst., which I have just received, affords me a good opportunity of writing to you, which I very much desired. I am extremely sorry that my letters to Alabama should have produced any unfavorable impressions in your portion of Ohio. It was not my intention in those letters to vary the ground in the smallest degree which I had assumed in my Raleigh letter. It had been represented to me that in that letter I had displayed a determined opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States, although the whole Union might be in favor of it, and it could be peacefully and honorably effected upon fair and just terms. It was my purpose in those Alabama letters to say that no personal or private motives prompted me to oppose annexation; but that my opinion in opposition to it was founded solely upon public and general considerations. I therefore said that, if by common consent of the Union without national dishonor, and without war, and upon just conditions, the object of annexation could be accomplished, I did not wish to be considered as standing in opposition to the wishes of the whole Confederacy, but on the supposition stated would be glad to see those wishes gratified. Could I say less? Can it be expected that I should put myself in opposition to the concurrent will of the whole nation, if such should be its will? You appear to have rightly conceived me, and I think any one who will take a fair and candid view of all my letters together must be satisfied with their import, and perfectly convinced of my entire consistency. But, my dear sir, as I had learned from Pittsburg that my last Alabama letter was operating mischievously there, I have addressed a letter to James Dunlap, Esq., and others, in which I reaffirmed all the sentiments and opinions which I expressed in my Raleigh letter, and go to the length of saying that if three such States as Ohio, Massachusetts, and Vermont were to manifest a decided opposition to the annexation of Texas, it ought not to be annexed to the United States. That letter will be published, will probably reach you by the time that this does, and I confidently anticipate will be satisfactory.

My position is very singular. Whilst at the South I am represented as a liberty man, at the North I am described as an ultra-supporter of slavery, when, in fact, I am neither one nor the other. This peculiarity of position exposes me to a cross-fire from opposite directions, and rendered it indispensably necessary that I should come out, a few days ago, with a note in relation to a letter of Cassius M. Clay, Esq., first published in the *Tribune*. That letter, although I have no doubt it was written with the best intentions, was doing great injustice to the Whig cause, even here in Kentucky, and there was much reason to apprehend that it would be more extensively prejudicial in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, upon whose vote we have strong reason for counting. You, I trust, will be satisfied with the position taken in my note, that the existence, maintenance, and continuance of the institution of slavery depend exclusively upon State power and authority! As you had expressed regret that my Raleigh speech should have omitted that principle, I thought the occasion a suitable one for re-asserting it. I shall be very sorry if Mr. Clay should be at all wounded by my note. Such was not my intention, and if he had been here he would have felt the imperative necessity for it. I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following letter, in Mr. Clay's own handwriting, addressed to Mr. Samuel Hendry, is referred to, it will be seen, in the one sent directly to Mr. Giddings, which follows it:

ASHLAND, Sept. 21, 1844.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., just received, I would say that I suppose it to be in the power of Congress to repeal any laws which it may have passed for the support of slavery in the District of Columbia, if it should think proper to do so. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

A WORSE DILEMMA.

ASHLAND, Sept. 21, 1844.—MY DEAR SIR: Before I received your favor of the 16th inst., I had addressed a letter to you, which I presume you have since received, but which had not reached you at the date of yours. In that letter I expressed my great reluctance on account of the necessity arising out of the letter of C. M. Clay, Esq., of my publishing my note to the Lexington *Observer*. I stated what I still believe, that there was great danger of the loss of four Slave States if I left Mr. Clay's letter unnoticed. I stated to you, also, that I expected a letter which I addressed to Pittsburg would be published, but it has not been, and why I do not know. I regret extremely the state of things which you describe in Ohio; the loss of its Electoral vote will, I fear, lead to the inevitable defeat of the Whig party. Always prepared myself for any event, and ready to acquiesce in any decision of the people of the United States, I should deplore that defeat less on my own account than that of our common country. I transmit inclosed a letter in reply to one which you forwarded from Mr. Hendry, but I sincerely hope it may not be published, because the public mind is in such a state of excitement that anything from me at this time is liable to the greatest perversion. In certain States, which you can well imagine, it might occasion us a much greater loss than any gain in your quarter; and I must add that I am afraid that all your patriotic efforts to conciliate the support of the Liberty party are vain and fruitless. Their course in Vermont, although our friend Mr. Slade was the candidate there for Governor, and their more recent course in Maine cannot have escaped your observation. Another reason for not publishing my letter to Mr. Hendry is that I have had many letters from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio requesting me to forbear writing letters for publication. Notwithstanding which I am almost daily importuned to write others. I thought you would have been pleased with that part of my note drawn from me by Mr. Clay's letter in which I state that the power over the institution of slavery in the Slave States is vested exclusively in them. I will transmit to you in a few days an editorial article on the subject of my three letters in regard to Texas, with which I hope you will be well pleased. I am, faithfully, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

IN THE SLUMS.

Social Evil Studied from Life by a Party of Illinois Legislators.

St. Louis Times-Journal.

The Public Appropriation Committee of the Illinois Legislature, the members of which have been examining public institutions in the lower part of the State, arrived in St. Louis Friday evening, and stopped at the Planters' House. Yesterday was spent in visiting the Institution for the Blind, the Insane Asylum, and other places. Last night was given to a general inspection of the city by gaslight. A reporter learned at the Four Courts that Detectives Lawler and Hennessey, two of the oldest and best posted men on the force, had been engaged to show the party around, and that the procession would start from the Planters' House at 8 o'clock.

At that hour the reporter put in an appearance in the corridor of the hotel, and, finding several of the Legislators engaged in conversation, ventured to inquire of one what use they desired to make of the detectives.

"Oh," said the gentleman, "I guess there may be a couple of individuals who would like to see sights for the gratification of their own personal curiosity, but as a body we have no use for the men."

"You do not intend, then, to investigate the social evil?" queried the reporter.

"No, sir; I really know of no such project. At least, I have heard nothing of the kind, and if any such scheme were proposed I do not think it could have failed to reach my ears. Well, now, I will tell you: the largest portion of our Committee are stopping at the Lindell, and I can't say what they propose doing."

The latter statement was evidently intended to mislead the item-hunter, but it fell short of its mission. The reporter next called aside one of the detectives, and made a strenuous effort to pump him, but all the reportorial eloquence was wasted on a deaf ear, so far as the accomplishment of the object was concerned. The officer had been directed, so he said, to come there and place himself subject to the orders of a certain party, and as the reporter accosted him as he came in the door he had not had a chance to confer with anybody, and could not, therefore, come to any conclusion respecting the duty he would be called upon to perform.

The party gathered in a suspicious group and waited until the porter gave notice in the usual stentorian voice that the 'bus for the Iron Mountain Railroad was in waiting. This was the signal for the Committee to start on its rounds, and the whole crowd descended the steps toward the pavement. The object in starting out at this time was evidently to mislead the reporter and others as to their real intentions, and make believe they were bound for the depot. It was noticeable, however, that they did not enter the omnibus which stood in waiting, but proceeded by foot to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where they entered carriages, four in number, and drove rapidly toward the south. This looked still more as though they intended to make the Iron Mountain Road their destination.

The reporter saw the carriages depart, but not until he had heard the following question and answer from two members of the party:

"Where are we going?" said one.

"To no place in particular, but everywhere in general," was the answer. "We propose to see the high and the low, as it is, in full blast."

When the carriages stopped soon after and emptied the four loads of humanity into the vile recesses in the vicinity of Third and Almond streets, it was quite clear what "low" meant. Later in the night the carriages were discovered drawn up in front of a resort for the frail on Eleventh street, and then it was apparent what "high" meant.

A Minister's Sensation After a Dog's Bite.

Philadelphia Record.

Considerable alarm exists in the lower end of Chester County, caused by the appearance of several dogs showing unmistakable signs of hydrophobia. About three weeks ago the Rev. Daniel Sommer, while removing a muzzle from his dog's mouth, was scratched on the hand, into which some of the saliva entered. It is not known that the dog was mad, but it afterwards bit a child of Mr. Sommer and was then killed. Mr. Sommer was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia on Thursday evening last, while pouring out a glass of water at his supper table. He thus states the facts of his case in a communication to the *Oxford Press:* "On Thursday about 6 p. m. I sat down to supper, and by the simple pouring out of a glass of water, which I both saw and heard, a most strange and unnerving sensation arose within me. I got up from the table and after a minute or two walked out of doors. Though feeling but little relief, I returned to the house, determined to test the matter by pumping a bucket of water. I wanted to know whether the sensation experienced at the table and the pouring out of water were mere coincidents in time, or were related to each other in fact. But I only looked at the water in the bucket (it contained about a gallon) when the former sensation was produced in an intensified degree. I turned from the water, unnerved as never before in my life, with considerable muscular emotion and anxious, hurried breathing, fully convinced that I was a victim of hydrophobia, which word, you are aware, means fear or dread of water. My case is in the doctor's hands, and so far he has treated me successfully."

A Doctor Who Married a Niece of N. P. Willis Commits Suicide.

Correspondence Bradford News.

EDENBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—About thirty minutes after 9 o'clock last night, Dr. William Eddy, of this place, stepped into the barroom of the Newport House, and ejaculated in French, "I am poor and in trouble." He then fell to the floor, and expired in about one-half hour. Eddy had taken two drachms of chloral. He was aged 39 years, and married a daughter of the late eminent poet, N. P. Willis. The deceased has a stepmother living near New Bedford, Mass. Recently the deceased has been drinking excessively and continuously. Dr. Eddy was a man of unusual intelligence, and possessed a fine education. With his other accomplishments he was master of five different languages.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Quiet Market---Condition of the Banks.

Nevada on a Silver Basis---Finances of Ontario.

Status of the Stock Market---Quotations of Leading Securities.

The Produce Market Irregular, and Less Active---Provisions Firmer, and Then Easier.

Grain Rather Strong at the Opening, but Very Weak in the Afternoon.

FINANCIAL.

The market in financial circles continues quiet all round. The large amount of farm products arriving does not seem to require any effort on the part of the banks to carry it for their customers. They report still ample means for all that may arrive between this and the opening of navigation. In nothing has the business of the city shown a more decided change within the last few years than the ability of our own banks to accommodate their customers with their own funds. Only a few years ago large parcels of produce and provision paper would, during the winter, be sent East for rediscount. Arrangements would also be made with Eastern banks for large lines of currency to circulate. More recently, at this season, the strong managers of the banks in nearly all the leading towns west of us would come to this city during the dull winter months and pick up through our banks what really good paper they could spare or find on the market in order to get interest on their money till the active spring business opened. Now all this is changed. Our own banks absorb all the really good paper that is made here, and their only anxiety is for more. Not even in the matter of foreign exchange do our bankers—with rare exceptional cases—ask any favors of Wall street. They take more foreign bills on direct shipments to Europe than our importing merchants, travelers, and others can exhaust, and, taking the year round, large parcels have to be sent eastward for sale in the seaboard cities. This accumulation of capital is sure to go on till the West shall declare herself entirely independent of the seaboard, and that at no distant day. Indeed, were it not for the immense sums still due for interest, and the principal debts contracted for rebuilding the city after the fire, the premiums on fire and life insurance, and perhaps some other things that might be mentioned, Eastern exchange would now rule the year round largely in favor of Chicago. This most desirable consummation, unless some other great calamities overtake us, is bound to be reached long before the century closes. Let those, therefore, who are now, perhaps, struggling hard under more than their share of this load be of good courage. The day of "their deliverance draweth nigh."

Discounts as usual for most offerings 8 per cent. From this figure 1@2 per cent may sometimes be conceded or required, though the cases where 10 per cent is exacted are exceptional.

The bank clearings were $2,900,000.

As usual, the banks will be closed on Saturday, the 22d, Washington's birthday. All payments due on that day, and Sunday as well, must be paid to-day (Friday). This condenses the payments of three days into one; but in the present condition of affairs it will probably cause no inconvenience.

Government bonds show very little change, and the demand continues good. We quote: United States 6s, 1881, 106⅜@106⅝; 5-20s, 1867, 101⅞@102; 5-20s, 1868, 102@102¼; 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; new 5s, 1881, 104⅜@104⅝; new 4½s, 105⅞@106⅛; new per cent coupons, 100@100⅛; currency 6s, 121. Demand active, but the market is about bare. Supplies are promised by the Treasury Department next week.

Silver rose ⅜d in the London market, ruling at 50⅛d. The bullion of the Bank of England increased, during the past week, £801,000. Received bullion on balance, Feb. 20, £84,000. The bank has 46⅝ per cent of its liability. The specie in the Bank of France increased 18,075,000 francs. For quotation for English consols and French rentes see late New York dispatches.

Sterling exchange is weaker. See table.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market has been weak and irregular, and active realizations have taken place on almost the entire list. Notwithstanding the quarterly dividend, Northwestern preferred declined to 89⅝, closing, however, at a slight recovery, and the common declined to 60⅝. Chicago & Alton declined 1 per cent from the closing price of yesterday. The dividend is payable March 6.

Union Pacific fell off 1⅝, Wabash ⅞, St. Joe preferred ¼, Illinois Central 1, Rock Island ⅝. The exception to this general weakness was Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which is favorably affected by rumors of legislation affecting the Indian Territory. The future of this property is largely dependant upon the opening of this district to general settlement; the stock rose to-day from 7 to 8⅝. Kansas City & Northern opened strong at 8⅝, and closed at 8½; Western Union fell to 101⅝, but closed with a show of strength at 102⅛. The general feeling among operators is, that for a day or two the market will sell down a little as realizations progress. The occurrence of a holiday on the 22d will make a broken week for speculators, and no unusual excitement may be looked for until they have recovered from patriotic libations and counted the profit or loss of the weeks' campaign.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, were, with but few exceptions, firm and higher. The most important changes were in the Kansas Pacific issues,—Incomes No. 16 advancing 7 per cent, to 22; Denver Division trust-receipts 5⅛, to 89⅛; do with coupon-certificates 5⅛, to 91; and incomes No. 11 1, to 17. Buffalo, New York & Erie firsts advanced 4⅛ per cent, to 117; Lake Shore dividend bonds 3⅛, to 115⅝; do consolidated registered firsts 1, to 117⅛; Central Pacific firsts ⅞, to 110; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s of 1907 1⅛, to 109⅛; St. Paul gold 7s ⅝, to 109; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons ⅛, to 108⅛; Ohio & Mississippi seconds ⅝, to 94⅛; and Denver & Rio Grande firsts ⅝, to 91⅛. The New Jersey Central issues were a fraction lower. New Jersey Southern firsts declined 4 per cent, to 56; Alton & Terre Haute incomes 1⅛, to 44⅛, and C., C. & I. C. firsts 1⅛, to 62.

STATE DEBTS.

North Carolina is struggling with her State debt. To pay in full is out of the question, and whether her bondholders will accept what her Solons think the State can pay is a subject of very active and earnest discussion. The State has guaranteed a very large amount of railway bonds. For bonds issued previous to 1861 it is proposed to offer 40 per cent of their face, and for railway bonds 15 to 25 per cent, depending probably somewhat upon the value of the railways themselves. To meet these the revenues of the State are to be pledged. The parties in interest have these propositions under advisement.

The debt of Virginia is also absorbing the attention of the people of that State. The Funding Associations of London and America offer to refund the 6 per cent outstanding bonds in bonds bearing 3 per cent for ten years, 4 per cent for twenty, and 5 per cent for thirty. Parties are greatly divided on the proposition and the issues growing out of it, and it is about impossible to foresee what result will be reached. The creditors of nearly all the Southern States may as well face a large reduction of their claims at once. In too many cases it will be this or nothing.

FINANCES OF ONTARIO.

The report of the Treasurer of Ontario in his annual statement, shows that the revenue for the last year was $2,254,421, falling short of the estimate, which was $2,420,000, and of the expenditure, which was $2,408,534.02. The falling off of the revenue occurred in the Crown Lands Department and in the Central Prison. Both branches of the Crown Lands revenue suffered: that arising from the timber branch, and that which comprises installments due on lands. The estimated revenue for 1879 is $2,388,569, and the expenditure $2,287,075. The decrease in legislation is put down at $29,100, which means a reduction of the indemnity to members.

A SILVER BASIS FOR NEVADA.

The people of Nevada are about trying the experiment of running their State, County and Municipal Governments upon a silver basis, with a triple standard. A bill, introduced by Cassidy, of Eureka, which, if we mistake not, has passed the Senate, provides that all taxes, fines, fees, and costs connected with public matters may be paid in silver coin of the United States. But, in order to show that the people of Nevada have still confidence in gold and the battle-stained money of the Union, it is provided that nothing in the act contained shall prevent payments from being made in United States gold coin or legal-tender currency. The bill is supported by the entire press of Nevada, and is, therefore, almost certain to become a law. This is as far as the State Legislature can go without entrenching upon the prerogative of the Federal Government concerning money. But since Nevada is the great silver-producing State the people are of course anxious to show their profound belief in it as their true currency. The proposition of Senator Cassidy is only an illustration of a physician exhibiting faith in his own medicine by taking strong doses of it.

The above is from the San Francisco *Bulletin*. It might have spared itself the sneer about "gold and battle-stained money." Silver is bound to circulate on a par with that kind of money, not only in Nevada, but all over the Pacific coast.

The following table shows the prices of stocks, with their variations, for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central	88	88	87	87¼
Lake Shore	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71⅜
C. & N. Western	61⅛	61⅝	60	60⅝
Do preferred	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90⅛
M. & St. Paul	40⅝	41	40⅛	40⅛
Do preferred	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
C., R. I. & Pacific	133⅝	133⅝	133	133
Illinois Central	84	84	83	83
Chicago & Alton	84⅛	....	....	84
Union Pacific	79⅝	79⅝	77⅝	78⅛
Erie	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
Wabash Railway	23⅛	23⅛	21⅝	22⅝
Ohio & Miss	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12
C., C., C. & Ind.	45	....	....	45
C. C. & I. C.	5⅝	....	....	5⅛
H. & St. Jo	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
Do preferred	44⅛	44⅛	43⅜	43⅝
Delaware & Hud.	44	45	43⅛	43⅛
D., Lack. & West.	54	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜
N. J. Central	44⅛	45⅝	44⅛	44⅛
W. Union Tel	103	103⅜	101⅝	102⅛
A. & P. Tel	37⅜	....	....	37⅜
Can. Southern	56⅜	58	56⅜	57⅜
Kansas & Texas	7	8⅝	7	8½
St. L., K. C. & N.	8⅝	....	....	8½
Do preferred	36⅜	36⅜	35⅜	35⅞

We omit for the present coin quotations, as there are scarcely any of foreign issue upon this market.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The market is weaker. The following are the quotations:

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	485½	488½
Belgium	516¼	515
France	516¼	515
Switzerland	516¼	515
Germany	94⅝	95⅝
Holland	40	40⅝
Austria		46
Norway		27⅝
Sweden		27⅝
Denmark		27⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81 (ex. int)	106⅜	106⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int)	101⅞	102
U. S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int)	102	102¼
U. S. 10-40s	104⅛	104⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81	104⅜	104⅝
U. S. new 4½s	105⅞	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	100	100⅛
U. S. currency 6s	121	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

The market is poorly supplied. Prices are firm at our quotations, viz.:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long)	*109⅜	*110⅜
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*109⅜	*110⅜
Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long)	*110	*111
Cook County 7 per cent bonds, long	*108⅜	*109⅜
Cook County 7 per cent, short	*101	*102
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*102⅜	*103⅜
North Chicago 7 per cent (railroad bonds)	*104½	*105½
City Railway (South Side)	165	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway (North Side)	119	121
Chamber of Commerce	58½	....
W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's	*104½	*105½
City scrip	96½	97½

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were less active.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was decidedly irregular to-day. At the opening prices advanced ⅛@⅜, but, during the afternoon, free pressure to sell set in, and there was a break of ⅛@2⅝, Western Union, Northwestern common, and Union Pacific leading the down movement. At the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and a recovery in prices of ⅛@⅝ took place. Transactions were 213,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 23,000 Wabash, 20,000 Northwestern common, 12,000 Northwestern preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 St. Paul preferred, 21,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,500 Morris & Essex, 2,600 Michigan Central, 17,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Ohio, 16,000 Western Union, 3,000 St. Louis & Northern, 21,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 3,000 Kansas Pacific, and 11,000 St. Louis & San Francisco preferred.

Money active at 2@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak, 85¼; sight, 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106⅝	New 4s	100⅛
Coupons, '67s	102	10-40s	102
Coupons, '68s	102¼	10-40s, coupon	104⅜
New 5s	104⅝	Currencies	121⅜
New 4½s	106⅛		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	101⅞	C., C., C. & I.	44
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	44¼
Quicksilver, pfd	34	Rock Island	132⅜
Pacific Mail	14⅜	St. Paul	40⅝
Mariposa	103	St. Paul, pfd	83⅝
Mariposa, pfd	102	Wabash	22⅛
Adams Express	107	Fort Wayne	107
Wells, Fargo & Co	98	Terre Haute	2⅛
American Express	49¼	Terre Haute, pfd	13
U. S. Express	47½	Chicago & Alton	83¼
N. Y. Central	118	C. & Alton, pfd	108
Erie	26¼	Ohio & Mississippi	11⅜
Erie, pfd	48⅜	Del., L. & Western	53⅜
Harlem	155	A. & P. Telegraph	37⅜
Michigan Central	87½	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Panama	135	C., B. & Quincy	119½
Union Pacific	78	Hannibal & St. Joe	15⅜
Lake Shore	71⅛	H. & St. Joe, pfd	43⅜
Illinois Central	83½	Cent. Pac. bonds	109⅝
Clev. & Pittsburg	93½	Union Pac. bonds	109⅝
Northwestern	60½	U. P. Land-Grants	113¼
Northwestern, pfd	90	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	41	Virginia 6s, new	26
Tennessee 6s, new	25	Missouri	106
Virginia 6s, old	26		

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *Public* says the Clearing-House exchanges for the week ending the 15th, make the following exhibit as against the same week last year: Gains—New York, 31 9-10; Boston, 13 1-10; Philadelphia, 4 7-10; Chicago, 9 1-10; St. Louis, 21 5-10; Baltimore, 1 2-10; San Francisco, 3 5-10; Pittsburg, 3 5-10; Indianapolis, 7 6-10. Losses—New Orleans, 8; Cincinnati, 1 5-10; Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 31 3-10; Providence, 20 2-10; Cleveland, 19 5-10; New Haven, 7 1-10; Syracuse, 26 6-10; Lowell, 1.

The *Public* adds: "There is no room to doubt that the real revival of business for which the country has waited so long has actually commenced, and it is a good sign that it comes gradually, for there would be less reason to hope that a sudden and spasmodic improvement would prove enduring."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Consols, money, 96 5-16; account, not quoted.

American Securities—Reading, 13⅜; Erie, 27⅛; preferred, 49.

United States Bonds—'67s, 103⅝; 10-40s, 104⅝; new 5s, 106⅝; 4½s, 107⅝.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Wells st, 142¼ ft s of Eugenie st, e f, 27⅛x115 ft, improved, dated Feb. 3 (John Sterbs to John Len) $2,000

Ellis av, 18 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 18⅛x61 ft, improved, dated Feb. 15 (William Leet to Mary E. Caswell) 3,000

Henry st, 575 ft e of Margaret st, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (M. E. and H. J. Caswell to William Leet) 1,200

Park av, 90 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 30x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 15 (Richard T. Hambrook to James F. Griffin) 3,500

North Market st, s e cor of Oak st, w f, 68x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 19 (Daniel McCarthy to Kate Tierney) 2,000

Western av, n w cor of Adams st, e f, 94x113 ft, dated Aug. 24, 1877 (Hugh W. Matthews to Samuel H. Longworth) 5,500

West Twentieth st, 168 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 19 (George A. Seaverns to Wilhelm Baumann) 500

Chestnut st, 100 ft e of North Clark st, s f, 33x106 ft, dated Feb. 20 (George Chambers to Jennie Maltman) 2,700

Division st, 66 ft w of North Wells st, s f, 33x132 ft, improved, dated Feb. [illegible] (Moses Snydacker to Alfred M. S[illegible]dacker) 4,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dummy road, 275 ft w of Stewart av, s f, undivided ⅛ of 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (M. and J. Coughlin to C. and E. O'Sullivan) $300

Lot on street 247 ft e of Stewart av and near Forty-fourth st, e f, 25x116 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Peter Schmitt to Herman Krause) 350

GENERAL ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

John D. Judson, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Isaac L. Seymour, of the same place. No assets mentioned.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for February delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Mess pork	$9.85	$9.85
Lard	6.75	6.67½
Shoulders, boxed	3.62½	3.62½
Short ribs, boxed	4.80	4.95
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	93⅝	91¾
Corn	33⅝	33
Oats	22¾	22¼
Rye	46½	46½
Barley	77	78
Live hogs	3.60 @4.20	3.65 @4.20
Cattle	2.65 @5.25	2.65 @5.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Flour, brls	10,554	6,894	16,049	10,034
Wheat, bu	53,047	98,668	50,653	80,249
Corn, bu	107,010	70,462	110,322	46,817
Oats, bu	15,701	34,118	19,525	18,306
Rye, bu	2,892	1,655	2,927	....
Barley, bu	7,871	10,080	13,720	10,270
Grass seed, lbs	293,288	220,919	189,813	122,112
F. seed, lbs	21,000	22,000	47,820	46,320
B. corn, lbs	61,980	12,000	16,234	577
C. meats, lbs	1,078,025	451,700	2,769,497	3,525,559
Beef, tcs	....	....	265	86
Beef, brls	....	....	164	248
Pork, brls	....	225	2,035	2,060
Lard, lbs	374,960	275,950	223,200	473,072
Tallow, lbs	55,085	9,875	47,000	20,000
Butter, lbs	93,286	76,163	94,147	99,365
D. hogs, No	198	477	397	295
Live hogs, No	23,039	28,418	9,516	5,232
Cattle, No	4,524	3,772	3,524	3,982
Sheep, No	2,346	2,286	1,475	370
Hides, lbs	109,931	66,701	109,290	233,444
Highwin's, brls	50	50	....	2
Wool, lbs	12,754	36,194	52,978	90,660
Potatoes, bu	....	1,321	....	421
Coal, tons	6,137	2,877	1,643	565
Hay, tons	68	138	....	10
Lumber, m ft	308	274	1,203	1,138
Shingles, m	80	315	70	336
Salt, brls	273	2,080	1,209	2,380
Poultry, lbs	36,471	38,822	35,560	49,570
Game, pkgs	3	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	326	259	5	205
Cheese, bxs	1,865	960	1,503	1,334
G. apples, brls	....	....	800	....
Beans, bu	883	441	486	20

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,000 bu oats, 384 bu rye, 5,067 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 8 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 car No. 2 hard, 55 cars No. 2 spring, 62 cars No. 3 do, 41 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (171 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 30 cars high mixed, 18 cars new do, 15 cars new mixed, 64 cars No. 2 corn, 5 cars rejected (133 corn); 21 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 mixed; 4 cars rejected (35 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 6 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars extra do. Total, 354 cars, or 150,000 bu. Inspected out: 29,899 bu wheat, 2,053 bu corn, 697 bu oats, 409 bu rye, 11,240 bu barley.

The Board of Trade voted yesterday to adjourn over Saturday next, in honor of the Father of his Country.

A reader of the papers wants to know how much more protection producers of domestic salt want, when they are selling at $6.00 per ton delivered at the Stock-Yards, with foreign salt costing not less than $10.00 delivered there. Perhaps they want to be protected from themselves.

Not quite so much "speculation in the air" yesterday as the day before. There was a little; but the air was not full of it by any means.

Some one who appears to envy the success of Mr. Keene, whom he irreverently calls "Jim," asks why the City Government does not impose a personal-property tax on the 4,000,000 bu of wheat supposed to be held here by that gentleman. The reply is that property in transit is not subject to taxation; and the wheat held here to await the opening of navigation is as much in transit as if it were actually in railroad cars at the depot awaiting the lifting of a snow blockade.

The call plan of trading was tried on 'Change yesterday with indifferent success. They got along pretty well through provisions, allowing for the fact that the room is too large; but the wheat party grew tired when grain was called, and left it. The general expression of opinion among those interviewed on the subject was to the effect that the large room is unsuitable for a call. They were divided in opinion with regard to the value of a call elsewhere. It was generally understood that the 11:30 call down-stairs would not be held, but it was held all the same; and that fact may possibly be adduced this morning if it be proposed to repeat the call on 'Change. There are some who want to trade that way in provisions. There are not many who want to trade that way in grain.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, and quite nervous, with less strength than was exhibited Wednesday. Wheat opened ⅛c higher, but soon fell back 1c, the demand being much smaller than expected. Corn eased a little in sympathy, and provisions advanced early in the day, but weakened afterwards, pork closing at a decline of 5c per brl. There was a fair shipping demand for grain. Breadstuffs weakened badly in the afternoon, and provisions were easier.

The demand for dry goods continues to improve, and the market shows increasing strength, especially for standard cottons. Groceries were reported fairly active, with prices ruling about steady. No changes were noted in the canned goods and fish markets. Dried fruits were generally firm. The exceptions were raisins and prunes. Dealers in butter report a continued fair local and shipping demand at very full prices. Cheese was again ordered freely by the Southern, Western, and export trade, and was firmly held at previous prices. The demand for oils was reported fair for the time of year. Prices remain steady. Leather was firm, though in only moderate request. Bagging remains inactive and unchanged. Coal continues firm.

Lumber was in moderate demand. Dry stuff is steady, the supply being light and unevenly distributed, and other grades are unchanged, though common green lumber is sometimes billed at a lower figure than dealers quote. In the pineries the men are as busy as bees. Hauling logs to the streams is made much easier by the recent heavy falls of snow, and the prospect for having plenty of water in the spring is much improved. The log crop of the Northwest will be large, and probably cheaper than that of several previous seasons. The demand for wool and broom-corn was light, the orders being for small quantities usually, and prices ranged the same as on former days. Hides were unchanged. Seeds were dull and weaker. The offerings were larger, but sellers were unwilling to sell at the prices buyers were willing to pay. Poultry was firm, the demand continuing good, with the supply of fine stock insufficient. Hay remains quiet, the low grades being easy under fair supplies. Green fruits sold slowly at recent prices.

The schr H. P. Baldwin was reported yesterday for 35,000 bu corn to Buffalo. The Corning is said to be taking on 48,000 bu corn. Arrangements were made for loading one and probably both of these vessels some days ago. The asking rate for corn to Buffalo is 6c, but the demand is small. Shippers seem to be waiting to see what will come out of the present muss in rail-freights.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	Feb. 15, 1879.	Feb. 8, 1879.	Feb. 16, 1878.
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,425,000	1,350,000	1,263,000
Corn, qrs	487,000	440,000	382,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	53,047	50,653
Milwaukee	26,750	26,462
New York	127,000	208,000
Detroit	16,000	52,000
Toledo	8,000	9,000
St. Louis	25,000	....
Baltimore	31,000	116,500
Philadelphia	10,000	50,000
Total	296,797	512,615

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 20.—Receipts—Flour, 16,192 brls; wheat, 127,350 bu; corn, 82,550 bu; oats, 55,214 bu; corn-meal, 215 pkgs; rye, 2,252 bu; barley, 4,950 bu; malt, 2,575 bu; pork, 2,096 brls; beef, 524 tcs; cut-meats, 1,233 pkgs; lard, 4,793 tcs; whisky, 384 brls.

Exports—Forty-four hours—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 208,000 bu; corn, 188,000 bu; rye, 29,000 bu.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE IN 1878.

The Boston *Journal* says:

An examination of the returns of the foreign commerce of France for the year 1878, as compared with that of the previous year, shows that the imports are largely in excess of those of the former year, while the exports are somewhat smaller.

The comparisons are as follows:

	1878.	1877.
Imported, mdse	$892,194,800	$733,965,000
" gold and silver	109,172,300	136,570,000
	$1,001,367,100	$870,535,000
	1878.	1877.
Exported, mdse	$688,960,000	$687,260,000
" gold and silver	37,714,000	28,230,000
	$726,674,000	$715,490,000
Apparent trade balance against France	$275,000,000	$155,000,000

It will be observed that the apparent trade balance against France increased $120,000,000 over that of the previous year. Why a country that, upon its trade in merchandise, leaving coin imports and exports out of the question, has a balance against it of more than $200,000,000 should import from other countries nearly three times as much coin as it exports is a subject that should attract the attention of our learned financial writers who gave so much attention during the past year to England's trade balance.

PORK PACKING.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, of this city, has received advices from 105 principal packing points. The following table shows the packing and stocks of product on hand at latest advices at 88 points:

POINTS.	Hogs packed, No.	Mess pork, brls.	Other pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, lbs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Sides, lbs.
Chicago	2,675,000	194,584	6,107	183,453	35,102,775	16,680,131	74,821,081
Other points in Illinois	195,506	2,417	217	8,040	2,618,000	2,035,317	5,193,258
Cincinnati	600,000	18,000	2,000	18,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
Other points in Ohio	88,534	1,165	200	3,540	2,345,000	1,541,000	4,871,000
St. Louis	600,000	14,000	1,000	28,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	28,000,000
Other points in Missouri	289,376	200	....	2,220	6,225,000	4,325,000	15,710,000
Indianapolis	440,000	100	100	10,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Other points in Indiana	128,823	5,600	1,205	9,120	2,977,800	2,640,730	6,414,734
Milwaukee	425,000	18,000	4,000	16,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	15,000,000
Other points in Wisconsin	9,400	1,600	140	310	212,000	30,000	89,000
Points in Kentucky and Tennessee	30,785	....	....	1,235	299,000	259,000	1,155,000
Points in Michigan	97,462	18,200	3,710	5,348	1,686,000	671,400	1,535,000
Points in Iowa	342,980	5,449	863	7,914	2,907,000	3,175,000	11,598,000
Points in Kansas and Nebraska	147,672	....	10	919	2,778,000	2,608,430	5,925,235
Points in Minnesota	12,700	1,950	350	580	320,000	208,000	72,500
Total	6,083,257	281,365	19,902	300,659	81,480,575	50,290,008	200,484,808

The above returns do not include the stocks on hand at Cleveland and Toledo, O.; Columbus and Terre Haute, Ind.; Louisville, Lexington, and Maysville, Ky.; Galena, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Dubuque, Keokuk, and Davenport, Ia.; Leavenworth, Kas.; and Wheeling, West Va.,—which have packed about 570,000 hogs.

The packing of the West for the season will exceed that of last year in number about 960,000 hogs. The number of hogs packed to date is reported at 6,555,150, and the total estimates for the season, 6,910,658. The total packing at these points last year was 6,001,730, giving an increase of 908,928 hogs for this season. The points from which we have no returns this year packed 503,716 hogs last year. The increase at interior points (exclusive of the new points) is about 10 per cent, and, making the same allowance for the points not reported, would give them a total packing for this season of 554,087 hogs, which, added to the estimates for the 105 points, would give a total packing in the West for the season of 7,464,745 hogs.

A marked falling off in the average weights reported, and the impression prevails that the final returns—when all the large cities have reported in detail—will show an average reduction of ten pounds. This will make a marked difference in the aggregate production of product,—equal to 300,000 hogs of last year's weight, and making the packing equal to 7,135,000 hogs of last year's average weight, or an increase of about 630,000 hogs of the quality of last year. The decrease is more marked at interior points than at the large packing centres. In regard to the yield of lard, it is almost impossible to make any calculation. The interior points generally report a reduction in the yield, yet in very many cases it is not in proportion to the falling off in the average weight. It is well known that packers in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and some other points have tanked an unusual number of sides, and the reports from these points may materially change the aspect presented by returns from the interior. The general impression is, however, that the aggregate returns will show a very little difference in the yield as compared with last year.

From the returns received, it will be observed that the stocks on hand, with the exception of lard, are not unusually heavy, when the increase in the packing is taken into consideration. The total amount of product on hand at points which packed 6,083,000 hogs is about 490,000,000 lbs,—equal to the product of about 2,575,000 hogs,—showing that packers at these points have been able to dispose of about 660,000,000 lbs of product, or considerably more than they now have on hand. On the basis of the above calculation, it may be inferred that about 7,100,000 hogs have been packed to date in the West, making about 1,350,000,000 lbs of product, and, should the disposal of it have been it the above proportion, the total stock of hog products on hand in the West would not exceed at the present time 570,000,000 lbs. Of this, the mess pork and hams would have to be sold in our own markets, and possibly one-half the shoulders and sides would be needed to supply the wants of the domestic trade. What proportion of the lard will be needed for export is difficult to approximate, but it is evident, under the circumstances, that the amount of suitable meats on hand for export does not exceed 150,000,000 lbs,—not in excess of the ordinary shipments for two months. The probabilities are that the increase in the foreign shipments from Nov. 1 to March 1 will be nearly sufficient to offset the increase in the packing of 630,000 hogs of last year's weight, and that the stocks of all kinds of product on hand in the West at the close of the winter packing season will not exceed that of last year at the same date. The increase in the amount of product manufactured in the West during the season will be about 125,000,000 lbs, and the increase in the foreign exports since Nov. 1 is about 96,000,000 lbs.

According to the returns to the Department of Agriculture, the number of hogs on hand on Jan. 1, 1879, was about 5 per cent larger than reported the previous year. The arrivals at all the principal packing centres within the past seven weeks have been unprecedentedly large, and there is no doubt but the good merchantable hogs have been sold closer than for several years past. In Ohio and Indiana the reports indicate a light run during the summer, and the same may be stated of Southern Illinois, where the corn crop was light. In some sections of Missouri and Iowa farmers have sold their hogs freely, and will have few for summer packing, while in other portions of these States the usual supply is expected. In Kansas and Nebraska the supply will be fair. In Wisconsin farmers have disposed of all their good hogs, and are giving little attention to raising them for the summer demand, and the arrivals from that section will probably be lighter than for some years past. In Kentucky and Tennessee the crop has been light, as will be observed by the decrease in the winter packing, and little attention is paid to raising summer hogs. Taken altogether, the outlook is not favorable for a very heavy run of hogs this summer.

The Kansas City *Price Current* of this week says:

Receipts of hogs continue quite fair in numbers, but poor in quality, a large portion of the arrivals being composed of light and mixed hogs, hogs that properly belong to the spring and summer crop, but have been drawn in by the high prices that have ruled the current month. Packing operations are growing smaller every week, which is slowly reducing the increase in the season's slaughter. For the week ending Feb. 15, the number of hogs packed show a decrease of 2,013 in comparison with the corresponding week last season, and a loss in weight of 34.92 lbs to the hog. From Nov. 1 to Feb. 15 the increase has been 77,963 hogs, but a decrease in weight of 19.24 lbs to the hog.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Port of Chicago, Feb. 20: Fowler Bros., 218 sacks salt; Chapin & Gore, 1 case cigars; Chapin & Gore, 5 half pipes gin; Chapin & Gore, 15 octaves gin; J. T. Relling & Co., 4 cases anchovies; Western Electric Manufacturing Company, 12 cases telegraph apparatus. Collections, $7,324.23.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, and stronger. The market closed lower on pork than the previous evening, but higher than at 1 o'clock Wednesday. Hogs were quoted firm, some said higher, with only a moderate supply, while Liverpool was 6d lower on short ribs and Cumberlands, and New York was somewhat uncertain during a considerable part of the day, the demand being quite light for an hour before noon.

MESS PORK—Sold up 5@7½c, then declined 15c, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 150 brls spot at $10.05; 3,250 brls seller March at $9.97½@10.00; 31,500 brls seller April at $10.05@10.20; and 3,750 brls seller May at $10.20@10.25. Total, 38,650 brls. The market closed steady at $9.90 for cash or February; $9.92½@9.95 for March; $10.07½@10.10 for April; and $10.20@10.22½ for May. Old pork was quoted at $8.37½ when not repacked.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $8.75@9.00, and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, and closed about the same as Wednesday evening. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $6.77½; 2,750 tcs seller March at $6.75@6.80; 7,500 tcs seller April at $6.85@6.90; and 3,000 tcs seller May at $6.95@7.00. Total, 13,500 tcs. The market closed firm at $6.72½ for spot or February; $6.75@6.77½ for March; $6.85@6.87½ for April; and $6.95 for May.

MEATS—Were moderately active at an average advance of about 5c per 100 lbs, with rather more inquiry for shipment, though not much reported sold. The trading was mostly in local futures. Sales were reported of 250,000 lbs shoulders, seller April, at $3.55; 200 tcs sweet-pickled do at 4c spot; 10 tcs do at 4½c; 1,000 boxes long and short clears at 5c; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 5c; 50 boxes backs at 5¼c; 4,300,000 lbs short ribs at $4.82½ for March, $4.95@4.97½ for April, and $5.10 for May; 500 boxes do at $5.00 spot. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.50	$4.80	$4.80	$4.97½
Boxed	3.62½	4.95	4.95	5.12½
March, boxed	3.62½	4.97½	4.97½	5.15
April, boxed	3.72½	5.07½	5.07½	5.25

Long clears quoted at $4.70 loose and $4.85 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.00@5.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 8@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6½@6¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4¾c for shoulders, 5¼@5½c for short ribs, 5½@5⅝c for short clears, 8@9c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4¾@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and $17.75@18.00 for hams, with sale of 25 brls hams at $18.00.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¼@6½c for city, and 5⅞@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather less active, but firm at full previous prices, the tendency to weakening in wheat causing some buyers to hold back in hopes of lower prices. The local demand was light. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $5.00; 1,400 brls double extras partly at $3.55@4.50; 100 brls extras at $3.00; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,700 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters	$5.25 @5.50
Good to choice winters	4.50 @5.00
Fair to good winters	3.50 @4.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.00
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00 @6.25
Fair to good springs	3.50 @4.00
Low springs	2.50 @3.25
Patents	6.00 @8.00
Buckwheat	4.00 @4.25

BRAN—Was quiet and firm. Sales were 10 tons at $9.50 per ton free on board car; 10 tons at $9.50 on track, and 10 tons at $9.00.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $12.00 per ton on track. Sale was reported of 100 brls at $1.65.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 30 tons (wheat) at 40@48c per bu.

FEED—Sales were 20 tons at $8.75@9.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and easier. The market opened ⅛c higher, but declined 1c, and closed ⅝c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were unusually strong, a firmer feeling being reported all round, but with an intimation that business was checked by the advance. The chief cause of the weakness seemed to be the report that wheat was being offered in New York for May delivery at relatively low prices, though quoted firm on spot, and our receipts showed an increase. Some people supposed that Keene was trying to market the wheat held here to his order, but the most general supposition was that New York speculators were selling three months ahead on the chances of a big break when the big accumulations at Western points move towards the seaboard with the opening of navigation. The news brought out free sellers here, especially as there were fewer buying orders here from outside parties, but the local shorts took hold very freely at the resulting decline. There was a fair demand for shipments, chiefly during the last hour of the session. No. 2 closed at 93¼c, and No. 3 at 78¼c. Seller April opened at 95¼c, declined to 94¼c, improved to 94⅝c, fell back to 94¼c, and closed at 94¼c. Seller March sold at 93¼@94¼c, closing at 94¼c; and May was irregular at 4⅜@5¼c above March, with sales at 98@98⅜c. Seller the month was quiet at 92⅞@93¼c, closing at 93¼c. Spot sales were reported of 92,000 bu No. 2 at 92⅞@93⅝c; 27,600 bu No. 3 at 78¼c; 5,000 bu winter receipts do at 77½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 63¼@63⅝c; and 18,400 bu by sample at 64¼@84½c. Total, 149,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was limited to 400 bu poor, by sample, at 76c on track. Graded lots were entirely nominal.

CORN—Was active, and irregular, though the range of prices was small. The more deferred futures were easier, May closing ⅛c lower, while there was little change in the nearer deliveries. The British markets were quiet, while New York was quoted ¼@½c higher, and our receipts were smaller, making the current offerings light as compared with the demand, which sustained prices on spot lots in face of a decline in wheat. The rather light receipts of the past few days, though the weather is not unfavorable to a free movement in the country, has led some operators to think that there is less waiting to come in than a year ago. It has long been claimed by a few that the last crop was much smaller than the Government estimates would indicate, and that a very free movement since the fall, with more feeding because of a long spell of cold weather, has reduced the surplus available for shipment to a point considerably below that of recent years at this time. Of course there are others who say this is all a delusion, and that the receipts have fallen off recently because the farmers will not sell on a rising market. Cash corn closed at 33⅝c for gilt edged receipts, and about 33½c for lots placed in store previous to last Saturday. Seller May opened at 38c, declined to 37⅝c, and closed at 37⅝c. June sold at 37⅞@38c, and July was almost nominal at ⅜@½c above June. Seller April sold at 33⅜@34c, March at 33¼@33⅜c, and February was quoted at 33⅜@33⅝c, closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 57,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 33⅜@33⅝c; 7,400 bu new high mixed at 32⅝c; 800 bu new mixed at 32c; 11,000 bu by sample at 32½@33⅞c on track; and 400 bu No. 2 at 34⅛c delivered. Total, 76,600 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand at the advance of the previous afternoon. The receipts were larger, but most of the oats went to the sample tables, where they were soon sold. Futures were quiet during the last hour, and a shade easier, closing steady. The sales were principally in April and May, the latter taking the lead. March sold at 22⅛@22¼c, April at 23@23⅛c, and May at 25⅛@25⅜c, all closing at inside quotations. Seller the month or cash closed at about 22⅛@22¼c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 22⅛@22¼c; 11,200 bu by sample at 22@26⅛c on track; and 11,400 bu do at 22½@25½c free on board. Total, 23,800 bu.

RYE—Was rather quiet and tame in sympathy with wheat. The offerings were small. April sold at 48c,—about 15,000 bu,—and March was nominal at 46½@47c. No. 2 sold at 48½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 46¼c; 2,800 bu by sample at 46@48¼c on track. Total, 3,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet, No. 2 being firmer. There were a few buyers in the market, but the offerings were small and firmly held, and the trading was chiefly confined to the low grades. No. 2, seller March, sold at 78c, and cash was quoted at 77½@78c. Extra 3 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 47c, and regular was nominal at 42c; do seller March was quiet at 40c, and seller April at 41c bid. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu extra 3 at 47c, 2,800 bu No. 3 at 36@38⅜c; 400 bu feed, winter receipts, at 24c; 1,200 bu by sample at 40@80c on track, and 400 bu at 53c delivered. Total, 5,600 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 34,500 brls at $10.00@10.02½ for March, $10.20@10.25 for April, and $10.30@10.35 for May. Lard—3,250 tcs at $6.80@6.92½ for April, and $7.00 for May. Short ribs—1,850,000 lbs at $4.82½ for March, $4.95@4.97½ for April, and $5.10 for May. Wheat—10,000 bu at 95c for April. Corn—5,000 bu at 38c for May.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 665,000 bu at 93⅝@93¼c for March and 94@94¼c for April. Corn—175,000 bu at 37⅛@37¼c for May and 37⅝@37⅞c for June. Oats—55,000 bu at 25⅛c for May and 25⅜@25⅝c for June. Mess pork—2,000 brls at $10.07½@10.10 for April and $10.22½ for May. Lard—3,250 tcs at $6.77½ for March and $6.82½@6.85 for April. Short ribs—250,000 lbs at $4.92½@4.95 seller April.

LATER.

Wheat was active, and 1⅝c lower under free offerings by local operators. April sold from 94¼c down to 93c, and closed with sellers at 93c. March sold at 92@93¼c, and closed at 91⅞@92c.

Corn declined ⅛c. May sold at 37@37⅛c, and closed at 37⅛c, and April at 33¼@33⅜c, closing at 33⅜c. March was quoted at 33c bid.

Oats were weak, closing at 25⅛c for May and 22⅝@22⅞c for April.

Rye sold (10,000 bu) at 48c for April.

Mess pork weakened, sales being made of 4,000 brls at $10.00@10.05 for April.

Lard was easier, sales being made of 1,000 tcs at $6.80@6.82½ for April.

Meats—Sales 750,000 lbs short ribs at $4.80 for March and $4.90@4.95 for April. Shoulders—200 boxes, averaging 14@16 lbs, at $3.35.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $9.87½@9.90 for March, $10.02½@10.05 for April, and $10.17½@10.20 for May. Sales 9,500 brls at $10.02½@10.07½ for April.

Lard closed at $6.80@6.82½ for April, $6.87½@6.90 for May, and $6.70@6.72½ for March.

Short ribs—Sales 150,000 lbs at $4.90 seller April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—Was in fair retail request. The market is quoted steady, but concessions would perhaps be made for large orders, though some of the dealers say they would not sell a pound for less than quotations:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔ lb	4 @4½
Green hurl	3½@4
Red-tipped hurl	3 @3½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	3½@4
Red-tipped do.	3 @3¼
Inferior	2½@2¾
Crooked	1½@2½

BUTTER—Prices ranged the same as at the beginning of the week, and were quoted steady for good to best grades and easy for others. We make no changes in our list:

Creamery	23@27
Good to choice dairy	18@23
Medium	12@15
Inferior to common	5@10
Roll butter	8@15

BAGGING—In this market no changes were apparent. There was a light demand at the following quotations:

Stark	22½	Burlaps, 4 bu	12
Brighton A.	22	Do, 5 bu	14
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	20	Do, double	23@24
American	19	Wool sacks	40@45

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were dull and weak. Other articles were steady.

Pork barrels	$85 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.00 @ 1.05
Whisky barrels	1.30 @ 1.40
Alcohol do	1.50 @ 1.60
Flour barrels	35 @ .40
Tierce hoops, hickory	13.50 @14.00
Tierce hoops, oak	11.50 @12.50
Flour hoops	6.00 @ 7.00
Flour staves	6.00 @ 7.00
Bucked pork staves, ℔ m	15.00 @17.00
Bucked tierce staves, ℔ m	21.00 @23.00
Bucked whisky staves, ℔ m	27.00 @29.00

Rough staves $3.00@5.00 less.

CHEESE—Remains firm. The demand continues fairly active (exporters as well as the Southern and Western trade buying freely), and prices are firm. We quote:

September and October, full cream	8 @8¾
August do	6½@7
Part skim	6¼@6¾
Full skim	4 @5
Low grades	2 @3

COAL—Was in fair request from the city and country, and was firm and steady. We again quote:

Lackawanna, large egg	$6.25
Lackawanna, small egg	6.25
Lackawanna, nut	6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, range	6.50
Piedmont	7.00
Blossburg	6.00
Cannel	6.50
Erie	5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	4.50@5.00
Minonk	3.50
Wilmington	3.00
Gartsherrie, Indiana block	4.50
White ash block	4.50

DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet and unchanged. The receipts were light. Sales were made of 3 cars at $4.40@4.50. The market closed dull at the inside.

EGGS—Were easy at 13@14c per doz. The retailers are taking hold slowly, and the supply seems to be increasing in spite of the stormy, unfavorable weather.

FISH—The market was without new features. There was a good demand and a firm set of prices:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$4.10@4.25
Family whitefish, ½-brl	1.75@1.90
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@3.70
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl	12.50
Select mess, ℔ ½-brl	16.00
Extra shore, ½-brl	14.00
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@7.50
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@6.00
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@5.00
Large family	4.75
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.10@1.20
No. 1 bay, medium	1.00@1.10
Family kits	75@1.00
George's codfish, extra	5.00@5.25
Bank cod	4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.50
Labrador herring, round, brls	6.00@6.10
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.10@1.15
Smoked halibut	9@10
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@35
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—Domestic fruits, apples, and peaches especially are in steadily good demand and show positive strength. A fair movement in foreign varieties also is noted, but for raisins and prunes are easy. Nuts remain dull. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$5⅜@6¼
Dates, fancy	9
Figs, layers	14 @16
Turkish prunes	5⅜@6
French prunes, kegs	6¼@7
French prunes, boxes	10 @17
Raisins, layers	1.75 @1.80
London layers	2.20 @2.30
Loose Muscatel	1.85 @1.90
Valencias, new	7¼@7¾
Zante currants	4 @4¾
Citron	14¼@15½

DOMESTIC.

Alden apples	10 @14
Evaporated	7½@9
New York and Michigan	3⅜@4¼
Southern	2⅜@3¼
Ohio	3¼@3⅜
Peaches, unpared, halves	3⅜@4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3⅛@3⅜
Raspberries	32½@33
Blackberries	5½@6
Pitted cherries	23 @25

NUTS.

Filberts	10 @11
Almonds, Tarragona	20 @21
Naples walnuts	13 @14
Brazils	5¼@6
Texas pecans	6 @7
River pecans	5¼@6
Wilmington peanuts	5 @5½
Tennessee peanuts	4½@5
Virginia peanuts	6 @6¼

GREEN FRUITS—Were steady. Apples are selling from store and the stock is gradually decreasing. Oranges were quiet and steady. Southern fruit is out of first hands:

Apples, ℔ brl	$1.65@2.25
Cranberries, ℔ brl	5.00@7.00
Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@4.00
Oranges, ℔ box	2.00@3.00
Valencia oranges, ℔ case	6.00@7.00
Valencia oranges, extra size	8.00@10.00
Malaga grapes, ℔ case	8.00@10.00

GROCERIES—Prices range the same as on the preceding days of the week, and may be quoted steady. A continued good demand exists. Below are the prices current:

RICE.

Carolina	6⅜@7⅜
Louisiana	6⅜@7½

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Choice to fancy Rio	17½@18½
Good to prime	15⅜@16⅜
Common to fair	13¼@15
Roasting	11½@12

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅝@9⅞
Crushed	9½@9⅝
Granulated	9⅛@9⅜
Powdered	9⅜@9½
A standard	8¾@8⅞
Do. No. 2	8⅜@8⅝
Extra C	8⅜@8⅝
C No. 1	8 @8⅛
C No. 2	7⅝@7¾
Yellow	7 @7½
New Orleans white, clarified	8⅜@9
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @7½
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6½@6¾
New Orleans fair	6¼@6⅜

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	38 @40
California silver drips	45 @48
Sugar-house sirup	35 @40
New Orleans molasses, choice	42 @45
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	27 @30
Common molasses	28 @33
Black Strap	24 @25

SPICES.

Allspice	18½@19
Cloves	45 @50
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14½@15
Nutmegs, No. 1	90 @95
Calcutta ginger	8 @9

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @5¼
Blue lily	5 @5¼
White lily	5
Savon imperial	5
German mottled	5¼@5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was in light request at former prices. The low grades were easy, the stock being fair, and No. 1 steady:

No. 1 timothy	$8.00
No. 2 do	7.00
Mixed do	6.00@6.50
Upland prairie	7.00
No. 1	5.50@6.00

HIDES—Were in request, 7c being the average street price for light hides. The offerings were light:

Light cured hides, ℔ lb	7 @7¼
Heavy do, ℔ lb	6½@6¾
Damaged do, ℔ lb	5½
Bullhides	5
Part cured, ℔ lb	6 @6½
Green frozen, ℔ lb	5½
Calf, ℔ lb	10
Deacons, ℔ lb	40
Dry flint, ℔ lb	14½
Dry salted, ℔ lb	11 @12
Green city butchers', ℔ lb	5 @5¼
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔ lb	28

HOPS—Were steady at 8@10c for choice Western, and 4@6c for inferior. Eastern hops were quoted at 12@14c. The demand is small, and dealers are able to supply it.

LUMBER—Was in fair request and steady. The orders are coming from all parts of the West. One firm has just received an order for a car-load from Leadville, Colorado. The local trade is good when the weather is pleasant, the business being chiefly between dealers. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1¼@2 in	$32.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	14.00
Second common siding	12.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@10.50
Fencing, No. 2	8.50@9.50
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	11.50@13.00
Culls, 2 in	8.00@9.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.20@2.30
Shingles, standard green	2.00@2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.10
Track shingles	1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady and in fair request. Tin-plates are firm, being relatively higher at the seaboard, and lead and copper are strong. Quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℔ box	$7.00
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC	13.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	8.50
Large pig tin	18
Small pig tin	19
Bar tin	20
Solder	12 @14
Pig lead ℔ lb	4½@5
Bar lead	5.70
Lead pipe	5¼@5½
Copper bottoms	26
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	24
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	33
Planished, cut to sizes	35
Sheet zinc ℔ lb	7
Less than cask	7
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	3.10
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@14
American planished iron, "A"	10½
American planished iron, "B"	9½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @16
Common bar-iron	1.90@2.00
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	9
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	11 @12½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	14
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	16@20

NAILS—Were quoted at $2.25 rates. The sales are increasing.

OILS—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. A fair business is in progress at the prices given below:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	12½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	15
Headlight, 175 degrees test	19½
Michigan legal test	22½
Extra winter strained lard oil	61
No. 1	56
No. 2	50
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	$1.30
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	80
Neatsfoot oil, extra	72
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	52
Bank oil	40
Straits	43
Turpentine	34
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	20 @25

POTATOES—Were steady at 70@80c per bu. The receipts are small, but the supply in store seems to be equal to present demands.

POULTRY—Larger offerings of all kinds caused an easier market. Choice stock was held at former extreme prices, but did not sell readily:

Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	$9 @10
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	11 @14
Geese, dressed, ℔ lb	5 @7
Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb	9 @10
Wild ducks	1.75 @2.00

SEEDS—Timothy was dull and nominally lower. Buyers held off, and sellers were loth to part with seed at the decline. Prime was quoted at $1.21@1.22½, and choice at $1.25. Clover was also slow and weak, the offerings being larger. Sales were made at $3.75@4.12½, and of mammoth at $4.20. Flax was firm at $1.25@1.30, and sowing do at $1.50@1.60. Hungarian and millet were firm at 75@85c.

SALT—Was firm, though rather quiet. The stock is smaller than usual, but probably equal to any call that is likely to be made before the opening of the new season:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$1.15
Coarse, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.15
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	1.50@1.70
Ashton dairy, ℔ sack	3.00

WHISKY—Was less active, with no change in prices. Sales were reported of 200 brls on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for highwines. Alcohol for export was nominal at 31c per gallon, delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was steady under a continued fair inquiry for small lots. Dealers are disposing of the stock quietly:

Washed fleece wool, ℔ lb	28@32
Medium unwashed	20@23
Fine do, good	18@20
Coarse do	16@20
Tub-washed, choice	35@38
Tub-washed, common to fair	30@33
Colorado, medium to fine	20@24
Colorado, common	16@19
Colorado, coarse	13@14

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,509	16,334	582
Tuesday	4,265	17,400	3,528
Wednesday	4,524	23,039	2,346
Thursday	4,700	20,000	1,800
Total	16,998	76,776	8,256
Same time last week	21,630	85,460	7,392
Week before last	16,248	102,466	7,922
Shipments—			
Monday	874	6,054	594
Tuesday	2,239	8,618	1,570
Wednesday	3,524	9,516	1,475
Total	6,637	24,188	3,641

CATTLE—Yesterday's market was all that sellers could reasonably ask. From the opening to the close trading was spirited, and prices were firm all around, and for some grades higher. The receipts were rather more liberal than for either of the preceding days of the week, but there proved to be nothing in excess of the demand, the close of the day finding only a few odds and ends left over unsold. In quality the offerings differed but slightly from those seen earlier in the week. The larger part consisted of common lots, such as are taken by feeders and the local trade, and of fair to good steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. For the former $2.60@3.65 were the ruling figures, while sales of the latter were principally at $4.10@4.65. There were some sales of choice at $4.75@4.90, and a few extras were taken for the English market at $5.00@5.20. The feeling at the close was firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4.10@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.70
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
34	1,425	$4.90	35	1,027	$4.15
16	1,433	5.00	29	1,062	4.12½
35	1,283	4.75	12	1,071	4.10
25	1,450	4.90	14	999	4.10
16	1,455	4.95	20 Texas	1,049	4.15
32	1,419	4.90	23	1,086	4.05
94	1,310	4.85	24	1,124	4.20
73	1,417	4.85	41 Texas	1,010	3.90
1	1,382	4.85	19 Texas	961	3.90
16	1,344	4.70	40 Texas	936	3.75
26	1,242	4.70	18	930	3.75
31	1,265	4.65	21 Texas	895	3.75
36	1,194	4.62½	14	1,027	3.70
33	1,263	4.60	10	1,183	3.62½
19	1,355	4.60	20	980	3.60
68	1,252	4.65	17	1,142	3.65
17	1,236	4.60	19 cows	1,096	3.35
19	1,242	4.60	31	1,102	3.55
17	1,316	4.60	19	882	3.55
33	1,210	4.50	16	1,006	3.20
17	1,196	4.50	11	1,051	3.30
26	1,289	4.50	30 st'k'rs	1,046	3.25
17	1,281	4.60	15 st'k'rs	813	3.40
21	1,257	4.45	33 st'k'rs	850	3.25
28	1,316	4.40	33 st'k'rs	933	3.25
17	1,242	4.50	20 st'k'rs	822	3.25
46	1,262	4.50	10 cows	1,086	3.00
36	1,209	4.37½	11 bulls	1,223	3.00
33	1,115	4.35	15	830	3.00
32	1,152	4.35	16 st'k'rs	869	3.15
21	1,192	4.35	44	959	2.60
17	1,117	4.30	25	976	2.75
14	1,098	4.30	16	1,054	2.80
50	1,324	4.40	24	1,041	2.75
32	1,342	4.40	21 cows	962	2.60
21	1,279	4.25	18 cows	934	2.60
19	1,263	4.25			
16	1,117	4.20			
21	1,245	4.25			
19	1,144	4.20			

HOGS—Prices of bacon [...] stronger, sales making at [...] to best lots,—an advance o[...] tions of 5c. In heavy wei[...] ticeable change. There w[...] Eastern account, and a fai[...] and between the two clas[...] erate supply on sale wa[...] Trading was at $3.00@4.3[...] generally selling at $3.00@[...] $3.80@3.90, and poor to [...] $4.30. The bulk sold wit[...] 3.95.

All sales are made subje[...] lbs for piggy sows and 80 [...]

HOG SA[LES.]

No.	Av.	Price.
40	420	$4.25
84	391	4.15
53	321	4.15
111	315	4.10
55	274	4.05
52	356	4.05
84	348	4.05
40	258	4.05
26	356	4.00
35	308	4.00
117	318	4.00
130	240	3.90
59	313	3.95
65	276	3.95
49	351	3.95
65	242	3.95
77	243	3.95
39	305	3.90
63	194	3.90
21	236	3.90
56	284	3.90
43	202	3.90
120	191	3.90
23	316	3.90
67	180	3.90
206	199	3.90
206	188	3.90
157	179	3.90
130	174	3.90
51	172	3.85
73	271	3.85
68	189	3.85
54	221	3.85
180	203	3.85

SHEEP—Sold at about [...] tity was not as good as [...] prime droves, and most o[...] below $4.25. We quote [...] @4.00, and good to extra [...] lbs.

SHEEP S[ALES.]

No.	Av.	Price.
55	79	$3.50
96	105	4.50
122	85	3.40
42	85	4.00
164	92	4.05
122	85	3.40
20	95	3.75
88	101	4.12½

NEW Y[ORK.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[...] ceipts; a number of car-l[...] day, sold at ¼c higher th[...] ordinary steers at 8⅜c; [...] good, 9¼@9⅝c; prime, [...] tered beef quiet at 7@8c; [...] 3 car-loads Western dress[...] 8c; shipments, 720 qrs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,20[...] downward tendency: sales [...] nary to prime, with a car-l[...] at 6c; shipments, 100 car[...]

SWINE—Receipts, 5,000 [...] nominal for live; 3 car-l[...] nominal figures, $4.10@4.[...]

ST. LO[UIS.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Ca[...] ping grades; export steers [...] choice heavy, $4.65@4.[...] butchers' stock better; [...] 4.12½; cows and heifers, [...] steers higher, at $3.65@[...] better; $3.00@4.25; recei[...] 1,200.

HOGS—In good demand; [...] ers, $3.50@3.75; Baltimo[...] ing, $3.60@3.90; butchers[...] receipts, 6,700; shipment[...]

SHEEP—Active, firm, an[...] good, $3.00@4.25; choice [...] export grades, $5.15@5.2[...] ments, 500.

EAST LIB[ERTY.]

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., [...] ceipts to-day, 476 head t[...] total for three days, 1,003 [...] all sold out but four loads [...] from $3.50@5.25 for com[...]

HOGS—Receipts to-day, [...] three days, 6,325; Yorker[...] delphias, $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, [...] three days, 6,300; market [...] $3.50@5.25.

BUFFA[LO.]

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—C[...] limited demand both for [...] sales 14 cars at generally [...] sales rather lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Rece[...] sellers apart; market quiet[...] fair to good Western shee[...] $5.12½.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,175; [...] weights, $4.05@4.25; med[...] 4.30; pigs, $3.50@3.90.

KANSAS [CITY.]

Special Dispatch t[...]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., F[...] ceipts, 334; shipments, 36[...] pers, $3.65@4.75; native [...] $2.75@3.75; wintered and c[...] $2.60@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,379; [...] and firm; fair to choice to [...] light shipping, $3.20@3.35[...]

CINCINN[ATI.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—H[...] common, $3.25@3.70; ligh[...] ing, $4.00@4.25; butchers'[...] 1,129; shipments, 125.

BY TELEG[RAPH.]

FOREI[GN.]

The following were re[...] Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11:[...] @10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s[...] @8s; white, 8s 9d@8s [...] Corn, 4s 7d. Pork, 49s. [...]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—[...] Cumberlands, 28s; short [...] clear, 26s; short clear, 27[...] 70s; India mess, 76s; extra[...] —Choice, 49s. Shoulders[...] city, 36s. Lard, 34s. Pork[...] 52s; Western, 49s. Ham[...] age, 40s.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Liv[...] California club, 9s 3d@9s [...] LANE—Cargoes off coast[...] Corn quieter. Cargoes o[...] firmness of holders prevent[...]

Special Dispatch [...]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11[...] 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, [...] 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, [...] white, No. 1, 9s [...] club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. [...] No. 1, 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—[...] 5 3-16@5¼d; sales, 7,000 [...] export, 2,000; American, [...]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Refi[...]

LINSEED OIL—58@59s.

RESIN—Common, 4s 9d@[...]

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—Pe[...]

NEW Y[ORK.]

Special Dispatch [...]

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[...] showed less activity, with [...] speculative movement, an[...] port inquiry, shippers hav[...] make important purchases [...] on earlier dealings prices [...] but, near the close, rallie[...] latest figures, leaving [...] in good part by a marked d[...] reported at the close [...] varied little, holders cont[...] ing very slow. More dema[...] and forward delivery, but[...] advanced prices claimed i[...] Western ungraded old at [...] sparingly, and quoted stro[...] mand for export; No. 2 W[...] 81c bid, but held at 63c[...] steady; in instances a t[...] lighter movement; mixed [...] 31½@33c.

PROVISIONS—Hog produc[...] strength early, but the adv[...] the close on a falling off i[...] quieter; quoted for Febru[...] new; March, $10.45@10[...] 10.75. Cut meats in less [...] rates. Bacon held stron[...] more inquiry. Western [...] request for early delivery,[...] ing weak. For forward [...] closed about as last evenin[...]

TALLOW—In fair request [...] @6⅛c.

SUGARS—Less demand n[...] prices, with Cuba muscav[...] for fair to good refining:[...] and firmer, with cut loaf [...]

WHISKY—Sold to the ex[...] showing a further advance[...]

FREIGHTS—Movement in[...] tively moderate, on a b[...] figures; main call not in a[...] ing been for more room fo[...] tonnage for grain in pretty[...] steady rates, mostly for th[...] pool, engagements by stea[...] 6d per bu.

To the Western A[...]

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—C[...]

... 6½@ 6¾
5½
5
6 @ 6¼
5½
10
40
14½
11 @12
5 @ 5¼
ed, ℔ ... 28
8@10c for choice West-
ior. Eastern hops were
e demand is small, and
it.
request and steady. The
l parts of the West. One
order for a car-load from
e local trade is good when
he business being chiefly
ing are the quotations:
@2 in....$ 32.00
28.00@30.00
26.00
ing 15.50
ing 14.00
12.00
dressed 25.00
, dressed.. 22.00
16.50
d upwards. 31.00@32.50
upwards. 26.00
17.00
n., rough. 24.00@28.00
n 20.00@25.00
n 16.00@17.00
s 13.00
10.00@10.50
8.50@ 9.50
10.00@11.00
9.00@10.00
10.00@10.50
ft. 11.50@13.00
8.00@ 9.00
t 7.00@11.00
and headed 18.00
1.50@ 1.75
to extra dry 2.20@ 2.30
2.00@ 2.15
1.00@ 1.10
2.00@ 2.10
1.80
RS' STOCK—Were steady
n-plates are firm, being
e seaboard, and lead and
ations:
box......$ 7.00
13.50
roofing 6.50
9.00
roofing 8.50
18
19
20
12 @14
4½@ 5
5.70
5½@ 5¾
26
d, 14 and 16-oz 24
, 14 and 16-oz 33
35
7
7
3.10
12¼@14
"A" 10½
"B" 9½
to 28 12 @16
1.90@2.00
9
10
11 @12½
14
16@20
at $2.25 rates. The sales
was noted in connection
ir business is in progress
w:
12½
50 deg. test 15
est 19¾
22¾
rd oil 61
56
50
65
70
55
$1.30
ure 80
72
52
40
43
34
gravity 14
deg 13
19
28 degrees 30
25
.20 @25
teady at 70@80c per bu.
ll, but the supply in store
esent demands.
fferings of all kinds caused
hoice stock was held at
but did not sell readily:
$ 9 @$ 10
11 @ 14
5 @ 7
9 @ 10
1.75 @ 2.00
s dull and nominally lower.
ellers were loth to part with
rime was quoted at $1.21@
1.25. Clover was also slow
s being larger. Sales were
of mammoth at $4.20.
25@1.30, and sowing do at
ian and millet were firm at
hough rather quiet. The
sual, but probably equal to
be made before the open-
$ 1.15
1.40
bags 1.15
1.50@1.70
3.00
active, with no change in
ported of 200 brls on the
on for highwines. Alcohol
at 31c per gallon, delivered
under a continued fair in-
Dealers are disposing of the
℔ 28@32
20@23
18@20
16@20
35@38
to fair 30@33
fine 20@24
16@19
13@14

E STOCK.
HICAGO.

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
3,509	16,334	582
4,265	17,400	3,528
4,524	23,039	2,346
4,700	20,000	1,800
16,998	76,776	8,256
21,630	85,460	7,392
16,248	102,466	7,922
874	6,054	594
2,239	8,618	1,570
3,524	9,516	1,475
6,637	24,188	3,641

y's market was all that ly ask. From the opening as spirited, and prices were or some grades higher. The ore liberal than for either of the week, but there proved s of the demand, the close a few odds and ends left ty the offerings differed but n earlier in the week. The of common lots, such as are he local trade, and of fair g from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. 0@3.65 were the ruling the latter were principally e were some sales of choice few extras were taken for $5.00@5.20. The feeling

OTATIONS.
steers, weighing
is......$5.00@5.25
fat, well-formed
00 to 1,500 lbs.. 4.75@5.00
attened steers,
350 lbs 4.10@4.65
rs in fair flesh,
200 lbs 3.75@4.10
r to common
to choice cows,
weighing 800 to
2.65@3.75
cattle, weighing
3.00@3.70
n cows, heifers,
awag steers .... 2.00@2.50
3.00@4.75

LE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
35	1,027	$4.15
29	1,062	4.12½
12	1,071	4.10
14	999	4.10
20 Texas	1,049	4.15
23	1,086	4.05
24	1,124	4.20
41 Texas	1,010	3.90
19 Texas	961	3.90
40 Texas	936	3.75
18	930	3.75
21 Texas	895	3.75
14	1,027	3.70
10	1,183	3.62½
20	980	3.60
17	1,142	3.65
19 cows	1,096	3.35
31	1,102	3.55
19	882	3.55
16	1,006	3.35
11	1,051	3.20
30 st'k'rs	1,046	3.35
15 st'k'rs	813	3.40
33 st'k'rs	850	3.25
33 st'k'rs	933	3.25
20 st'k'rs	822	3.25
10 cows	1,086	3.00
11 bulls	1,233	3.00
15	830	3.00
16 st'k'rs	869	3.15
44	959	2.80
25	976	2.75
16	1,054	2.80
24	1,041	2.75
21 cows	962	3.00
18 cows	924	2.60

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
19	1,263	4.25	37 cows	876	2.60
16	1,117	4.20	15	865	2.50
21	1,245	4.25	20	817	2.25
19	1,144	4.20			

HOGS—Prices of bacon grades were again a trifle stronger, sales making at $3.80@3.90 for common to best lots,—an advance over Wednesday's quotations of 5c. In heavy weights there was no noticeable change. There was an active demand on Eastern account, and a fair inquiry from packers, and between the two classes of buyers the moderate supply on sale was quickly disposed of. Trading was at $3.00@4.30, skips and scalawags generally selling at $3.00@3.50; bacon grades at $3.80@3.90; and poor to fancy heavy at $3.65@4.30. The bulk sold within a range of $3.75@3.95.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	420	$4.25	56	222	$3.85
84	391	4.15	49	228	3.85
53	321	4.15	150	279	3.85
111	315	4.10	28	222	3.85
55	274	4.05	317	32	3.85
52	356	4.05	37	298	3.85
84	348	4.05	52	204	3.85
40	258	4.05	31	299	3.85
26	356	4.00	43	241	3.85
35	308	4.00	72	179	3.85
117	318	4.00	55	250	3.80
130	240	3.90	44	181	3.80
59	313	3.95	68	156	3.80
65	276	3.95	67	190	3.80
49	351	3.95	28	309	3.80
65	242	3.95	47	190	3.80
77	243	3.95	74	149	3.80
39	305	3.90	52	295	3.80
63	194	3.90	23	263	3.75
21	236	3.90	38	301	3.75
56	284	3.90	22	263	3.75
43	202	3.90	34	290	3.75
120	191	3.90	39	223	3.75
23	316	3.90	47	127	3.70
67	180	3.90	21	322	3.70
206	199	3.90	31	284	3.65
206	188	3.90	23	228	3.65
157	179	3.90	180	166	3.57½
130	174	3.90	44	142	3.50
51	172	3.85	21	152	3.50
73	271	3.85	34	192	3.50
68	189	3.85	34	136	3.45
54	221	3.85	25	147	3.45
180	203	3.85			

SHEEP—Sold at about former prices. The quantity was not as good as of late, there being few prime droves, and most of the sales were at prices below $4.25. We quote poor to medium at $3.25@4.00, and good to extra at $4.25@5.00 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	79	$3.50	68	73	$3.50
96	105	4.50	40	74	3.50
122	85	3.40	35	88	4.00
42	85	4.00	23	98	4.25
164	92	4.05	37	75	3.65
122	85	3.40	15	91	3.80
20	95	3.75	192	99	4.25
88	101	4.12½			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—BEEVES—No fresh receipts; a number of car-loads, late arrivals yesterday, sold at ¼c higher than Monday, including ordinary steers at 8¾c; medium, 9¼c; fair to good, 9½@9¾c; prime, 10@10¼c; city slaughtered beef quiet at 7@8c; prime sides, 8¼@8½c; 3 car-loads Western dressed from Missouri, 7½@8c; shipments, 720 qrs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,200 head; market dull; downward tendency; sales at 4½@5¾c for ordinary to prime, with a car-load of extra Ohio sheep at 6c; shipments, 100 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,000 head; market quiet and nominal for live; 3 car-loads offered; no sales; nominal figures, $4.10@4.20.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—CATTLE—Easier for shipping grades; export steers, $5.00@5.25; good to choice heavy, $4.65@4.90; fair, $4.25@4.50; butchers' stock better; native steers, $3.00@4.12½; cows and heifers, $2.75@4.00; feeding steers higher, at $3.65@4.30; corn-fed Texans better; $3.00@4.25; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,200.

HOGS—In good demand; light shipping and Yorkers, $3.50@3.75; Baltimores, $3.80@3.90; packing, $3.60@3.90; butchers' to fancy, $4.00@4.25; receipts, 6,700; shipments, 2,000.

SHEEP—Active, firm, and higher; common to good, $3.00@4.25; choice to fancy, $4.50@5.00; export grades, $5.15@5.25; receipts, 800; shipments, 500.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 476 head through and no local; total for three days, 1,003 through and 545 local; all sold out but four loads; good prices; ranging from $3.50@5.25 for common to prime.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,585 head; total for three days, 6,325; Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; Philadelphias, $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 100 head; total for three days, 6,300; market fair; prices range from $3.50@5.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 935; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade; sales 14 cars at generally unchanged prices; some sales rather lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,200; buyers and sellers apart; market quiet; quotations down ⅛; fair to good Western sheep, $4.30@4.80; extra, $5.12½.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,175; fair demand; York weights, $4.05@4.25; medium and heavy, $4.20@4.30; pigs, $3.50@3.90.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 334; shipments, 369; active; native shippers, $3.65@4.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, $2.60@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,379; shipments, 130; active and firm; fair to choice to packing, $3.40@3.75; light shipping, $3.20@3.35.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $3.25@3.70; light, $3.75@4.05; packing, $4.00@4.25; butchers', $4.25@4.35; receipts, 1,129; shipments, 125.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@9s; spring, 6s 11d @8s; white, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s 1d@9s 6d. Corn, 4s 7d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 34s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Special cable—Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 26s 6d; long clear, 26s; short clear, 27s. Beef—Prime mess, 70s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 49s. Shoulders, 23s. Tallow—Prime city, 36s. Lard, 34s. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 52s; Western, 49s. Hams, long cut, 20-℔ average, 40s.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 9s 3d@9s 7d. Corn quiet. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer. Corn quieter. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—The firmness of holders prevents business. Corn quiet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 11d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New No. 1, 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 34s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—COTTON—Market dull, at 5 3-16@5¼d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—REFINED PETROLEUM—7¾d.

LINSEED OIL—58@59s.

RESIN—Common, 4s 9d@5s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—PETROLEUM—23½d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—GRAIN—Winter wheat showed less activity, with more or less hesitancy in speculative movement, and much less urgent export inquiry, shippers having been unwilling to make important purchases at current quotations; on earlier dealings prices fell off ½@¾c per bu, but, near the close, rallied to about yesterday's latest figures, leaving off weak, influenced in good part by a marked depression and heaviness reported at the close from Chicago; spring varied little, holders continuing strong, but trading very slow. More demand for corn, for prompt and forward delivery, but reduced offerings and advanced prices claimed impeded business; mixed Western ungraded old at 46@47c. Rye offered sparingly, and quoted strong in price; good demand for export; No. 2 Western, afloat, quoted at 61c bid, but held at 63c. Oats generally about steady; in instances a trifle weaker on a much lighter movement; mixed Western, 5,800 bu, at 31½@33c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products opened with increased strength early, but the advance was wholly lost at the close on a falling off in demand: Western mess quieter; quoted for February at $10.40@10.55 for new; March, $10.45@10.60; April, $10.60@10.75. Cut meats in less demand at about former rates. Bacon held stronger, with long clear in more inquiry. Western steam lard in very fair request for early delivery, at firm prices, but closing weak. For forward delivery held higher, but closed about as last evening, and dull.

TALLOW—In fair request; prime quoted at 6 9-16@6⅝c.

SUGARS—Less demand noted for raw, at previous prices, with Cuba muscavado quoted at 6⅜@6⅝c for fair to good refining; refined in fair request and firmer, with cut loaf quoted at 9c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 brls at $1.09, showing a further advance.

FREIGHTS—Movement in berth freights comparatively moderate, on a basis of about previous figures; main call not in any instance urgent, having been for more room for grain; chartering line-tonnage for grain in pretty fair request at about steady rates, mostly for the Continent; for Liverpool, engagements by steam of 16,000 bu wheat at 6d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—COTTON—Quiet at 9 11-16@9 13-16c; futures active; February, 9.76c; March, 9.77c; April, 9.72c; May, 10.07c; June, 10.20c; July, 10.31c.

FLOUR—Less active; receipts, 16,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@3.75; common to good extra, $3.85@4.00; good to choice, $4.05@4.50; St. Louis, $3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; receipts, 127,000 bu; ungraded spring, 90@95c; No. 3 spring, 94c; ungraded winter red, $1.00@1.11; No. 3 do, $1.09¾@1.10; No. 2 do, $1.13@1.13½; No. 1 do, $1.13½; No. 2 amber, $1.13@1.13¼; ungraded white, $1.08@1.10; No. 2 do, $1.10½; No. 1 do, sales of 4,400 bu at $1.13; extra do, sales of 16,000 bu at $1.14. Rye quiet but firm; Western, 61@63c. Barley quiet, dull, and nominal. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 83,000 bu; ungraded, 46@47c; No. 3, 42¾@43c; steamer, 44¼@44½c; No. 2, 46@47c; new do, 46½@46¾c. Oats nominally unchanged; receipts, 55,000 bu; No. 3 white, 32¼c; No. 2 do, 33¼c; No. 1 do, 35¼c; mixed Western, 32@33c; white do, 33@34½c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, and unchanged. Sugars quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 6⅜@6⅝c. Molasses—Demand active; New Orleans, 25@39c. Rice in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; united, 96⅞c; crude, 8½@8⅝c; refined, 9¼c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6 9-16c.

RESIN—Quiet at $1.41@1.42.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 30@30¼c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 19c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easy; mess, $9.25@9.40 for old; $10.50@10.75 for new. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, 5¼c; short do 5½c. Lard quiet; prime steam, $7.00@7.05.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 7@28c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Demand active; Minnesota extra family, $4.25@4.85; Ohio, do, choice, $5.00; fancy, $5.35; high grades, $6.00; Illinois fancy, $5.60; St. Louis family, $5.00@6.00; winter wheats, patent, $6.00@7.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.00. Rye flour, $2.75@2.87½.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; Western rejected, $1.01; Western red, elevator, $1.10. Rye—Western, 54@55c. Corn steady and firm; Western rejected, on track, 42½@43c; do steamer, 43@43½c; mixed and yellow, 44@44½c; yellow on track, 45c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 30c; white do, 30@33c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $10.25@11.00; Hams—Smoked, $8.00@9.50; pickled, $7.50@8.25.

BUTTER—Market dull; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra, 20@21c; Western Reserve 10@18c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, full cream, 8¼@8¾c; do good, 7@8c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 9⅝c; crude, 8½@8⅝c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.07.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 4,200 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm for cash; lower for futures; No. 2 red fall, $1.02¾ cash; $1.03¾@1.03 March; $1.05@1.04½ April; $1.05½ May; No. 3 do, $1.00. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@32⅝c cash; 33¼@33c March; 34@33¾c April; 35@34¾c May; 35¼@35½c June. Oats higher; No. 2, 24@24¼c cash; 24¼c March; 25c May. Rye higher; 45@45½c. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $9.80. Lard higher; $6.65 bid. Bulk meats firmer; clear ribs, $4.70@4.82½; sales fully cured at outside; clear, $4.80@4.95. Bacon firmer; clear ribs, $5.37½; clear, $5.45@5.50. Sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 700 bu.

COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 9⅛c; sales 565 bales; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,400; stock, 28,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, $3.25; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.50@5.12½.

GRAIN—Corn—Market dull at 43@45c. Oats firm; choice, 35c.

HAY—Firmer; ordinary quoted $13.00@14.00; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, $18.00@18.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher; old held at $9.75@10.00; new, $11.00@11.25. Lard quiet but firm at $6.50@7.25; kegs, $7.00@8.50. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; loose shoulders, 3⅛c; packed, 3⅜c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 5¼c. Bacon quiet but steady. Hams, sugar-cured, in good demand at 8@9½c, as in size.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Cargoes jobbing ordinary to prime, 11½@16¾c. Sugar—Demand fair and prices higher; common to good common, 4¼@5c; fair to fully fair, 5¼@5⅛c; prime to choice, 5⅝@6⅛c; yellow clarified, 6½@7⅝c. Molasses active and firm; common, 19@21c; centrifugal, 20@26c; fair, 23@25c; prime to choice, 26@31c. Rice, 5⅜@6⅛c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Strong, active and without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western fairly active; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.12@1.13; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and February, $1.10@1.10¼; March, $1.10¼@1.10⅜; April, $1.11⅛@1.11⅜. Corn—Western dull; Western mixed, spot and February, 44⅜@44¾c; March, unchanged; April, 45¼@45½c; May, unchanged; steamer, 41½c. Oats steady and fairly active; Pennsylvania, 31@33c; Western white, 32@33c; do mixed, 30@32c. Rye steady; prime to choice unchanged.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Easy and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude unchanged; refined, 9½c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,187 brls; wheat, 34,600 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 2,100 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 116,500 bu; corn, 89,200 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—COTTON—Steady, with a good demand at 9¼c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, $4.45@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce, firm, and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.00@1.02. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 35@36½c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 25@28c. Rye—Quiet and firmer, but not quotably higher; 52@53c. Barley—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; regular, $10.00. Lard—In good demand; steam, $6.65. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $3.75; short ribs, $4.90 cash; $5.00 buyer February; $5.25 buyer April; short clear, $5.00@5.10. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; $4.25@4.37½, $5.62½@5.75, and $5.87½@6.00.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.03.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 65c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅜c higher; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.02; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.00; No. 2 do, 91⅞c; February, 91⅞c; March, 92½c; April, 93⅛c; May, 97⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 78c; No. 4, 71c; rejected, 65c. Corn steady; No. 2, 34c. Oats firm; in good demand; No. 2, 22½@22¾c. Rye steady, with a good demand; No. 1, 45½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, fresh, 72c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and higher. Mess pork quiet; new, $9.90. Prime steam lard, $6.75.

HOGS—Live inactive at $3.70@3.90; dressed steady, with a good demand, at $4.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Firm; Western supers, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $4.70@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.25@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, $6.50@8.25; winter wheats, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 50@52c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 37@40c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34½@35c. Rye, 60c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; corn, 52,000 bu; wheat, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; corn, 43,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts for the past week, 109,387 bu; shipments, 62,605 bu; easy; No. 2 cash, 89c; February, 89c; No. 3 cash, 86c; February, 86c; No. 4 cash, 80c. Corn—Receipts for the past week, 103,040 bu; shipments, 57,796 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 27¼c; February, 27¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—COTTON—Steady at 9¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; red and amber, 98c@$1.00. Corn firmer; white, 35½c; mixed, 34½c. Oats higher; white mixed, 25½c. Rye higher.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and higher at $10.50. Lard steady; choice leaf, tierce, 7¼c; do, keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 3¼c; clear rib, 5@5¼c, loose. Bacon higher; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 5⅝@5⅞c; clear, 5⅞@5⅞c for loose; hams, sugar-cured, 8¾@9½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.03.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20.—HOGS—Firm at $3.25@4.00; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 400.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 98c@$1.00. Corn quiet at 32½@33c; May, 34¼@35½c. Oats steady at 23@24c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, 4⅞c. Lard, 6⅜c. Hams, 7½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; amber Michigan, March, $1.01½; April offered at $1.03½; No. 2 red winter, March, $1.01⅞; April, $1.03½; May, $1.05; Western amber, $1.03½. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, nominally 35¼c; May, 38c. Oats inactive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Fair demand and steady; sales 3,000 bu No. 1 Duluth, $1.10; 500 bu No. 1 hard Duluth, $1.11. Corn quiet and firm; 4 car-lots of new at 40c. Oats firm and inactive. Rye neglected. Barley—Sales 1 car Canada, 95c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, $1.02; No. 1 white, $1.01; March, $1.01; April, $1.02¾; May, $1.05; June, $1.05½. Receipts, 15,916 bu; shipments, 52,482 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20.—COTTON—Steady; good demand; receipts, 1,495 bales; shipments, 4,494; stock, 59,010; sales, 3,600; export, 1,000; spinners, 2,500; speculation, 100; middling, 9⅛c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.10. Corn steady; No. 2 Wabash, 43c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Feb. 20.—HIGHWINES—Firm; sales 150 brls at $1.03½.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $1.17½ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 20.—PETROLEUM—Very firm; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 20.—PETROLEUM—Market opened very dull, with sales at 96⅞c; advanced to 97½c, at which price it closed; shipments, 22,000 brls; averaging 20,000; transactions, 66,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Cotton goods market fairly active and firm; brown sheetings in good demand, and stocks light; wide sheetings are sold ahead; prints sluggish; ginghams in steady request, and dress goods doing fairly; men's wear of woolens quiet; Kentucky jeans sluggish; hosiery and underwear in steady request; foreign goods inactive.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—COTTON—Steady; middlings, 9¼c, low do, 8⅞c; net receipts, 9,782 bales; gross, 11,379; exports to Great Britain, 4,658; to the Continent, 1,001; sales, 5,000; stock, 381,984.

MINNESOTA.

Its Health, Fertility, and Beauty—Mistaken Impressions Corrected.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—About the year 1850, when Gen. Sibley appealed to Congress to aid the then 5,330 population of the recently admitted Territory of Minnesota, a member of that Congress declared it to be "A hyperborean region unfit for settlement"! Had Sibley been inspired to pierce the veil of the future, and to name 675,000 as the census of 1877, I doubt not that he would have been regarded a fit subject for the tender mercies of a keeper. It requires no serious tax upon the memory of those yet on the sunny side of 45 to recall the days when our maps of it read, "Unknown region inhabited by Indians and buffaloes."

It is not my purpose in this brief letter to treat of the early history of the "Land of the Dakotas," but rather to correct a few of the mistaken impressions which prevail in the more easterly States regarding this Young Giant of the Union. With mercury below zero in the more easterly States a man gathers his wraps about him, and, suffering from a piercing frost, thanks his stars that he does not live here in the Northwest, of which "Old Prob" often gives the record 10, 20, and, occasionally 30 degrees below zero. Come to Minnesota and talk with the native, and he will praise winter as the delight of the year. Recently I walked a mile, facing a north wind, in St. Paul, with my overcoat thrown open, exhilarated by the bracing air. I reckoned Fahrenheit at full 30 degrees above, and what was my surprise when I reached my destination to find mercury in a sheltered nook, 20 degrees lower than my estimate. If an Eastern man, genius though he be at guessing, wants to know how fallible is human judgment, let him take a stroll in the crisp atmosphere of Minnesota winter, and reckon where mercury stands. The philosophy of the fact is that the dryness of the atmosphere prevents the abstraction of heat from the body. The fact itself is that the people of Minnesota suffer far less with the cold at 20 degrees below than the New Yorker does at zero.

Another mistaken impression is, that Minnesota is fit for little else than to grow wheat. So much has been said and written of the Northern Pacific Railway that the want of diversified production in the more northerly latitude is often applied to the State in general by the hasty reader. In a State almost as large as the great commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania combined there is abundant latitude for variety, and what I now have to say applies to the southwestern portion of the State, than which in extended tours over our own and foreign lands I have never seen a more favored locality for health, fertility, and beauty. I refer more especially to the counties of Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray, Pipestone, and Rock, on the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway. As regards health, it is absolutely free from fever and ague and those malarious diseases which are the bane of life in Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas, toward which the tide of emigration has set so strong of late years. Figures are stubborn things to get over, and here is the death-rate: One to 74 in Kansas, 1 to 64 in Texas, 1 to 75 in Nebraska, 1 to 57 in Massachusetts, 1 to 155 in Minnesota.

Of course, wheat is the great staple, but farmers were taught by the grasshoppers a few years ago that "man cannot live by bread alone," and perhaps it was the good that ill-wind blew to teach the farmers of Southwestern Minnesota the wondrous resources of their highly-favored regions. Some one has said: From the soil of Minnesota are taken as great a variety of productions as from any other portion of the earth, and all reach the highest perfection. With a soil and a climate peculiarly adapted to oats, they are not only of very superior quality, but weigh from three to eight pounds per bushel more than those of the Middle States. Rye, barley, and buckwheat the climatic influences assist the soil in producing to a rare degree of perfection. The idea that Minnesota was too far north to grow corn was exploded several years ago, but if any vestige of it lingered, the record of 1878 dispelled it. Potatoes grow of superior flavor, and rich, farinaceous quality, 250 to 300 bushels to the acre, a not uncommon yield, while over 400 bushels have been recorded. Hay is made from timothy, white clover, blue grass, and red top, native to the soil. So luxuriant and nutritious are the natural grasses that tame varieties are but little cultivated. Flax and hemp are of a growth equal to the famous productions of Northern Europe. There are also grown onions, turnips, parsnips, carrots, beets, all the salad plants, melons, pumpkins, squash, beans, peas, hops, and the amber sugar-cane, of which last an experienced farmer writes: "An acre of properly cultivated land will yield from 175 to 200 gallons of syrup, and is more profitable raising than the wheat crop." I have not referred to the fruits, of which apples, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, and raspberries are cultivated. I have hastily referred to these productions as representing the diversity in the counties mentioned.

I need speak but briefly of beauty when I say that the country is neither flat nor hilly, but undulating prairie abounding in beautiful lakes, the paradise of the hunter and the fisherman.

The great surprise to me is that the swamps of the north find buyers at even fifty cents an acre while the rich, warm loam of the southwestern counties, owned by the St. Paul & Sioux City Road, free from surface water and of an almost inexhaustable fertility, may be had at $5 to $8, with a climate more hospitable by reason of shorter winters,—favorable to stock raising,—in short, the Utopia of the agriculturist, and sure to rise in value as yearly their advantages become better known. They are fast becoming the homes of a prosperous, a contented and happy people, and he who imagines the cold of Minnesota the foe of her future, or that wheat raising must be the chief product of her future industry, errs egregiously, as did the Congressman who said in 1850 that it was hyperborean and unfit for settlement.

HAINES.

HORRORS OF THE PLAGUE.

Ravages of the Pest in the Fourteenth Century.

Seventy to Seventy-five Millions of People Perish.

Symptoms, Progress, and Characteristics of the Disease.

Prevention Practicable---Cure Impossible.

New York Times.

Many Americans are inclined to regard the plague which devastated the Old World in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries as a distinct disease; to imagine that it could not now prevail in any part of civilization, owing to the total absence of such conditions as produced and fostered it. Since they have begun to read of its ravages in Russia, they have hardly thought it to be the old plague, but a variation of it with the same name, a deadly distemper, though nothing like so terrible as the ancient pestilence, and very different in its symptoms and consequences. The plague in Russia to-day is, essentially, if not exactly, the same plague so horribly conspicuous in every history of the Middle Ages, and which has never ceased to exist in certain regions of the East. Since 1720, when it destroyed nearly half the entire population of Marseilles, France, and 1779, when it visited Russia and Poland, it has until the present been almost unknown in Western Europe. During the last hundred years it has been limited mainly to Egypt, Syria, Anatolia, Greece, and Turkey, occasionally spreading northward toward Russia and westward toward Malta. Its true and permanent home seems to be in the territory bordering on the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, where the condition and habits of the people foster and stimulate it. But the mass of Americans have so little knowledge of, and so small concern for, what is going on in that quarter of the globe that, never thinking of the plague, they naturally presume its ghastly engagement closed long ago and forever.

Plague (Latin, *plaga*; Greek, *plage*, a blow or stroke) was used by the ancient writers as the words *pestis* and *pestilentia*, and the corresponding Greek terms were, very loosely, in a sense that meant nothing more than epidemic fever. Still, the plague mentioned by some old authors was unquestionably the fearful medieval and contemporaneous plague, as those will admit who recall the terrible scourge of Athens so vividly and horribly-picturesquely described in the "History of the Peloponnesian War," by Thucydides, himself a sufferer from its fury.

SYMPTOMS AND COURSE OF THE SCOURGE.

The genuine plague is a very malignant kind of contagious fever, marked by buboes or swelling of the lymphatic glands, by carbuncles, and petecchiæ, and without any apparent security against recurrence to the same person. It commonly begins with a feeling of intense fatigue, slight chilliness, much nausea, giddiness, mental confusion, and lumbar pains. These symptoms are speedily followed by increased disturbance of mind, with occasional stupor and delirium, by alternate pallor and flushing of face, suffusion of the eye, and a sense of extreme restriction in or about the heart. Sharp, darting pains are experienced in the groins, armpits, and other parts of the body, soon succeeded by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, which occurs sometimes the first or second day, sometimes not until near the close of the disease, and at others not at all; and, also, the formation of carbuncles in various places. As the distemper advances the tongue grows dry and brown, while the gums, teeth, and lips are covered with a dark fur; the bowels, at first constipated, relax, and the evacuations are dusky, offensive, and sanguineous. The patient loses much power of will over his muscles, and presents the appearance of intoxication. He is more or less faint throughout the attack, and usually the second or third day *petecchiæ* (purple spots), livid patches, like bruises, and dark stripes (*vibices*) are visible on the skin,—especially in severe cases,—in consequence of extravasation of blood, and are often accompanied with hemorrhagic discharges from the mucous membranes. In fatal cases, the pulse gradually sinks; the sufferer's body grows cold and clammy; blood flows from the mucous membranes; either coma or low delirium sets in, and death takes place, either without a struggle or preceded by convulsions.

The period of incubation in plague would seem in no case to extend beyond eight days. Sometimes the local symptoms first show themselves, and the fever that follows is comparatively mild. At other times the disorder is rapid and violent, and causes death without the appearance of buboes or carbuncles. Between these extremes, tending to the mild or virulent form, the disease presents every phase of variety. In mild cases, small red spots resembling flea-bites, are seen, especially on parts where the body is exposed to the air, gradually enlarge, get dusky, and are covered by vesicles filled with a dark-hued fluid. The base of the spots is hard, grows black, forming a gangrenous eschar an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, developing into carbuncles. This process is attended with more or less fever, which subsides gradually as the eschar is detached. Often consequent upon the carbuncles, the buboes form in the groins or armpits; occasionally go away without suppuration, though generally after forming pus—sometimes healthy, sometimes thin and sanious. Buboes are generally attended with higher fever and greater depression of vital force, severe headache, great restlessness, and vertigo. At the commencement of malignant epidemics patients have died within twenty-four hours, but generally it continues from one to two weeks; the average duration is six to eight days, and when convalescence takes place it is apt to be slow and tedious. When the disease is virulent, the majority of persons attacked by it die within a week.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE.

As here described, in later times the plague first appeared during the fourteenth century, when it actually desolated the world. One of the names it then bore was the Black Death, from the black spots denoting putrid decomposition, which, at one of its stages, marked the sufferer. The accounts then furnished are incomplete and inexact, as they necessarily would be at such an epoch of semi-civilization; but they are sufficient to show a state of horrors and agony hard to exceed. The course and symptoms of the dreadful malady varied at different times and in different countries, and greatly changed toward the close (1348-51) of its ravages in Europe. Among the concomitants of the pestilence were palsy of the tongue, which became black as if suffused with blood; putrid inflammation of the lungs; fetid, pestiferous breath and expectoration of blood. When it spread to Europe, fever, evacuation of blood, and pulmonary carbuncles proved mortal before other symptoms had been declared. In well-nigh all instances death ensued in two or three days after attack. Spots and tumors were the seals of doom which medical skill had no power to avert, and many sufferers anticipated by suicide.

The rise and progress of the plague in the Fourteenth Century have not been clearly or consistently related; but there seems to be no doubt that it originated in China. There is also concurrent testimony that the co-operating causes existed and acted at least fifteen years before an outbreak in Europe, and are to be sought as far back as 1333, in a series of mighty convulsions of nature, which continued for twenty-six years to affect and derange the normal conditions of animal and vegetable life. The precise date of the beginning of the plague in China is unknown; but from 1333 to 1349 that country suffered fearfully from droughts, famine, floods, swarms of locusts, and earthquakes that overthrew cities and leveled mountains, and these catastrophes were followed by the scourge. At the same time the order of things seemed to be reversed in Europe. Thunder-storms occurred in midwinter, ice formed in summer, tornadoes swept regions that had never felt them before; volcanoes, long thought extinct, blazed with fury, and water-spouts rose in placid seas.

The mortality was hideous in the East and West, and it is believed that the great activity of the globe, accompanied by decomposition of vast organic masses, myriads of locusts, bodies of brutes and men, produced some change in the atmosphere hostile to life. It is said that, in the progress of the plague westward, the impure and poisoned air was traceable as it moved on laden with pestilence and death. A writer of the time remarks: "A dense, awful fog was seen in the heavens rising in the East, and descending upon Italy." The inhabitants of Europe are also thought to have been predisposed to the pest partly from scarcity, and partly from the then inadequate modes of living. The theory is very plausible that it sprang directly from atmospheric poison, acting on the respiratory organs, which were first to be attacked. Still, while impure air and defective physical conditions may have led the pestilence largely, it doubtless owed its extension almost entirely to infection and contagion. It seemed that it had appeared in Europe in milder form in 1342; but it had come to an end, and there is little reason to hold, as has been held, that it had in the interval remained latent until new causes had requickened it six years later. The invasion of 1348 may be distinctly tracked in its advance from China along the caravan routes toward the West. The northern coast of the Black Sea sent the plague by contagion to Constantinople; thence in the same way it reached the ports of Italy, and was so diffused throughout the remainder of Europe. Its progress may be followed through Germany and France to England, whence it was transmitted to Sweden. Three years elapsed from its appearance in Constantinople until it crept by a great circle to the Russian territories; and the fact of its contagious communication has started the speculation whether by rigid quarantine it might not have been excluded altogether from Europe. Such rules have now long been enforced at many points to prevent introduction in the West of the plagues of the Orient, but they have been insufficient in the present instance to keep it out of Russia.

APPALLING HORRORS.

The mortality, though no proper estimate can be made in the absence of statistics, was prodigious,—supremely terrifying. In China alone 13,000,000 persons are said to have died, and in other parts of the East nearly 24,000,000 more. In Europe details were more exact. In London 100,000 souls perished, and in fifteen Continental cities about 300,000. Germany lost, it is calculated, 1,244,434, and Italy one-half her whole population. It is within bounds to say that in all Europe not less than 25,000,000 people were slain by the scourge. Africa suffered terribly likewise, and it is believed that the globe was deprived during that century of fully from 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 human beings from ravages of the plague. The mere facts are appalling to the imagination; the scenes of suffering are scarcely credible. Death was everywhere; it seemed to have usurped the place of life. All animal life was menaced; birds, beasts, men, women, and children, hosts of members of every nationality, savages, scholars, peasants, priests, Princes, Kings, of every creed, clime, and race, were swept from the face of the earth. Rivers were consecrated to receive corpses for which none dared to perform the rites of burial; bodies were cast by thousands into huge pits dug for the purpose. Death stalked over sea as well as over land. The entire crews of vessels were killed by the poison-breath that infested the globe. Ships freighted with putrefying bodies drifted aimlessly and hideously on the Mediterranean, Black, and North Seas,—not a human creature alive anywhere,—and spread contagion on the shores whither the winds or tides had driven them. Hope, peace, content, law, order, affection, naturalness, humanity seemed never to have been. Ancient custom and the need of companionship were for the time obliterated; all was death, agony, and despair, and by these the infected world appeared to be exclusively and shudderingly possessed.

The moral effects of the plague were not less dreadful than its physical destruction. Thousands perished from fear, which dissolved among the living all ties of kindred, all bonds of fellowship, all links of sympathy. Children fled from their polluted parents; mothers deserted their helpless infants; husbands and lovers left their wives and mistresses to die howling and alone. Terror generated superstition; the virtuous and vicious alike made distracting and distracted appeals to a God who, they imagined, had sent the pestilence to punish them for manifold sins. Crowds rushed to sacrifice their worldly goods to the Church; fanaticism swelled on every hand; women screamed to heaven for mercy; men tore out their hair and scourged themselves until they had fainted from loss of blood that they might propitiate a deity whom they actually believed they had enraged. The world was mad with fright, suffering, and superstition, and thousands who had tried to stay the pestilence with prayer declared that God was dead and hell had begun on earth.

The horrors of the time were further heightened by cruel persecutions against the Jews, who had been accused of poisoning the public wells, this being in popular belief the cause of the pestilence. The people rose in mad fury to exterminate the unfortunate Hebrew race, and slaughtered them by tens of thousands. In the inconsiderable City of Mentz (Germany) alone, nearly 15,000 fell victims to the public wrath. They were killed with steel and club, hanged, drowned, burned, and often barbarously put to death by every kind of torture. In numberless instances they took their own lives in masses to avoid cruelties of the mob, and in many communities every man, woman, and child was sacrificed to insensate rage. To aggravate the scourge, the panic about poison caused the wells to be closed. The people were afraid to touch water, and those who escaped the plague perished of thirst and terror. Society, rude at best in that day, was totally disorganized, and such means as might have been adopted to prevent or mitigate the stupendous evil were either neglected or unthought of, in the derangement and frenzy that possessed everybody, from the highest to the lowest. The influence of the plague and its desolation were so overwhelming that it frequently destroyed all honesty and principle among its survivors. Many were rendered callous, and many took advantage of the universal horror to indulge their worst passions, to plunder, murder, and perpetrate the most revolting crimes.

OPINIONS AS TO ITS CAUSE.

The plague has again and again visited Western Europe since the fourteenth century, but never has it been so baleful as then, continued so long, or been attended with such incidental horrors. Previous to its last outbreak, in 1665, it invaded England, according to the celebrated physician, Sydenham, every thirty or forty years. Although its symptoms and virulence have varied at different times, its general features have been sufficiently alike to prove that it is always the same terrible disease. Great difference of opinion still exists as to its cause. Some authorities maintain that it is exclusively propagated by a peculiar contagion; others contend, while admitting its contagiousness, that it may also be engendered spontaneously by endemic or epidemic influences; others again deny its contagiousness altogether, and assert that it arises from local or epidemic causes. Intelligent opinion favors the second of these views, and there is a mass of sound evidence to sustain it. Whatever the cause, temperance seems to affect it favorably. In the tropics it is unknown, and the cold of Northern climates has been observed to check its ravages. In Europe it has been most fatal during summer and autumn, especially in September. Thus, in London, in 1665, the deaths from the pestilence were, in June, 590; in July, 4,129; in August, 20,046; in September, 26,230; in October, 14,373; in November, 3,449, while in December they fell below 1,000. The precise nature of the distemper is still unknown. A poison whose properties evade all chemical and microscopic detection is absorbed into the system, and alters at once, or after a brief period of incubation, the quality of the blood and the condition of the tissues.

A report made in Paris, 1846, to the French Academy of Medicine, says:

"1. At present the countries where the plague still originates are, first, Egypt, afterward Syria and the two Turkeys. It is probable, however, that it may be developed without importation in Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco.

"2. In those countries the condition that determine and foster the disease are the habitation of alluvial or marshy grounds, a hot, moist atmosphere, low, ill-ventilated, crowded houses, the accumulation of vegetable and animal matter in a state of putrefaction, scanty, unwholesome diet, great physical and moral destitution, negligence of the laws of public and private hygiene.

"3. Sporadic plague does not seem to be transmissible; but epidemic is plainly admissible both in the localities where it is raging and beyond such localities.

"4. It is transmitted by means of miasmata, given out by the bodies of the sufferers, these miasmata being capable of creating in close, ill-ventilated places, centers of pestilential infection. The most rigorous observation has failed to show the transmissibility of the plague by contact with the infected; but new experiments are needed to determine that it is not transmissible by the goods and wearing apparel of patients. The result of observations made at the lazarettos for more than a year indicates that merchandise does not transmit the plague."

CURE IMPOSSIBLE.

In regard to treatment little can be done to arrest the progress of the disease in any individual case. The sufferer should, if possible, be removed as soon as attacked, from the source of the distemper; he should be freely exposed to fresh air; secretions should be duly regulated, and his strength, so far as may be, carefully supported. Friction, with olive-oil, has been strongly recommended; but later experience has not confirmed the first favorable reports. Like other contagious exanthemata it probably runs a prescribed course, which cannot be materially shortened, and it has generally been deemed wisest to limit exertion to the local treatment of buboes and carbuncles, and give the sufferer the best hygienic surroundings attainable. General treatment appears to be well-nigh valueless, but much may be accomplished by guarding against attacks of the scourge. There can be little doubt that Europeans, and Americans particularly, owe much of their comparative exemption from the pestilence in infected cities of the Levant to their personal cleanliness, regular bathing in cold water, superior ventilation, and moderate habits of living.

The plague in Russia this year has come, as before, from Turkey, but the Russian authorities seem at present most active and energetic in measures to prevent its spread. Still, so dreadful is the pest, so inconceivable are its horrors to those who have not witnessed them, that it is not strange Austria, Germany, and other countries of Europe should be alarmed. While it is unlikely to make much advance toward the West, too great caution cannot be exercised; and, whatever may happen, we have the comfort of knowing that in the latter half of the nineteenth century the best part of Europe and America is free from peril of panic and superstition, and can meet any danger and death in any form with calmness and reason, science and philosophy.

Allan's Anti-Fat will positively reduce corpulency at the rate of from two to five pounds a week. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Sold by druggists.

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[*Extract from the Baltimore "American," December 21, 1878.*]

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of the Currency.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*La Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*La Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*Marquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*a*Lake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
*b*Fond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Train	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
*a*Cairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 pm	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

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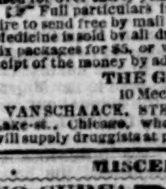
TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. TRADE MARK.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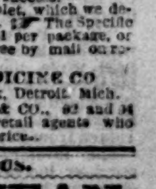
After Taking

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

NEW APOSTROPHE TO NIAGARA.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Flow on forever in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty—mostly of terror,
Particularly to the man of small means
On his wedding-tour, many of whom
Thou suckest in, O mighty sucker!

Nature hath set
Her rainbow on thy forehead; and the wonder is,
Thou dost not charge her forty dollars' rent
Per diem, or bid her take her rainbow elsewhere.
True, she hath given thy voice of thunder
Power to speak of her eternally, bidding the
Lip of man hold silence; or, in other words,
Bidding man to hold his lip, and upon thy
Rocky altar pour incense of awe-struck praise,
And dump the contents of his pocket-book
Within the coffers of her one-horse hotels.

Even Ocean shrinks
Back from thy splendor; and the millionaire,
The Royal Prince, the President of a Savings-Bank
On the lookout for a ship about to sail,
Fall back appall'd when thy hackman
Presents his bill for a splurge around the square.

The morning-stars,
When first they sang o'er young Creation's birth,
Heard thy deep anthem; and the world to-day
Doth marvel much that thou didst not
Send in a bill of two hundred and fifty
Or three hundred dollars to the Creator
For the entertainment.

HINES' TROUSERS.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

It seems that the trousers and blanket of Private William Hines, Company F, Eighteenth United States Infantry, are still before Congress. A report of them has lately been made by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Probably such an exaggerated case of red-tapeism never occurred before. It illustrates better than anything can the manner in which business is conducted in Washington. It is no wonder that the Heads of Bureaus and Departments are continually calling for more clerks, and messengers, and reporters, and laborers, notwithstanding the fact that these employes are now so thick they are continually running against each other, or stepping on each other, or waking each other up with snoring.

The case of Private Hines, briefly stated is this: He was stationed with his company at Aiken, S. C., in 1876, and while asleep his tent caught fire, from no carelessness of his, and his trousers and blanket were "damaged to their full value," as certified to by a Court of Survey appointed by the commanding officer. The "full value" of the articles was $8.65. A gratuitous issue of a pair of trousers and blanket was made to Hines by order of the Department Commander; and here began the trouble. In the first place, Hines was not in condition to appear on parade,—even for the purpose of intimidating the Ku-Klux of South Carolina, and something had to be done. The accident was reported to the Sergeant, who reported it to his Captain, who reported it to the Commander of the Department. He ordered a Board of Survey to estimate the damage. A First Lieutenant was detailed as President, and a Second Lieutenant as Recorder. This Board sat, so to speak, on Private Hines' trousers and blanket, and they made a report in due form. As before stated, a gratuitous issue of the articles followed, and it is supposed Hines was satisfied. The returns of the issue were forwarded from one officer to another until they reached the Quartermaster-General. This officer (Gen. Meigs) disallowed the issue for want of the approval of the Secretary of War. So the articles were charged against the pay of Private Hines.

Here the correspondence began in earnest. Hines' Captain wrote to the Adjutant-General of the army asking the permission of the Secretary of War to credit Hines with the money-value of the articles. Gen. Townsend, the essence of military propriety, returned the letter to Hines' Captain through Department Headquarters, calling his attention to Paragraph 451, Army Regulations, and saying that no gratuitous issue of clothing could be made, except as provided in General Orders 98 of 1867 and No. 23 of 1868. On its way through the military lines, Gen. Ruger ordered his Adjutant-General to say that there was something defective in the Board of Survey. When it reached the hands of the Post-Adjutant he slaps on an indorsement, and directs the Captain of Company F to report the facts. The Captain of Company F was Thomas J. Lloyd. The Post-Adjutant made his indorsement, "By order of Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd"; and Capt. Lloyd returned to the Post-Adjutant a long indorsement explaining the circumstances and recommending that all the papers be sent to the Secretary of War, "with a view of having the case brought to the attention of the proper Committee of Congress." This indorsement is made as the Commander of Company F, and is sent to himself as commanding the post. He makes another indorsement in the latter capacity, and invites attention to his last indorsement. The sixth indorsement is by Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South. He recommends to the Adjutant-General that Congress be solicited to pass an act covering the case, and invites attention to Capt. Lloyd's explanation. The seventh indorsement is by Winfield S. Hancock, Major-General commanding the Division of the Atlantic. He merely invites the attention of Gen. Townsend to the previous indorsements; and then Gen. Townsend indorses the papers to the Secretary of War.

Among the papers is a mass of orders and reports,—some by Paymaster Rochester, some by Deputy Quartermaster-General Ekin, and some from other officers, showing how and by whom the issue was made. A year ago the Secretary of War sent a copy of all these documents and indorsements to the House of Representatives, and respectfully requested "the sanction of Congress for the issue of said clothing." The documents were referred to the Military Committee, and Gen. McCook made a very elaborate report, which is full of grave humor. He commends the wisdom of the Captain, who concluded that the honor and dignity of the United States would be put in jeopardy by Hines appearing on duty in a pair of trousers "damaged to their full value." The report says: "The question of a gratuitous issue of clothing is now settled, and, while Hines may be indifferent to the trouble he has given Captains, Colonels, Major-Generals, a Secretary of War, and a Congressional Committee, he can content himself with the reflection that he has neither worn nor lost his trousers in vain."

The report closes as follows: "They cannot, however, dismiss the subject without calling attention to the almost perfect system of checks and guards thrown around the issuing of Government property. The thoughtless may call it 'red tape' or circumlocution, but without it Hines to-day would be in undisputed possession of a pair of trousers and a blanket to which he would have no legal title. As it is, the system has been vindicated, and the right of the United States to Hines' trousers fully established, and his personal and pecuniary responsibility fully determined."

A bill indemnifying Hines to the extent of his loss ($8.65) was passed by the House, and is now before the Senate. The Military Committee of the Senate debated the grave question and wrote another report in favor of the House bill. No doubt, in due time, the bill will pass the Senate, be signed by the President, and become a law. Before the relief reaches Private Hines of Company F, if it ever does reach him in this life, as much more red-tape and circumlocution will have been gone through, and pray how much will all this have cost the Government? The printing alone must have cost more than $100. Was there ever such a rascally humbug in this world as Government red tape?

IS HE A PHINEAS FOGG?

Philadelphia Times, Feb. 17.

Two horses and a mustang came up Chestnut street yesterday afternoon, causing everybody on the street to stop and look and speculate. The mustang had upon its back a well-built, muscular man, wearing a beaver hunting-cap and full hunting-suit, with pantaloons tucked into heavy boots, the legs of which reached up to his knees. On the side of the mustang hung a heavy bag. This bag, it afterward turned out, contained eatables. A lad of about 17 years, evidently an attendant, attired like the first rider, followed on one of the horses, and led a third animal. The other horse carried a complete stock of camp-equipments, including a light military tent, with a dozen poles, two buffalo-robes, and two poncho-cloaks, besides a varied assortment of revolvers, ammunition, and other articles too numerous to mention. Old residenters who saw them thought of the days of the stage-coach and pack-horse, and wondered what it meant. The parties rode up to the Continental Hotel, where the first rider, dismounting, had the horses sent to the stable. Then he walked into the hotel-office.

"H. S. P. Tudor, Patagonian Expedition," was what the hotel-register showed two minutes later, while the new arrival, in the unmistakable tones of a man born and bred in her Majesty's Kingdom, asked about the dinner-hour, remarking that he was nearly famished, having ridden from Trenton this morning.

The mystery regarding the queer-looking stranger increased until he informed the hotel clerk that he had undertaken, on his own accord, an expedition to the wild regions of Patagonia, to satisfy his taste for adventure. He says he will travel the whole distance on horseback, going by Mexico and Central America. He is enthusiastic over the unexplored territory through which he will chase the wild game in that country of tremendous winds and savages. A few days ago himself and his attendant, with their horses and a good-sized coal-bin full of revolvers, together with three or four rifles and any amount of hunting-knives and blankets, landed in New York from a Liverpool steamer. Mr. Tudor's love of a hardy life induced him to get up out of bed in New York City on Wednesday at midnight and start on their modest overland route. He expects to reach Patagonia in two years, making allowance for the little diversions they will engage in along the route, in the way of depopulating the countries they pass through of game. At Newark, which place they reached about midnight Thursday, a policeman arrested them both for horse-thieves. The policeman, strong in his convictions as to the infallibility of Jersey justice, would listen to no explanation, till a prominent merchant of the town interceded, got them off, and took them in for the night. At noon to-day they will move on for Washington, via Baltimore, thence to Richmond, thence to Mobile, thence to Brownsville, thence to San Duis Potosi, thence to the City of Mexico. At Mexico Mr. Tudor will stop and readjust his map according to circumstances and the condition of the roads.

Last night, instead of sleeping in a Continental Hotel bed, the report at midnight was, that the chief spirit of the enterprise had gone to bed with his horses and mustang.

AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Springfield (Mass.) Union.

A romance in real life, stranger than any fiction, has recently had its denouement, one of the parties most interested being a resident of this city. This is a widow lady, whose name we are not at liberty to make public for the present, who has recently discovered the whereabouts of a long-lost daughter, stolen from her twenty-seven years ago, when an infant. The lady, though a resident of Springfield for some years past, is a native of Hartford County, Connecticut, and went with her husband after her marriage to Western New York, which was then a good deal of a wilderness as compared with its condition now. Her first child, a girl, was born there, and she was on her way to rejoin her husband after a temporary separation, when the infant was stolen from her during a long stage journey, and she has never seen the child since, though, as noted above, she has recently discovered that she is alive, and living in Wisconsin, where she is married and has three children.

The anguish of the mother at losing her first-born child can be conceived but not described. A long fit of sickness followed, and after her recovery all possible search was made for the missing babe, but without success. But the mother never gave up hope of hearing of her child, and after twenty-seven years had elapsed her faith and patience have at last been rewarded. It seems she always suspected a man who carried her some fifteen miles by private conveyance to meet the stage, when on her way to join her husband, of stealing her child, with the the intention of adopting it as his own. She now knows that he was the abductor. He gave it to an accomplice, who took it some fifty miles across the border, in Pennsylvania, where it was placed in a family, with a sum of money sufficient to provide for its wants for some time. His evident intention was to reclaim the child when he could do so without suspicion. But the time never came when he dared to do it, and the little girl grew up as the adopted child of the family, finally married the younger brother of the master of the house, and removed to Wisconsin, where the family is prosperous and happy. Communication has been established for some months now between the mother and daughter, and photographs exchanged, which would leave no doubt of the relationship, if any had existed before. They propose to have a meeting soon, near the scene of their tragic parting, more than a quarter of a century ago. What a meeting it will be!

A BOOK-AGENT VANQUISHED.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

Yesterday evening Prof. Stewart went into the Delmonico restaurant, and asked Andy, the irrepressible head steward, to bring him some stuffed mutton and parsnips. No sooner had the Professor fairly seated himself at one of the small tables than a book-agent came in and took the other side of the board. The two men were strangers, but as a matter of course this book-peddler couldn't keep still, and presently made some conversational advance to Stewart.

"Are not these meteorological disturbances somewhat peculiar for these latitudes?"

The Professor paused a moment as he was mashing a potato, and replied:

"Guess it's about the same thing every year."

"In seasons of atmospheric depression alternating with unexpected boreal excitements and rapid changes resultant on sudden accumulations of moisture, such dispositions of the storm-belt are not, in my opinion, entirely uncalled for."

"Exactly," remarked the Professor, lifting a fly out of his coffee.

"But," continued the agent, delighted at the style in which he was crowding the Professor; "I doubt not but that certain energetic polarizations of the molecules in the mineral deposits have an attraction for the electrically-charged clouds."

At these points the Professor, who had been knocked around the ring and crowded to the ropes, so to speak, became fairly roused to his position and slogged for the other's nose at once.

"Ah, exactly, my friend; in the ledge are vast deposits of minerals. Found in volcanic matrices and disintegrated by the upheaval of plutonic rock and semifused masses of silicious alumnia, mingled with homogeneous debris of porphyry, the molecules of kaolined feldites, with a slight potash base, the decomposition of the feldspar is most affected along the line of the horizontal cleavage and necessarily the liberated oxide of manganese combining with the percolation of the alkalis which permeate the entire mass, causes a pronounced state of polarization, which cannot fail to account for the peculiar attraction in the vicinity. I might further explain the intricate chemical properties of the belt by illustrating the——"

By this time, however, the book-agent, who during the round had been verbally pasted in the jaw, smashed in the nose, and biffed in the eye, rose from his seat, paid full price for his half-eaten meal, and shot out of the place. Andy said he examined the Professor, found his pulse regular, no signs of perspiration, and his mind intact.

THE DOG WAS ALL RIGHT.

Harper's Magazine.

We are frequently indebted to our friend Col. Yard, of the Monmouth *Democrat*, for anecdotes illustrative of the character of the peculiar people who live in New Jersey. He sends us this:

The Hon. G. T—— tells a good story of a slow railroad in the northern part of the State. He says he went there gunning, and came to a short line of road on which runs a single car, the forward end of which was partitioned off for baggage. He took his dog in the car with him and put him under the seat. Presently the conductor came along, and insisted that the dog should go into the baggage-room, which, after some altercation, was done; but here the baggage-master demanded a fee of 50 cents, which was denounced as a "swindle," a "put-up job," between the conductor and the baggage-master, and, that sooner than pay it he would tie the dog to the train and let him "work his passage." The conductor assented, and the dog was hitched to the rear of the train. The dog, so T—— says, kept along easily with the train, but the conductor began to get uneasy, making frequent trips to the engineer, urging him to increase the speed of the train, and back again to watch the effect upon the dog. The latter began to show signs of fatigue, but after a while caught his "second wind," and was keeping along as before. The conductor now ordered the engineer to heave all the coal into the furnace and stir up the fire, which being done, the speed was perceptibly increased. The conductor again went to the rear of the car to observe the effect, but the dog had disappeared, whereupon he triumphantly called T——'s attention to the fact. The latter, after taking a glance at the situation, quietly pointed to a crack in the floor of the car, "and there," says he, "was the dog comfortably trotting along under the car, and licking the grease from one of the axle-boxes!"

QUIPS.

Bar-relief: Drinking in a sample-room to drown sorrow.

A man will sometimes tell a few natural lies when he goes to naturalize.

Some men who can walk a match at one time can't walk a crack at other times.

Almost all of us are generous to a fault, if the fault happens to be our own.

A classical farmer in Burlington Township names all his pigs after the Greek roots.

It seems rather odd to see two men playing seven-up for a dinner that is to be eight-up.

"Is not," asks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "the Spanish garrote an neck's-screw-ciating thing?"

Why is a pawnbroker like a drunkard? Because he takes the pledge, but cannot always keep it.

A gentleman was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded very pathetically by saying, "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor; but didst thou feel in the right place —didst thou feel in thy pocket?"

Waiter to member of the Legislature—"Will you have some dessert?" Member to waiter—"No, thank you, I'll take a piece of pie."—*New Orleans Times.*

A modest Freshman put this in his rhetoric exercises the other day, and then blushed at his mistake:

In war the bullet,
In peace the ballot!

A schoolmaster spoke of his pupils as having been so thoroughly disciplined that they were as quiet and orderly as the chairs themselves. It was probably because they were cane-bottomed.—*Yale News.*

1880.

Tilden Booted and Spurred for the Presidential Race—His Relations with Dorsheimer, Pelton, and the Rest of the Cipher Crowd—Conkling Abandons the Field and Rolls Up His Sleeves for Grant.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Last Sunday afternoon, when the snow lay on the ground and the walking was slippery and hard, a solitary horseman was seen emerging, as in the days of Mr. James' novels, from Madison Square. The horse was a fine blackish bay, with a little mettle in him. He switched his legs about airily, and on his back sat what appeared to b the figure of Napoleon Bonaparte just crossing the Alps. A cap of Alaska seal fur fitted all round the rider's head, and ear-flaps further warmed the sides of his neck and were tied under his chin. He wore an Alaska seal sack-coat, which could not have cost less than $300, and had long arms and covered his knees as he stuck on the horse and turned up Fifth avenue. When one got around so that he could see the rider's face, he identified the long chops, lost look, and goggly eyes of Samuel J. Tilden.

The old man wore between his eyebrows and his under lip that absent yet fond expression of one upon a desert-island who tries to capture a passing sail. Ever and anon what appeared to be the vestige of an historic smile would flutter around that pale countenance, as if he had recognized something or had nearly guessed a prize conundrum. Again the countenance would retreat, and the under lip would take its natural protrusion, as if he called on the world to witness that he still had a sense of wrong, and could put it into dignified form. A few paces behind the Governor rode his groom, a large, cautious man, who took pains to withdraw his horse just far enough behind to leave on the spectators the impression that he was a mere groom, and yet he kept close enough to start after the old gentleman's horse in case he took an unexpected leap for Albany or the White House.

Fifth avenue on a Sunday, particularly on a snowy Sunday, when the roads in the parks are neither good for sleighing nor carriages, is almost deserted of wheels or steeds. All the more notable, therefore, was the Governor's selecting that holy afternoon at half-past 4 to ride the whole length of the avenue,—an immense promenade, continuous from Washington Parade Ground to Central Park, a distance of about three miles. Coming down the avenue and going up were long tides of walkers, barely allowing each other to pass on the west pavement. A very small number of people in New York know Gov. Tilden by sight, but he rode his horse at a slow canter or quick amble, so that he was a long time passing a given point, and the whisper had time to circulate that the old gentleman on the day of his vindication was among his fellow-citizens again.

At Thirty-seventh street the ardent eyes of the Governor, seeking opportunity to recognize friends and lift his hat from his head in parade style, sought out Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, who was walking up the avenue as large as a giant out of a county fair, with a broad-brimmed hat and an immense overcoat, and conveying some suggestion of Daniel Webster in his day of power. Dorsheimer has not exchanged words with Tilden since last June, as I heard him say. For eight months those noble men have been estranged. Dorsheimer says that no gratitude was expressed for the draft-horse work he did for Mr. Tilden, and that the Governor, after promising of his own accord to throw his strength for Dorsheimer as his successor, also parleyed with Manton Marble, and made fools of both of them. After the campaign was over, Dorsheimer, without other remark, betook himself to the practice of law, discharged his official duties at Albany, and darkened no more the door of Gramercy Park.

But, on the week before the solitary horseman ambled up Fifth avenue, a gentleman called on Mr. Dorsheimer, and asked on behalf of the vindicated man whether, in the kindness of his nature, he was not willing to repeat his labor of 1876, and have justice done in this nation and the wrong condemned. No reply had been made to this message, when Gov. Tilden, looking placidly out from his mass of rich brown-seal furs, rode his horse right up to the curb where Dorsheimer was passing, raised his hat, and smiled a most scar-like smile, as if a poultice had become convulsed. With a saddened, respectful, yet badly-mutual look, Mr. Dorsheimer raised his hat and walked along, not heeding the apparent suggestion to stop and "chin" it over. By this time the Napoleonic horseman had ridden past the Windsor Hotel, and as far as the Park, and was coming down again on his triumphal journey.

The following bit of conversation will shed light on what is now taking place among the friends and enemies of Mr. Tilden. Said I to a Democrat, who is about as high in the counsels of his party here as one can get without stepping off, but is no longer a friend of Tilden: "How does Sammy feel now?"

"There is great elation and sense of triumph in the Tilden circle," replied this prominent official. "They regard Tilden as completely vindicated, and think it will be a very easy thing to renominate him."

"Is that your opinion?" I asked.

"I should not wonder if he would get the nomination. His case has been worked up very adroitly, and the harsh criticism he has received from the Republican journals will go to his benefit. He is the only candidate with ready funds, yet he will not be nominated without a bitter contest."

"Who is your candidate?" I said to this person.

"I have no particular candidate. Tilden ought not to be nominated again, because all that business confidence which supported him in 1876 is gone. I do not see how he can make any headway against Grant. Whatever Grant's faults, he is an absolute quantity, on whom you can put your hand and find him solid. He has none of Tilden's impalpability and shuffling in times of great necessity."

"Is there any truth in the story that Mr. Tilden, in a certain contingency, will give his votes to Samuel J. Randall?"

"There can be no such contingency," answered the gentleman. "Tilden means that he shall be nominated, and he has no alternate. He will now embark, as he has never yet done, in the next campaign; and he has got his confidence back, and he has all that circle around him: Bigelow, Marble, Whitney, Blair, etc., are just screaming with joy."

"Do you think an Eastern man is necessary to carry New York?"

"No; Grant is not an Eastern man, and he will be the Republican nominee without question, if he lives. I have entertained the opinion that Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, would make the best Democratic candidate. Illinois is a very important State to us, and can be carried with a man like Palmer more easily than Ohio. Tilden's nomination in this State will lead to a split here, sure, and Grant will get New York without difficulty."

"Has Gov. Tilden actually turned Pelton from his doors?" I asked.

"Yes; and it was a most cruel act. That boy gave every energy he had to his uncle, and has wrecked his own honor in Tilden's service. Yet he is turned out of doors like a dog—not for anything he has done, but because it is necessary for the old man's ambition."

No person is qualified to know the fiscal condition of Tilden's family better than this person I am interviewing. I therefore asked: "Has Pelton any means whatever?"

"Nothing except what his widowed mother gives him, and she has nothing but what Samuel J. Tilden allows her. Pelton has run his habits down through the publicity attached to him and his uncle's anger, and is now a very sick man, lying at the Everett House. I think," continued my informant, "that the attack in the New York *World* made on Mr. Pelton was the most heartless thing in our political literature. The article was written in Albany,—not by the Albany correspyndent of the *World*, Mr. Calkins, but by a man who belongs to the inner Tilden crowd. I think I may say," resumed this gentleman, "that the author of the article was Joseph L. Hance. He is a mysterious official character about Albany, who was intimate at Tilden's house during the election, and I think has been called to Washington by the Potter Committee. The article was sent to New York and revised before it appeared in the *World*; and it is understood at Albany, in the official circle, that Tilden himself revised the attack on his own nephew, and covered that young man with odium and scorn, prelusive to the opening of the Committee's investigation in New York."

"Is it true, sir, that Mr. Pelton presumed and took more authority than his uncle allowed?"

"I know that nothing could be done with Mr. Tilden for several months before the election and following it, except through Mr. Pelton. It was necessary to have Pelton's assent to any suggestion or plea before Mr. Tilden would accede to it. After the election, when Congress was debating the Electoral bill, Mr. Pelton and his wife went together to Washington, and took the Speaker's room at the Capitol, and were consulted at every moment. This was long after Pelton had gone to Baltimore to see Smith Weed and Hardy Solomons. I wanted Mr. Tilden to send John Kelly on that errand to Washington, as he was an active man, who had been in Congress, and carried influence with him. He wouldn't trust Kelly, but sent Pelton on the task."

"Has Tilden thrown overboard Weed, Marble, and the rest?"

"I think Weed got disgusted with Tilden long ago, and he would have been sacrificed any how. Marble, however, claims that he is vindicated with Tilden."

To the above conversation I may add that Conkling has abandoned all idea of a nomination in 1880, and is working for Grant.

It is expected that the attack made by Mr. Erhardt on Baldy Smith and the Police Commissioners' bill put two Grant men in the Board,—one of them Sheridan Shook,—and the campaign of 1880 will forthwith commence in New York.

It is said here that, notwithstanding Hayes' letter, Gen. Merritt means to turn every Conkling man out of the Custom-House.

Charley Reed, Morrissey's late partner, has increased his ratio of betting on Grant as the next President over everybody.

John Kelly is alive to his danger, and is fighting Tilden desperately in his two papers every day. But Sammy's stock is up. If his horse doesn't throw him and spoil things, he will show all the other candidates his heels in the next race. GATH.

AMERICAN BUTTER ABROAD.

Letter from Col. A. D. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 26, 1879.—*Editor Ogdensburg Journal*: I notice in your *Weekly Republican and Journal* of the 26th of December a short and admirable article in reference to butter-making. The point you made is a very important one, and I believe too little attention is bestowed upon the art of producing good butter with us.

In England, American butter has a bad reputation. This arises from a variety of causes, the chief trouble being that of the really inferior grades that are sent over here for sale. Kiel and Irish butter bring from 34 cents to 36 cents a pound at retail, and from 32 cents to 34 cents at wholesale, at the present time, whereas the best American butter would wait long for purchasers at 28 cents a pound at retail. The reasons for this great difference in prices are numerous.

First—American butter is not only salted too much, but poor and impure salt is used. The result is that the butter "goes wrong" after it arrives here, or en route.

Second—The methods for placing our butter on the market are very objectionable. There are no reliable agents who make it a study to fairly and properly grade the butter and hold themselves responsible for its being as represented. A cargo arrives at Liverpool, is placed on sale at auction, and, as a rule, goes off at low figures. What is needed is a radical change in the management of this branch of our trade in this country.

Third—The English like fresh, sweet butter, and will pay well for it always. Our farmers need to sal their butter less, and then market it promptly when ready. Now, fresh butter is always salable here, and at good prices. To do this, connections should be made direct from our best butter-producing counties in Northern New York with the great centres in England, so that quick and sure avenues may be opened for this industry. I am assured by butter dealers here that bad salt is one of the chief causes of our failure in getting better prices for our butter in this market.

Fourth—I send you a small package of Irish butter for exhibition to such of your farmers as desire to see and sample the "best of the market." This cost me 35 cents a pound. I mention this merely to explain what a loss our farmers are subject to owing to the present manner of producing their butter. Let us see: Four cents a pound would place butter from your city on sale in Liverpool,—pay all freights, commission, and insurance. Now, with a good reputation it would sell readily here to-day from 30 to 32 cents a pound. I submit that St. Lawrence County farmers have a deep interest in bringing their produce up to a better standard, for these figures would net them 26 to 28 cents a pound in Ogdensburg to-day. I write you in great haste, because I feel it a sort of a duty to state such plain facts as may benefit my many friends in your county. In brief, I am confident that these hints, if heeded, will prove useful to a large and hard-working class of people in your section. The butter sent herewith will tell its own story, for a practical illustration of what stands at "the top o' the market" always gives the greatest satisfaction. Faithfully yours,

ALBERT D. SHAW.

RICHARD REALF.

The Sad Story of His Life.

Buffalo Express.

Rossiter Johnson tells, in *Lippincott's Magazine*, the touching story of Richard Realf's life of poverty and struggle, and death of shame. It is the old story of unrewarded genius. Yet his can hardly be called unknown or unappreciated genius, for, says Mr. Johnson—

"Since the close of this wonderful career I have been astonished to find how much celebrity a man could have who was publicly talked about so little. From all parts of the country come letters inquiring as to Realf's life and writings, and to scores of journals unknown correspondents have sent reminiscences and copies of his fugitive poems. Within my knowledge, six persons have set out to write his biography. There is a stern and mournful moral in the fact that among all his friends and admirers, when Fortune was dealing so mercilessly with him and Vengeance had pursued him to the last cruel extremity, there was no one to deliver him from the body of that death."

Mr. Johnson came into communication with Realf in 1875, when collecting material for biographical sketches of the authors represented in his "Little Classics" series, and finally became his friend and confidant. Realf had wrecked his life by marrying a woman of the town in Rochester, but, having fled from her, obtained employment as an editorial writer on the Pittsburg *Commercial*. The woman got track of him after a time by seeing a poem published with his signature, and dated from Pittsburg. She at once made her way to that city, and claimed support. Realf then brought suit for divorce, and after a costly trial obtained it. This stood unquestioned for two years, and during that time he married. Then the Supreme Court, on a technicality, reopened the case and ordered a new trial. But Realf was too poor to afford another. His poverty was not from his failure as a producer, but from there being too many to consume. He had a fair salary on the *Commercial*, earned a good deal by outside work, and spent very little on himself. In a letter written to Mr. Johnson at this time, he said:

"The lecture-platform is my proper place, and I must make more money, or I cannot much longer feed all the mouths that depend on me. Four years ago I sent for my youngest sister and her husband. They have ten little children, and another babe will cry within a month. They are near me here, very poor in this world's goods, but very rich in love and tenderness. It has so been ordered also that a widowed sister and her family in England, and a poor paralytic brother and his family there, are my wards. And sacred mother and father are old, and poor, too; all poor together are we, and all well beloved. Don't you think my work, even if it is hard and wearisome, is lifted out of drudgery by this?"

Here was a load indeed for the shoulders of a poor and hard-working journalist. Poor, that is, to the general apprehension, but to these poorer people, his kinsmen and women, he must have seemed a very Lord Bountiful; he was, by virtue of his talents, and of his success as compared with the fate of his kindred, the head of that peasant family, and doubtless its pride and admiration. He failed of the world's appreciation, but he was the king and sun of his own little circle, whose trust and affection must have gone some way toward atoning for the slights of fortune. Mr. Johnson comments upon the letter we have quoted:

"That such an accumulation of burdens should be heaped upon one man seems incredible, but I am satisfied from other information that his statement was literally true. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, doubtless considering in its wisdom that a trifle more would be nothing to a man already weighted to this extent, decreed that he must pay $30 a month as alimony to the woman who had disgraced his name. And that money was paid regularly till Christmas, 1877, when he was no longer able to raise it. But meanwhile she made it her business to pursue him as an avenging Fury. One day, when he was returning from a drive into the country with his new wife, her gigantic form suddenly loomed up across the road like that of *Meg Merrilies*; but she was even more forcible than *Meg*, for, together with her curses, she hurled a brick into the carriage. At another time Mrs. Realf 'had a feeling come over her that that woman was somewhere near,' and going to her front window and looking out, there she beheld her standing in the middle of the street and gazing up at the house. Her battery of epithets was immediately opened, and Mrs. Realf was obliged to retreat from the window."

We pass on, and take up Mr. Johnson's narrative at a later date:

"Early last spring (1878) my eye fell upon a paragraph in a New York daily to the effect that a woman named Reelf in the northern part of the city had recently given birth to triplets, and that she was in destitute circumstances. Then followed a sentence which obscurely hinted that the husband and father was a man well known in literature and otherwise. Though the name was misspelt, there seemed little reason to doubt the identity, and my wife and I set out to find her. A curious chase we had of it. We chased down several faint clews and were sent to five different houses before we arrived at the right one.

"We found a single room occupied by the young mother and her children (a little boy of two or three years besides the triplets), a voluble Irish nurse, and a kindly neighbor or two. Col. Realf had gone to fulfill a lecture-engagement. The nurse was full of the occasion, and was not long in setting forth the story in the following dramatic fashion: 'When he came home to dinner I says to him, "Ye've an addition to your family, Mr. Realf." "Ye don't say so!" says he. "Yes," says I, "twins, Mr. Realf!" "T-w-i-n-s!" says he, just like that. "Yes, sir," says I, "they're over there." And he walked over and turned down the flannel from the pillow, and took a look at—two of the dear little faces. After he fully understood that, "There's another one over here, Mr. Realf," says I. "Good God!" says he.'

"At the next visit the father was at home, and welcomed us with as much grace and dignity as if to a palace. Then, for the first time, I saw Richard Realf. He was of medium height, a trifle stout, and very neatly dressed. He had a full, round face, clean shaven except a heavy moustache, a generous forehead, a Grecian nose, and large, dark, liquid eyes. The curve from the lip to the chin, so seldom successful, was perfect. His dark, straight hair was touched with gray about the ears and temples. Altogether I thought it one of the handsomest faces I had ever seen.

"We had some correspondence on the subject of his poems, for which he had asked me to find a publisher. When I requested to see the manuscript I found to my astonishment that he had no manuscript prepared. He did not even possess copies of all his poems. But he drew from his pocket a worn and crumpled roll of newspaper-cuttings which contained perhaps half of them. Thereupon I produced copies of two or three which I had been rereading just before leaving home. He found one among them that he had not seen for years.

"This, Lizzie," said he to his wife, "is one you have never heard," and immediately he began to read it in a low musical voice, while his face lighted up with a sudden glow, and it was evident that he was far away from the little chamber,—far away in Dreamland, whither he had gone by way of the camp-fire and picket-line where he had first scratched the verses."

Of many letters that he wrote, Mr. Johnson prints but one, from which we thus extract:

"NEW YORK, May 12, 1878.—MY DEAR FRIEND: Your good, kind letter, with its inclosure from the editor of ——, reached me duly, but this is the first moment in which I have had heart or leisure to reply. I am weighted with burdens that almost kill—that may kill soon,—and you must pardon me that I unburden myself to you thus uninvitedly.

"I told you that my wife and children had gone into the country. They are back here now, —wife and boy, that is to say,—the triplets being in charge of the Children's Hospital, New Brighton, Staten Island. Two weeks ago last Thursday wife and children went thither.

"Last Monday I received written notice that they would keep the children if desired, but that, inasmuch as my wife did not come within the scope of the institution, I must remove her. On Friday I brought my wife back. She is utterly helpless. I have nursed her and my boy, and have cooked and swept as best I could. I have expended all the money of which I am possessed in the world, with the exception of some $5. I have paid the rent of our little room for the current month. We have left the dear little triplets down there. It was a case of imperative necessity.

"I thank you very deeply for all your goodness. But you can judge how impossible it has been for me, in this culminative stress, to do any worthy work. Sometimes I fear I am losing my grip on myself. Do you know of anybody in the city who would give me a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollars, cash down, for the sole right and title to all I may have written? If I could get a hundred and fifty dollars for my verses, I would send Lizzie to a hospital and take for myself a second-class ticket to San Francisco at once. I should take my boy with me, and Lizzie would come as soon as I could send for her and she was able to travel.

"I will tell you when I see you the reasons why I am so desirous to get far away, far away. They are not base ones, but I shall never be able to do that of which I am capable of in the East,—at least, not until a certain person dies; and you know it is written that 'the good die first.' Out in San Francisco I can find work and recover my poise.

. . . "I never thought to have breathed these privacies to a living man, but I am in an agony of apprehension and dread concerning the immediate future of my wife and child unless I can somehow manage to sell my poor verses for the sum I have named. I would sell them for a ticket to San Francisco and a hundred dollars. . . . And pray, dear sir, do not permit any part of these imposed confidences to get into the newspapers,—at least while I live."

"The next time I saw Realf," says Mr. Johnson, "he was flat on his back, and his face covered with a cloth. But for the voice that came from beneath it and the hand extended to meet my own, I might have thought he had found that rest which now seemed the only one for him. He had caught the disease of the eyes from his little boy, and was suffering acutely."

He was discharged from the hospital on June 11, and as soon as practicable started for San Francisco, whither passes had been procured.

There he was appointed to a place in the mint by Gen. John F. Miller, a commander under whom he had served during the War. Late in October he was getting rooms ready for his children and their mother, when, on a Sunday afternoon, in walked the evil thing from which he had fled, and coolly announced that she had come to stay. A terrific scene ensued.

The next day he attempted suicide by laudanum, but did not take enough. A second attempt, however, on Monday night was successful. Between the two attempts he wrote this poem, the last agonized cry of a tortured and harried life, a life worthy of fame and fortune but marked by the fates for overwhelming disaster:

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" When
For me the end has come and I am dead,
And little voluble chattering daws of men
Peck at me curiously, let it then be said,
By some one brave enough to speak the truth,
Here lies a great soul killed by cruel wrong.
Down all the balmy days of his fresh youth
To his bleak, desolate noon, with sword and song
And speech that rushed by hotly from the heart,
He wrought for liberty; till his own wound
(He had been stabbed), concealed with painful art
Through wasting years, mastered him, and he swooned,
And sank there where you see him lying now,
With the work "Failure" written on his brow.

But say that he succeeded. If he missed
World's honors and world's plaudits and the wage
Of the world's deft lacqueys, still his lips were kissed
Daily by those high angels who assuage
The thirstings of the poets—for he was
Born unto singing—and a burden lay
Mightily on him, and he mourned because
He could not rightly utter to this day
What God taught in the night. Sometimes, nathless,
Power fell upon him, and bright tongues of flame,
And blessings reached him from poor souls in stress;
And benedictions from black pits of shame;
And little children's love, and old men's prayers;
And a Great Hand that led him unawares.

So he died rich. And if his eyes were blurred
With thick films—silence! he is in his grave.
Greatly he suffered; greatly, too, he erred;
Yet broke his heart in trying to be brave.
Nor did he wait till Freedom had become
The popular shibboleth of courtiers' lips;
But smote for her when God Himself seemed dumb
And all His arching skies were in eclipse.
He was a-weary, but he fought his fight,
And stood for simple manhood; and was joyed
To see the august broadening of the light,
And new earths heaving heavenwards from the void.
He loved his fellows, and their love was sweet—
Plant daisies at his head and at his feet.

History Repeats Itself.

Pilot William Underwood, of the steamer A. C. Donally, which was burned on Island No. 1 in the Ohio River last week, repeated literally the alleged exploit which embalmed Jim Bludso in deathless rhyme. Underwood headed his boat for the shore, ran her aground, stayed at the wheel until the pilot-house was in flames around him and the passengers were all ashore, then jumped from the upper deck into the river, swam ashore, and escaped with his life. The heroes of poetry are not so much above the living man after all.

Beecher and Bowen as Executors.

New York Sun, Feb. 18.

Merinda Wood's will, of which Henry Ward Beecher and Henry C. Bowen were appointed executors, came up for probate yesterday before Surrogate Dailey, in Brooklyn. Thomas Fraser and Erastus Conkling testified as to Miss Wood's signature. Citations were served on Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen to appear yesterday, but neither came either in person or by representative. The testatrix was a member of Plymouth Church when Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen were firm friends, and she chose them to carry out her bequest to provide, by the expenditure of $4,000, for a school for colored girls, like the Mount Holyoke School in Massachusetts. There are eight cousins of Miss Wood, and in behalf of two of these, William Hulse and Mary Hulse, a protest has been entered against the will on the ground that the bequest is void owing to the sum being insufficient to carry out the purpose it is designed for.

A CHINESE RIOT.

Attack Upon the Church-of-England Mission at Foochow.

Correspondence London Times.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14, 1878.—From the time of the terrible massacre at Tientsin, in 1870, to the autumn of the present year, the various missionary establishments at the treaty ports of China, whether Catholic or Protestant, have not been molested, and missionaries of all denominations have been allowed to build and preach, to replenish and multiply, without let or hindrance. During these years there have been missionary troubles in the interior, though not at the coast and centres of commerce. At Fatshan, in the south, a chapel was destroyed and some perils encountered by native Christian preachers. At Chungching, in the west, there was some three years ago a terrible persecution and slaughter of hundreds of Catholic converts; and the usual amount of persecution has been suffered by the indefatigable members of the China Inland Mission in the course of their injudicious wanderings. But at the ports so perfect has been the toleration or indifference of the Chinese and their authorities to missionaries that their existence has well nigh been forgotten by all but themselves. This peace, so agreeable to all concerned, was rudely broken some three months ago by a determined attack on the Church-of-England Mission at Foochow. The mission was commenced in 1850, and part of a temple on the Wu Shih Shan-hill, inside the City of Foochow, assigned to the missionaries as a residence. On this hill there are several schools and colleges belonging to the local notables and *literati*, who for some time kept up a series of annoyances to induce the missionaries to leave that part of the city. They left, but only to occupy another desirable lot on the same hill, where various buildings were erected for the objects of the mission. In 1862 the mission was joined by the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, a most energetic man, and in 1864 the premises were wrecked. Full compensation for all the damage done having been exacted, a church after the Gothic style was erected in 1865 and opened with considerable ceremony, the gunboat officers and the Lieutenant of the Anglo-Chinese contingent being present by special request. Since then, although various branch stations of the mission in the neighboring villages have been sacked, the Mother Church has been let alone, and the mission-house on the hill greatly extended. The jealousy of their literary Chinese neighbors was aroused in the beginning of this year by a free extension of premises and more house-building, and as the Rev. Mr. Wolfe and his colleagues were not to be cajoled or bullied, the place was attacked on the 30th of August last and the newly-erected buildings totally destroyed. The outrage was of an extraordinary nature and occurred in this wise: As certain of the notables had represented to their authorities that a piece of land had been surreptitiously inclosed by the missionaries a joint inquiry by Chinese and British officials was ordered, and the Rev. Mr. Wolfe summoned to give explanations. The Prefects and the Magistrates accordingly attended this, and as they entered the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Stewart they were accompanied by a ruffianly crowd of vagabonds evidently bent on mischief. Mr. Wolfe did his best to keep them out, but he got badly beaten for his pains in the presence of the Chinese officials, who did not attempt to interfere. On the Mandarins proceeding to survey the piece of ground in dispute the mob followed them, and destroyed everything they could lay their hands on about the mission grounds. The ringleader of the mob then pointed out Mr. Wolfe as the head of the mission, and as they looked threateningly at him he appealed for protection to the officials who were standing by. They at once left, and what followed was thus described in the Foochow *Herald*:

"The missionaries were now left alone for four hours to deal with this gang of ruffians. The doors of the houses were knocked about, and the verandahs taken possession of by the mob, who threw all the principal doors of the mission compound open, and would not allow the servants to close them. The missionaries, with the assistance of a few friendly Chinese, at length succeeded in getting most of the crowd to leave the compound. About thirty men and boys, however, remained behind, and gave considerable trouble, by attempting to break into the houses through the verandahs and windows. At this crisis her Majesty's Consul kindly came to their assistance, and soon afterwards several Mandarins arrived with forty unarmed soldiers. The presence of the Mandarins seemed to be the signal for the work of destruction. A few men and boys began by throwing stones on the roof and at the windows of the new house. The Mandarins made no effort to prevent them, although repeatedly asked to do so by her Majesty's Consul. Thus emboldened by the action or inaction of the Mandarins, the mob attacked the houses, several of them climbed in over the wall in the presence of the authorities, entered the house, took away the beds, furniture, etc., which they found, and then deliberately took down the doors, venetians, etc., and carried them away. Some of the soldiers who were brought to protect the house drew off their uniforms and joined the rioters in the work of dstruction. The mob now set fire to the house, which was soon enveloped in flames, and cast a lurid glare over the surrounding neighborhood during the greater part of the night. On the following morning (31st ult.) the mob returned and behaved in the most disgraceful manner. They surrounded the houses and smashed in all the windows. The ladies and schoolgirls now managed to escape through a back door and reached the public streets in safety. They were most kindly treated by the people, and brought out in safety to Nantai."

A public meeting of the whole of the foreign residents of Foochow was immediately held, and a series of resolutions was passed calling the attention of the Secretary of State to the disgraceful nature of the riot. Whether these resolutions or the remonstrances addressed to the Chinese Government have had any effect we do not know. All that has been done during the three months that have elapsed since the affair is the arrest of some wretched men, who, to judge by our experience of previous arrests on similar charges, are most probably innocent of any share in the outrage. Ling, the ringleader, and his followers are still at large. Ting, the energetic ex-Governor of Foochow, of whose career I gave a short account some months back, has been appointed to investigate the affair, but by our last advices from Foochow he professes to be too ill to leave his retirement. It was rumored a short time back that his instructions were to settle the matter at once in accordence with the demands of her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires. These seem to be ample and complete, if faithfully carried out. The missionaries are to be compensated for the losses and injuries they have sustained; both rioters and instigators are to be punished; the disputed boundaries are to be arranged by a joint survey of her Majesty's Consul at Foochow and the native authorities; the house burnt is to be rebuilt by the Provincial authorities; and the inevitable proclamation issued adjuring all men to be good. It is to be hoped the hostility of the *literati* will cease on a fair settlement of the case, but it certainly will not so long as there is so much of the Church militant in the mission proceedings. The Anglican Church in China would do well to take a leaf from the book of his less muscular and more pliable brother of Rome. The latter, though inflexible in matters pertaining to his flock, is always careful to get to the right side of both officials and people when houses and land are concerned. When the late Emperor of China objected to the tall spire of the Roman Catholic Church in Pekin overlooking the palace grounds, he sent his Ministers to negotiate its removal with the French Legation. They would not listen to the proposal, but Monsignor, hearing of this, instead of leading a chorus of "sacrilege," waited upon Prince Kung, and explained to his Imperial Highness that he was prepared to listen to his Majesty's objections. Diplomatic relations were established between the complaisant Bishop and the Prince, and a satisfactory bargain to all parties was in train when the Emperor died. The balance of advantage is a safer rule for missionaries to go by than a rigid grasping of the uttermost of one's rights, irrespective of the wishes of the Chinese.

Zeb Ward's Slave.

Cincinnati Gazette.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, Judge Baxter read the decision of the Court overruling the motion filed by the defendant for a new trial in the somewhat famous case of Henrietta Wood against Zeb Ward, and awarding judgment on the verdict for $2,500. The colored woman was free, and a resident of this city, in the employ of a Rebecca Boyd, when, in the summer of 1853, she was enticed across the river and kidnapped by Zeb Ward, the then Sheriff of Kenton County, and sold into slavery. She remained in slavery until the emancipation, and afterward in the interior of Texas in practical servitude until 1858, when she returned to this city. Some litigation had at the time of her abduction, for the purpose of giving her her freedom, was pleaded in bar at the trial of the suit for damages, which she began on her return, and which was heard last April, but the jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed her damages at $2,500.

A MURRAY-HILL SENSATION.

The Private Marriage of Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt—Interviews with Friends of the Family—The Whereabouts of the Happy Couple.

New York Graphic, Feb. 18.

Murray Hill's latest sensation is in the form of the announcement that Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the favorite son of William H. Vanderbilt, and one of the favorites of the old Commodore, has married Louisa Holmes Anthony, the divorced wife of his own first cousin, Alfred Torrance, and one of the members of a branch of the family always hostile to the Commodore. The statement published in a morning paper, that the youngest son of the present President of the New York Central had married the divorced wife of Daniel Torrance, was false in more respects than one, since Daniel Torrance's wife is living, not divorced, has not been in this country for more than a year and a half, and, in order to make the story true, young Vanderbilt must have married his own aunt,—one of the most estimable and accomplished women in America, a woman older than his own father, and for many years and until long after her marriage the Commodore's favorite daughter. Daniel Torrance was ambitious, and is reported to have interfered with the Commodore's plans. If kept in power he might have some day become his rival. What his father-in-law thought of him was told in the Vanderbilt will contest more than a year ago, when that trial was new and of public interest. Dr. Lindsley, one of the first witnesses called, testified that Commodore Vanderbilt said to him in substance: "Had I died in January, 1833, or 1836, or even in 1854, the world would not have known that I lived, but I think I have been spared to accomplish a great work that will last and remain. I have taken care that it is secured in such a way that the stock cannot be put upon the market. If I had given one daughter $3,000,000 and another $5,000,000, the first thing that would have been done would be to turn Billy out of the Presidency of the road and put Torrance in, and the next thing they would get to quarreling among themselves and then throw the stock on the market, and in six months it would be down to 40." There was never any reconciliation between the Commodore and his son-in-law, Daniel Torrance, who had for several years been the President of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, was made one of the Vice-Presidents of the Central Railroad, with William H. Vanderbilt, shortly after the consolidation of the roads. He had charge of the Central lines, and William H. of the Hudson River and Harlem. They did not get on well together, and Torrance abandoned his position after a short time. Commodore Vanderbilt, however, remembered his daughter in his will, by which she received $1,000,000, and since that time the two branches of the family have been on friendly terms. During the visit of William H. Vanderbilt to Paris last year he and his friends stopped at the same hotel with the Torrances, Mrs. Torrance was always accompanied on her shopping excursions by her brother, and Mr. Torrance spent much of his time with Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Barger, and other mutual friends in his room. At the Grand Opera they occupied the same box, and in general Mr. Torrance, whose long residence in Paris gave him an advantage over the visitors, was their constant guide and companion, making and carrying out the plans for mutual amusement.

Nothing but astonishment and surprise was felt by society people on reading in the morning papers the following notice:

VANDERBILT—ANTHONY—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1878, Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Louise Holmes, daughter of the late Charles L. Anthony.

A previous marriage-notice is said to have been published immediately after the wedding in an obscure religious weekly, but that fact remains yet to be verified. The lady is a daughter of a well-known merchant, and the divorced husband was for some time engaged as a broker on Wall street, his father having, it is understood, furnished the money for the business. Between herself and her former husband there does not seem to have been any more serious difficulty than an incompatibility of temper and habits, and no charges of a serious character were made by either against the other. The lenient Rhode Island divorce laws allow a complete separation, with the privilege to either party to marry again simply upon mutual consent. Under these circumstances the divorce was granted within a month, and the younger Mr. Torrance accompanied his mother and father to Europe. This was in September, 1877 (not last September as stated), and husband and wife did not afterwards meet. The lady is a handsome blonde, who looks as though she might be her present husband's junior in years; she has been well educated, and is reported to be one of the most accomplished and attractive women in New York society. She has been much of a belle, and it is alleged that the failure of her husband to support her in a manner satisfactory to her was the main cause which led to the divorce proceedings. At the same time it is not believed that she has any considerable property of her own. Her marriage with Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have taken place in one of the private parlors of the Windsor Hotel, although the clerk of that establishment disclaims all knowledge of such a ceremony. He would not, however, necessarily be cognizant of the event had it occurred. The name of the clergyman performing the ceremony and the place at which it occurred are both suppressed in the marriage notices.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt was one of the favorite grandsons of the late Commodore, who left him $2,000,000 in his will. The money was not withheld from him, as was erroneously stated in a morning paper, but he has had the complete control of it ever since his 21st birthday, and is consequently quite independent of his father and family.

William H. Vanderbilt was not aware of the clandestine union until a few days ago, and was naturally greatly displeased, and it is said that the younger son has not been allowed to hold any communication with him since the facts were first publicly made known. His son left the house a week ago this morning, and has not since been seen at home. What transpired between him and his father is not definitely known. An intimate friend said this afternoon, "None of us know where he is, although I don't suppose he has hidden himself. You can imagine that his father is not very well pleased with this tantrum, but he has never said so. In fact, he has never alluded to the matter in my presence, and I doubt whether he has ever spoken to any of the family on the subject. With probably one or two exceptions, I am sure that none of them know Fred's whereabouts unless he has been in correspondence with them, which is not likely. He is probably in the city, however."

The records of the Health Department, where, under a stringent law and penalty, all marriages must be reported by the official celebrating the marriage, do not show any return bearing the names of either Mr. Vanderbilt or Miss Anthony.

Bearding the Lion in His Den.

An Englishman writes to the London *Standard* a mournful letter upon the invasion of the British markets by American manufacturers. He found in his travels that American calicoes and cotton had superseded the same style of English goods on the Continent. Coming home he found his ironmonger selling American spades, saws, chisels, hammers, and axes, and other dealers with stocks of American locks, bolts, stoves, and lamps. American leather is sent to England to be made up into shoes. English carriages are built out of materials which have crossed the Atlantic. Slates are now quarried in the United States to roof English homes. "My grocer, my butterman, and probably my butcher," says this writer, "deal largely in American goods of all kinds"; even the cigarettes which he smokes are made in Richmond, Va., and the pen with which he writes comes not from Birmingham, but from an American manufactory.

Mobile Follows Memphis.

Baltimore Sun.

The Alabama Legislature has passed and the Governor has approved the bill repealing the charter of the City of Mobile, and creating the Port of Mobile. Three Commissioners are appointed, with authority to compromise and adjust all debts and demands, including past-due taxes, of every kind in favor of the city. For the purpose of arranging the debts due by Mobile they are empowered to sell, on the best terms they can obtain, all the real and personal property which may come to their hands. The Commissioners are also charged with the duty of opening communication with the holders of the funded debt of the city, with a view to its adjustment and settlement. The Port of Mobile is to be governed by eight Commissioners, to be elected by the people. There is to be a President of the Board, a Clerk, and a tax-collector, and such police officers as may be necessary.

Natchez in Trouble.

Natchez, Miss., is threatened with the fate of Vicksburg, namely, desertion by the river. The recent rise of the Mississippi River has thrown the towhead near the Louisiana shore, and there is now a current running on the Louisiana side which threatens to cut away the bar there and throw it upon the Mississippi side, directly in front of Natchez.

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